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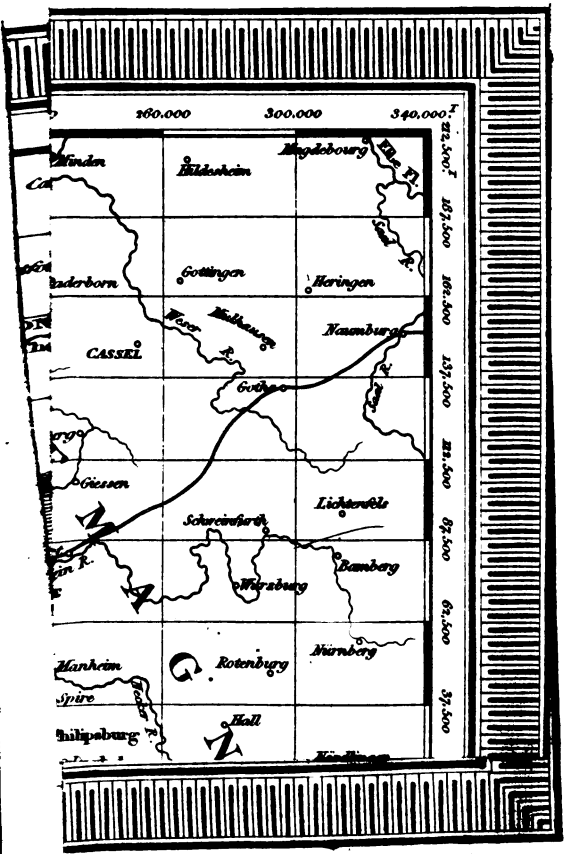
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THE GIFT OF
SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, M.D.,
OF
BOSTON
(Class of 1851),

2 June, 1887.



AN
ITINERARY
OF
FRANCE AND BELGIUM;
OR,
THE TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
THROUGH THOSE COUNTRIES:
BEING
AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

POST AND CROSS ROADS, CITIES, TOWNS, RIVERS, CANALS, INNS,
COINS, MODES AND PRICE OF TRAVELLING, LIST OF THE
DILIGENCES, VOITURES, &c.,

With their various Destinations.

ALSO,

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION
OF THE SOIL, PRODUCE, MANUFACTURES, POPULATION, AND
CURIOSITIES OF BOTH COUNTRIES;

With occasional Notices of Places adjacent.

BY M. REICHARD,

*Privy-Councillor of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and Knight of the
Saxon Order of Civil Merit.*

ILLUSTRATED BY AN ACCURATE MAP.

NEW EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE talent and perseverance that M. Reichard has displayed in his various publications has deservedly procured for him a decided preference, as a faithful and instructive Guide to Travellers on the Continent. The substance of his laborious work on France and Belgium is now presented to the British Public, in a neat and portable form. The translator flatters himself that the present volume, uniting all the advantages of a Gazetteer, a Book of Roads, and a History of France and Belgium, &c., will be found an interesting and useful companion to the British Tourist.

The price of posting, in France and Belgium, depends not on the caprice of the Post Masters,

but is regulated by the Government. It has, alternately, varied from one franc 50 centimes to one franc 75 centimes, per horse, for every post, which is about five English miles. Some useful Tables for calculating the price of posting, with any number of horses, and the usual gratuity to the postilions, will be found in the work. The present edition has been carefully corrected; and the Editor has not omitted any opportunity of inserting the most recent information, on every topic, that can be useful to the Traveller.

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DIRECTIONS
TO
THE TRAVELLER,

PREVIOUS TO HIS SETTING OUT.

FROM PLANTA'S "NEW PICTURE OF PARIS."

THE traveller should provide himself with sufficient French money to defray his expenses from Calais to the metropolis of France. Ten or twelve pounds sterling will allow enough for any trifling delay occasioned by business, pleasure, or accident.

French gold and silver coin may be purchased at Mr. Solomon's, New Street, Covent Garden; Mr. Smart's, 55, Prince's Street, Leicester Square; or from Mr. Thomas, 102, Cornhill; on whom the tourist may confidently rely for punctuality and integrity. Should he possess any English money, which, on his arrival at Paris, he may wish to exchange for the currency of that city, Mr. Rollin, in the Palais Royal, will accommodate him on the most liberal terms. There are two or three other houses in the Palais Royal who do business in the same manner. He will do well to take no more Bank of England notes with him than are requisite for

his journey to Dover ; for although large notes, in particular, are negotiable on the opposite coast, he will often find considerable trouble and inconvenience in the transaction.

His pecuniary wants, during his stay in France, will be most pleasantly and advantageously provided for, by a letter of credit on some banker at Paris. This he will easily procure if he keeps cash with Messrs. Hammersley, or Morland, or Ransom, in Pall Mall, Coutts in the Strand, Herries, St. James's Street, or any other house that does business with the Paris bankers. But as this affair is attended with some trouble, and no advantage to the London bankers, a stranger can scarcely expect, and will not receive this accommodation, liberal as many of these gentlemen are, and ready to oblige, unless he is well recommended by some friend who has a cash account at the house. With this recommendation, the matter will be readily accomplished. The traveller will deposit with the London banker the sum which he designs to expend, and will receive an order on a Paris banker for the same sum sterling, payable at sight. As a measure of precaution, he will be required to give his signature in his usual mode of writing. This is transmitted to Paris ; and, when he presents the order there, he will be again requested to write his name. The two signatures will be compared, and the money immediately paid to him, without any deduction for brokerage.

PLAN

OF THE CIRCULAR EXCHANGE NOTES, &c.
OF MESSRS. HERRIES, FARQUHAR, AND
CO., BANKERS, ST. JAMES'S STREET,
LONDON.

*For the Use of British Travellers, and others, in Foreign
Parts.*

The object of this Plan is to supply *Travel-
lers* on the Continent with money wherever they
may require it, without there being any necessity
for determining the route beforehand; and to
supply *other individuals* who may have remit-
tances to make abroad, with bills upon any par-
ticular place that they desire. For this purpose
a correspondence is established with all the prin-
cipal places in Europe.

THE CIRCULAR EXCHANGE NOTES,

Which are calculated to answer the same purpose
abroad as *Bank Post Bills* in *England*, are made
out in even sums, from 20*l.* sterling upwards,
and are payable at the option of the possessor,
at any one of the various places named in the
annexed list. The traveller is furnished, for that
purpose, with a general *Letter of Order*, ad-
dressed to the different Agents of the House;
which *Letter*, whilst it serves to identify, also
gives him a claim to any attention or good offices
that he may stand in need of.

The value of the Notes is reduced into foreign money at the current usance course of exchange on London, at the time and place of payment, subject to no deduction for *commission*, or any other charge whatever, unless the payment be required in some particular coin which happens to bear a premium. They are payable to order, and the traveller will naturally, for his own security, not endorse them till he receives the money; besides which, such checks are concerted with the Agents as to render a successful forgery of his name scarcely possible.

As a still further precaution, they are drawn like Bank Post Bills, at seven days' sight: but, although so drawn, they are always paid on presentation, except when there is room for suspicion of their not being presented by the right owner; in which case the Agents are instructed to avail themselves of the seven days to make the necessary inquiries, and to give time also to the real proprietor to make known his loss. Upon the whole, therefore, these Notes, it is presumed, possess the recommendation of combining, in a peculiar manner, *Security, Convenience, and Economy*.

THE TRANSFERABLE EXCHANGE NOTES

Are payable at one particular place only, and are calculated chiefly for making remittances of money to persons whose residences are fixed. They are given for any required sum, previously

reduced into foreign money, at the last quoted course of exchange from the place where payable, and they are negotiable, or transferable from hand to hand, by simple indorsement, in the same manner as bills of exchange. They are payable, as well as the Circular Notes, without any deduction whatever.

From the foregoing short explanation, it will be seen that the great advantages of this Plan over common *Letters of Credit*, are,

First—the option which the traveller has of receiving his money at so many different places.

And, Secondly,—his being exempted from the payment of any commission, or charge of any kind, the stamp duty only excepted.

The real convenience, however, of these Notes, having been universally acknowledged by Travellers of all descriptions, ever since the Plan was first thought of by the late *Sir Robert Herries*, and by his House carried into execution (now nearly fifty years ago), it is the less necessary to enlarge on the subject here; but any further explanation that may be wished for, either with regard to the Notes, or to *Letters of Credit*, which the House also furnishes whenever required, will be given with pleasure, either verbally or by letter.

. All Letters of Credit in the common form are subject to a commission of one per cent; and often, from the necessity of getting them transferred from one place to another, two or three of these Commissions are incurred.

LIST OF PLACES WHERE THE CIRCULAR NOTES ARE
OPTIONALLY PAYABLE.

Abbeville	Cambray	Lisbon
Aix in Provence	Carthagen	Leghorn
Aix la Chapelle	Chambery	Lubeck
Aleppo	Civita Vecchia	Lucca
Alexandria	Coblentz	Lyons
Alicante	Cologne	Madrid
Amiens	Constantinople	Maestricht
Amsterdam	Copenhagen	Magdeburg
Ancona	Corunna	Malaga
Angers	Dantzic	Malta
Angoulême	Dieppe	Manheim
Anspach	Dijon	Mantua
Antwerp	Douay	Marseilles
Athènes	Dresden	Mentz
Avignon	Dunkirk	Memel
Augsburg	Dusseldorf	Messina
Bagnères	Elsinore	Metz
Barege	Ferrara	Middelburg
Barcelona	Florence	Milan
Basle	Frankfort	Modena
Bayonne	Ghent	Montpellier
Berlin	Genoa	Moscow
Berne	Geneva	Munich
Besançon	Gibraltar	Munster
Bilboa	Gottenburg	Nancy
Blois	Göttingen	Nantes
Bologna	The Hague	Naples
Bordeaux	Hamburg	Neufchatel
Boulogne sur Mer	Hanover	Nice
Bremen	Havre de Grace	Nismes
Breslaw	Hesse Cassel	Nuremberg
Brunswick	Innsbruck	Oporto
Brussels	Königsberg	Orleans
Cádiz	Lausanne	L'Orient
Caen	Leipzig	Ostend
Cairo	Liege	Palermo
Calais	Lille	Paris

Parma	Seville	Trieste
Perpignan	Sienna	Turin
Prague	Smyrna	Valencia
Ratisbon	Soissons	Valenciennes
Rheims	Spa	Venice
Riga	Stockholm	Verdun
Rochelle	Stuttgart	Verona
Rome	Strasbourg	Vevay
Rotterdam	Tain	Vienna
Rouen	Toulon	Warsaw
St. Galle	Toulouse	Weimar
St. Maloes	Tournay	Yverdon
St. Omers	Tours	Zante
St. Petersburg	Treves	Zurich
Schaffhausen		

N.B. Besides these places, there are few or none in Europe where the *Circular Notes* are not now so well known as to be negotiable currently, as bills at short date, on London.

PLAN

OF THE EXCHANGE NOTES AND LETTERS
OF CREDIT OF MESSRS. MORLAND, AU-
RIOL, AND CO., BANKERS, NO. 56, PALL-
MALL, LONDON; AND MESSRS. RANSOM
AND CO., BANKERS, 34, PALL-MALL.

A Correspondence is settled at most of the principal places on the Continent of Europe, in order to accommodate travellers with money, at any place which best suits their conveniency; and to supply those with bills upon any parti-

cular place, who desire to make remittances from hence.

* * French, being the most general language, is used for this plan.

CIRCULAR EXCHANGE NOTES

Are given for any sum, from twenty pounds upwards, and answer the purpose abroad, of **BANK-POST-BILLS** in England.—They are payable to the order of the traveller, without any *commission or charges*, at any one of the various places mentioned in a letter of order, given along with them * ; and although drawn at seven days' sight, in order to have a little time to stop payment at the adjacent places, should they be lost, and, in that case, for the value to be repaid in London ; yet they are always paid at *sight* when presented by the traveller himself. They are reduced into foreign money, at the current usance course of exchange on London.—*In other words, the price of English money*—at the time and place of payment. The traveller, for his own security, will not indorse any of the notes till he receives payment of them ; at which time, the agents are instructed to take two receipts, serving one purpose—one on the back of the notes ; the other separately, to prove the payment, in

* The places where the Circular Notes may be received are nearly the same as Messrs. HERRIES and Co

case any of the notes should be lost, in sending them back discharged.

LETTER OF ORDER

Is always given with the circular notes, and contains a general address to all the correspondents of the house, whose names are annexed to an alphabetical list of places; at the same time it recommends the traveller to their civilities.—For safety, the traveller writes his own name in this letter of order, which the agents are instructed to compare with his signature, on paying the notes, so that it answers the purpose of a general letter of advice.

TRANSFERABLE EXCHANGE-NOTES

Are addressed to one place only, being reduced into the money of that place, at the last quoted exchange from thence, and may be transferred from one person to another by simple endorsement. They are chiefly intended to remit particular sums abroad, or for the use of those persons who are constantly resident at one place, because they may be paid away to tradesmen and others, in the same manner as bank or bankers' notes are passed from hand to hand in London.

. These, as well as the Circular Notes, are free of all charges.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Although the use of them, on the former footing, cannot be recommended, nor can they be of such extended utility as the notes; nevertheless the house will, when required, and satisfied of the security, give them on such places as have a direct exchange upon London. They are subject to a single commission and postage at the place of payment, and to another to the house, when they are reimbursed at home: but the money will be paid at the just course, without the exaction of any accumulated charges whatsoever.

RECOVERING MONEY FROM ABROAD.

To render their extensive correspondence as useful as possible, the house will take bills of drawers or endorsers of undoubted credit, upon most of the places mentioned in their list, in order to recover money, which cannot be done in the common course of business.

COINS OF FRANCE.

HAVING arranged his pecuniary affairs, the traveller should make himself familiar with the names of the French coins, the impression which they bear, and their actual and relative value.

The currency of France is principally the same as existed during the ascendancy of Buonaparte, with the addition of a few new coins.

The following table will afford him considerable assistance :

<i>English Coinage.</i>	<i>Value in France.</i>
A guinea is equal to	{ one Old Louis, and a piece of 24 sols, or a shilling; and a New Louis, four francs, and a piece of 24 sols.
The crown-piece to	the piece of six livres
—half-crown	to the piece of three livres.
—shilling	24 sols.
—sixpence	12 sols.
—penny	two sols.
—halfpenny	one sol.
—farthing	two liards.

<i>French Coinage.</i>	<i>GOLD.</i>	<i>English Valuation.</i> £. s. d.
The Old Double Louis, containing 48 francs, equal to		2 0 0
—Double Napoleon, or 40 francs		1 13 4
—Louis, a new coin of the same value, and designed to supersede the former.		
—Old Louis, 24 francs		1 0 0
—Napoleon, 20 francs		0 16 8
—New Louis, 20 francs		0 16 8

SILVER.

The Ecu, or six-livre piece	0 5 0
—piece of five francs, or livres	0 4 2
—sixty sols, or three livres	0 2 6
—thirty sols	0 1 3
—twenty-four sols	0 1 0

<i>French Coinage.</i>	SILVER.	<i>English Valuation.</i>
		£. s. d.
The piece of one franc		0 0 10
—————fifteen sols		0 0 7½
—————twelve sols		0 0 6
—————a demi-franc.....		0 0 5
—————six sols		0 0 3

BELL-METAL.

The piece of six liards	0 0 0½
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COPPER.

—————two sols, the double sou, or ten-centime piece.....	0 0 1
—————one sol, or five centimes.....	0 0 0½
—————two liards	0 0 0½
—————one liard.....	0 0 0¼

BAGGAGE.

The traveller must next think of his baggage. Few things are so connected with easy and comfortable travelling as light and portable baggage. Our reader then may be assured that every kind of wearing apparel can be procured cheaper at Paris than at London, and at the shortest notice. But, should the Englishman feel desirous of appearing in the precise costume of his native country, he must not depend on the Parisian tailor. No entreaties will prevail on him to make a single habiliment which does not at once proclaim itself of French manufacture.

Should the traveller have more luggage than he wishes to take under his own charge, it may

be conveyed to any part of the Continent on reasonable terms, on application to the Packet Offices, at No. 357 and 361, Strand.

PASSPORTS.

Before our tourist proceeds on his route, it is absolutely necessary for him to procure a passport. To obtain this, he must apply at the office of the French ambassador, No. 10, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, between the hours of twelve and four. He will signify his wish, and leave his name. If he have fixed on the route which he means to pursue in his journey, it may somewhat facilitate the attainment of his object if he mention this: but, except under circumstances of much suspicion, this is of little consequence. If he call at the office on the following day, he will obtain the passport without expense, signed by the ambassador.

It is perfectly unnecessary to apply for a passport at the Foreign Office, as was formerly the case: as the passport of the French ambassador will be quite sufficient.

Should the traveller wish to go through Belgium or Holland, he may procure a passport by addressing a letter to his Excellency, Baron Fagel, at the office, No. 14, Buckingham-street, Strand, signed by a respectable housekeeper to whom he may be known; the passport will then

be granted on the following day, free of expense.

This passport will be demanded at every fortified town, and examined by the officer on duty. If the traveller wish to stop for some days on his journey, the master of the hotel will put before him a ruled paper, with the following heads, which he must fill up, and sign his name; viz., name, place of abode, profession, where going, age, &c. This paper is sent to the office of police.

ROUTES.

Our tourist being now completely equipped for his journey, I will proceed to describe the different routes, and the most convenient, pleasant, and economical methods of travelling. The modes of conveyance from the English metropolis to various parts of the coast are almost innumerable.

NEW ENGLISH COACHES IN FRANCE,

Corresponding with the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, and Cross Keys, Wood-street, every morning at seven and eight o'clock, and every evening at six and half-past six o'clock. The only office in London corresponding with the Old Company of the Royal Messageries, Rue Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, at Paris, and where

places can be secured to Paris; Dover, Calais, Amiens, Abbeville, Dunkirk, Bruges, Brussels, Lille, Ostend, Cambray, Valenciennes, Douay, &c. &c.

Packet-boats are always ready, at Dover and Calais, for the conveyance of passengers booked throughout; but persons wishing to stop at either place, are allowed to do it, and resume their journey at pleasure, without any extra expense, provided it is mentioned when the place is taken.

A new English light coach leaves Calais every morning at six o'clock, through Boulogne, Montreuil, Abbeville, Amiens, &c., and performs the journey in thirty-six hours. The fares by this coach are :*

From London { Inside .. 3*l*. 10*s*. 0*d*. } Passage by sea
to Paris. { Cabriolet 2*l*. 10*s*. 0*d*. } included.

Another English light coach leaves Calais every morning at ten o'clock, through Boulogne, Montreuil, Abbeville, Poix, Beauvais, &c., and arrives at Paris the next day, at six o'clock in the evening. The fares are as follows :

From London { Inside .. 3*l*. 10*s*. 0*d*. } Passage by sea
to Paris. { Outside .. 2*l*. 10*s*. 0*d*. } included.

On landing at Calais, the passengers are requested to apply to Mr. Tarnier, director at the

* It is a very unthankful part of our duty to attempt any accurate account of the price of travelling, as the proprietors are perpetually varying in their charges.

coach-office, Messe-Maurice's Hotel, Rue de la Prison, from whence coaches set out every day for the places above-mentioned.

The coach puts up at the Paris Hotel, Dover, kept by Mrs. Poidevin.

There are also coaches, three times a day, from the White Bear, to Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, Deal, Canterbury, Chatham, Rochester, and Gravesend.

From the office where the coach puts up at Paris there are coaches which set off every day for all the principal towns and cities of France, and correspond with other coaches passing and repassing through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and convey passengers at a very moderate price.

Passengers and parcels booked at the above office for all parts of the kingdom, and also to any part of the Continent.

For the convenience of persons resident in the city, places and parcels may be booked for Paris, at the Cross Keys, Wood-street, two doors from Cheapside, whence coaches set out for Dover, Deal, Margate, Ramsgate, and Canterbury, every morning and evening; and for Rochester and Chatham four times a day. From the Spread Eagle Office, Webb's Hotel, No. 234, Piccadilly, and the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, coaches set out every morning at half-past seven, and evening at half-past six; in direct correspondence with the improved light

coach, the *Hirondelle*, running from Calais to Paris in thirty hours.

FARES.

From London { Inside ..3*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* } Passage by sea
to Paris. { Outside..2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* } included.

Director of the Diligence in London, Mr. Murray, Spread Eagle Office, Webb's Hotel, 234, Piccadilly. Ditto, at Calais, M. Laine, Rue Neuve, No. 22.—Coach Offices at Paris.—Hotel des Fermes, Rue de Bouloy, No. 24, near the Palais Royal. Brighton, Southampton, and Ramsgate coaches leave the above Inns every morning.

From Hatchett's New White Horse Cellar, a coach starts for Dover and Deal every morning and evening at six, a coach to Worthing every morning at seven o'clock, and a coach to Margate every morning at six.

Coaches likewise proceed from the same Inns to Hastings every morning, and to Brighton every morning and evening, at very reduced fares. An unusual competition among the coach proprietors last year, reduced the fare, to the former place, as low as 18*s.* inside, and 10*s.* outside; and to the latter place the charge was only 16*s.* inside, and 8*s.* outside. No dependence, however, is to be placed on any statement of prices, as they are continually changing according to circumstances, particularly during the summer.

A coach starts for Dover, from the Bell and Crown Inn, Holborn, every morning, at seven o'clock, and goes over Blackfriars Bridge. Inside, 1*l.* 7*s.*; outside, 1*l.* The journey is performed in twelve hours.

At the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, they charge 1*l.* 13*s.* inside, 1*l.* outside.—Only four inside.

The *Princess Charlotte* coach starts from the White Horse, Fetter-lane, every morning at nine o'clock, and arrives at Brighton at five o'clock in the afternoon. Another Brighton coach goes from Blossoms' Inn, Laurence-lane; and the Angel, St. Clement's, every morning at half-past seven o'clock.

At the Golden Cross, Charing-cross, the fare is, inside, 1*l.* 4*s.*; outside, 12*s.*—Only four inside.

From the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street, a coach starts from Rye every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at six o'clock.

From the Angel Inn, at the back of St. Clement's church, the Dover and Portsmouth mails start every evening; likewise the Paris mail, every morning, at a quarter before seven o'clock. If a party engage the whole coach inside, and part of the outside, it will take them up at their own residence, and start at their own time. Passengers may stop at any town on the route, and proceed in the next coach (provided there is room) without additional charge.

**ROYAL MESSAGERIES OF THE
NETHERLANDS.**

Connected with the Golden Cross, Charing-cross,
and the Cross Keys, Wood-street, Cheapside.

Coaches daily to Calais by Dover. Inside,
2*l.*; outside, 1*l.* 7*s.*: passage by sea included.

Coaches to Ostend by Dover every Tuesday
and Friday; inside, 2*l.* 13*s.*; outside, 2*l.*; pas-
sage by sea included.

The packets from Dover to Ostend sail every Wednesday and Saturday at noon.

Destination.	By Dover & Ostend every Tuesday and Friday.						By Dover and Calais every day.					
	Fare Inside.		Luggage per cwt.		small parcels.		Fare Inside.		Luggage per cwt.		small parcels.	
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Aix-la-Chapelle .	4	19	0	1	19	0	5	8	0	1	5	0
Amsterdam	5	10	0	2	4	0	6	0	0	2	11	0
Antwerp.....	3	17	0	1	9	0	4	6	0	1	17	0
Arras							3	10	0	1	15	0
Bois le-Duc	4	14	0	1	17	0	5	3	0	2	5	0
Bonn*	5	16	0				6	6	0			
Breda	4	6	0	1	13	0	4	15	0	2	2	0
Bruges	3	0	0	1	5	0	3	0	0	1	10	0
Brussels	3	14	0	1	9	0	4	3	0	1	17	0
Calais							2	0	0	1	4	0
Cambray	4	10	0				3	14	0	1	15	0
Coblentz*	6	15	0				7	5	0			
Cologne	5	8	0	2	3	0	5	18	0	2	10	0
Courtray	3	15	0	1	8	0	3	7	0	1	14	0
Douay							3	6	0	1	14	0
Dunkirk							2	7	0	1	6	0
Dusseldorf*	6	8	0				6	18	0			
Frankfort	8	18	0				9	8	0			
Ghent	3	7	0	1	7	0	3	15	0	1	15	0
Gorcum	4	16	0	1	16	0	5	6	0	2	5	0
Harlem	5	12	0	2	5	0	6	2	0	2	12	0
The Hague.....	5	3	0	2	4	0	5	12	0	2	12	0
Julliers.....	5	2	0	2	2	0	5	11	0	2	7	0
Leyden	5	5	0	2	4	0	5	14	0	2	12	0
Liege	4	9	0	1	14	0	4	18	0	2	2	0
Lisle	3	18	0	1	9	0	3	6	0	1	12	0
Luxembourg....	6	12	0	2	12	0	7	0	0	3	0	0
Maestricht	5	0	0	1	16	0	5	9	0	2	5	0
Mayence*	8	8	0				8	18	0			
Mons	4	3	0	1	13	0	4	0	0	2	3	0
Munster†	8	10	0				9	0	0			
Namur	4	5	0	1	13	0	5	0	0	2	3	0
Nimeguen	5	10	0	2	4	0	6	0	0	2	10	0
Ostend	2	13	0	1	4	0	2	13	0	1	9	0
Rotterdam.....	5	1	0	2	1	0	5	10	0	2	9	0
Spa	6	17	0	2	0	0	7	6	0	2	5	0
Toornay	3	18	0	0	10	0	3	6	0	1	13	0
Utrecht	8	1	0	1	19	0	5	11	0	2	7	0
Valenciennes....	4	17	0				3	10	0	1	14	0
Verviers.....	5	0	0	1	17	0	5	9	0	2	5	0

* The conveyance of money, luggage, parcels, and merchandise to Bonn, Coblenz, Mayence and Frankfort, is to be paid no further than Cologne, where the responsibility of the Royal Messageries of the Netherlands ceases.

† The conveyance of merchandise, money, parcels, &c., is to be paid for no further than Nimèguen.

The outside places are 13s. less than the inside.

PACKETS*.

CALAIS.

A Packet sails from Fresh Wharf, London Bridge, every Friday, and from Calais to London every Monday. The fare for cabin passengers is 11. 11s. 6d., and 11. 1s. each for servants and children.

Packets sail daily from Dover to Calais. The price of passage is 10s., board not included.

DIEPPE.

Packets sail from London to Dieppe two or three times a week. Cabin, 21. 2s. Servants and children, 11. 1s. Apply at 357, Strand.

Packets connected with the office, at 357,

* There is as much uncertainty respecting the packets, as the coaches, and we must refer the traveller to the packet-offices.

Strand, likewise sail four times a week from Brighton to Dieppe.

Packets also sail every evening from Brighton to Dieppe, particulars of which may be known at Mr. Sugden's, 361, Strand; at the Rose and Crown, Lower Thames-street, or at Mr. D. Woolf's, 45, West Cliff, Brighton.

By a new regulation of the Custom-House at Brighton, and which is now adopted at most of the out-ports, no passengers are allowed to clear out, or to have their luggage examined, after six o'clock in the evening.

OSTEND.

Packets sail from the Custom-House Quay, Lower Thames-street, and from Botolph Wharf, London, every Sunday. The best cabin, 1*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*. Servants and children, 1*l*. 1*s*. The state room may be hired by a private family, on giving a few days' notice. Apply at 357, Strand, or at the above wharfs.

BOULOGNE.

A packet-boat sails from Rye to Boulogne every Thursday. This is the nearest route from London to Paris by twenty miles. It is fifty miles less by sea than from Brighton to Dieppe, and thirty miles less by land than through Dover. The fare from London to Rye is 1*l*. 5*s*. and from Rye to Boulogne 1*l*. 1*s*. Inquire at the George Inn, Rye.

A vessel sails from Hastings to Boulogne every Monday morning, at seven o'clock, and returns on Thursday morning. Cabin, 15s. Deck, 10s. 6d. The passage is generally accomplished in five hours. The coach from London to Hastings is 15s. inside, and 10s. outside.

HAVRE.

A packet sails from Southampton every Friday, and returns every Monday. The packet affords excellent accommodation for passengers and goods. The master to be seen at Messrs. Weeks and Co. Southampton. From Havre, coaches daily set off for Paris, and perform the journey in eighteen hours.

Any further information respecting Packets may be procured at the Packet-offices, No. 357, Strand, and 361, Strand. At these offices insurances are safely effected, goods and baggage warehoused for all parts, both foreign and coastways, until the time of shipping, regularly entered and cleared at the Custom-house, and safely conveyed from any part of the town, on spring caravans or lighters, to the respective vessels.

The usual allowance for luggage by the coaches towards the coast is 14 lbs. for each passenger; although a trunk weighing 20 or 30 lbs., will frequently be suffered to pass with-

out notice, if it be not too bulky. The extra charge for overweight is $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

Travellers, who wish to proceed to Switzerland, will gain every necessary information from Mr. Emery, the agent, at Mr. Recordon's, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, or at the White Bear, Piccadilly. The journey is performed in sixteen days, allowing two at Paris, and sleeping, every night at some town. The proprietors furnish lodging and provision. The carriage is roomy and convenient—the passengers are limited to six. One cwt. of luggage is allowed to each, and the charge is only 25*l.* English.

TRAVELLING IN FRANCE.

There are three modes of travelling in France; in private carriages (*voitures*), a hired carriage, (*chaise de poste*), the public diligence, and the new coaches on the English plan.

They who have families, and possess good strong travelling carriages, will find it infinitely more comfortable, and considerably cheaper, to take them to Calais or Dieppe, than to hire a *chaise de poste* at either of these places. The freight from Dover to Calais, or Brighton to Dieppe, is far from exorbitant.

On landing the carriage at either of these towns, the traveller will be required to deposit an impost of 35 per cent. on the estimated value; but this will be punctually repaid on his return. Or if he should quit France by any

other route, the receipt, which will be given him at the custom-house of Calais or Dieppe, will enable him to claim the original sum without difficulty at the last station of the revenue officers.

It is on many accounts advisable for the traveller to leave his own horses at home, and to proceed through France with post-horses.

As all English carriages have poles, it will be advisable, if the company does not exceed three in number, to have their poles replaced by shafts, by which means one-third of the expense of posting is saved; for instead of four horses and two postilions, they will only pay for three horses and one postilion. If more than three persons travel in the same cabriolet, or limoniere, the post-master charges the traveller 40 or 45 sous for each of the three horses, instead of charging for the fourth horse, which is never employed.

All the arrangements for posting are simple, and usually attended to with the most scrupulous exactness. (See the Table). The whole of it is completely in the hands of Government. There is no competition on the road, and they who arrive first, are uniformly first accommodated.

A book is published by authority, containing every route through France, alphabetically arranged; the precise distance of every place; and the sum to be paid to the post-master and the postilion. The principal difficulty which the

traveller would otherwise encounter is the demand of a whole, or half, or a quarter of a post, in addition to the regular distance, on entering or leaving some towns. These are all mentioned in the book just referred to, which is entitled, *Etat de Postes Généraux*. A translation of it may be had of the Publisher of this Work ; and, with such a guide, the tourist cannot be subject to the least imposition.

The distances are calculated by French posts, which are nearly five miles and a half each ; but within a few posts of Paris, or any large towns, these are reduced to five miles.

The regular charge by authority is one franc and 50 cents per post for each horse, and 15 sous to the postilion ; but as the expedition of the traveller, and much of his convenience, depend on keeping the driver in good humour, it is usual to give him a trifle more ; generally 15 sous extra.

TABLE OF THE PRICE OF POST-HORSES.

CABRIOLETS, CARRIAGES WITH TWO WHEELS.

Number of Persons.	Number of Horses.	Price of each Horse per Post.	Sum Total.
		fr. cents.	fr. cents.
1	2	1 50	3
2	3	1 50	4 50
3	4	1 50	6
4	5	1 50	7 50

LIMONIERES, CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS.

Number of Persons.	Number of Horses.	Price of each Horse per Post.	Sum total.
		fr. cents.	fr. cents.
1 & 2	3	1 50	4 50
3	4	1 50	6
4	5	1 50	7 50
5	6	1 50	9
6	7	1 50	10 50

BERLINES.

Number of Persons.	Number of Horses.	Price of each Horse per Post.	Sum total.
		fr. cents.	fr. cents.
1 & 2	4	1 50	6
3	5	1 50	7 50
4	6	1 50	9
5	7	1 50	10 50
6	8	1 50	12
7	9	1 50	13 50

A child of six years old, and less, shall not be considered as a passenger; two children of less than six years shall be considered equal to one passenger.

Every carriage may be charged with one port-manteau, whether it be entire or in two parts, and one mail.

Small carriages, with four wheels, known by the name of Spanish chariots, are considered as *cabriolets*, when they contain but two persons. Chariots which contain more than two persons, enter into the class of *limonieres* when they have a shaft, and into that of *berlines* when they have a pole.

The regulations concerning the third and fourth horses shall continue to be observed, but neither can be demanded, except actually yoked to the carriage.

If to this is added the following summary of the laws of posting, and the annexed table of the traveller's expenses at each post, he will be possessed of every requisite information.

LAWS RELATIVE TO POSTING.

None but post-masters commissioned by government are permitted to furnish horses.

The post-master shall constantly reside at or near the post-house.

No post-master can hire a postilion without a certificate of good behaviour.

The post-master is answerable for any accident which may occur from the carelessness of the postilion, or restiveness of the horses.

Travellers are accommodated in the exact order in which they or their avant-couriers may arrive.

Every traveller hiring a saddle-horse must be accompanied by a postilion, to serve him as a guide. One postilion may conduct three travellers; but, if there is a fourth, two postilions must be hired.

The charge is one franc and fifty centimes per post for every horse, and seventy-five centimes for each postilion.

No carriage shall be compelled to take more than 140 lbs. of luggage.

Each post shall be run in the space of an hour.

No traveller shall force or maltreat the horses, under the penalty of making full restitution for the injury which he may do.

All turnpikes, and dues on the road, shall be paid by the traveller.

For further information respecting Travelling Post, see page 1.

CABRIOLET.

If the traveller is accompanied by his family, or wishes to pursue his journey perfectly at his ease, or with his own particular party, and has left his carriage on the other side of the water, he will hire a cabriolet, or larger carriage.

The cabriolet is an uncouth but very convenient vehicle, running on two wheels. It is surrounded on the inside with a great number of pockets, and on each side is a comfortable pillow. It will conveniently accommodate two persons. It opens in front and has a small window on each side, but it will be necessary for the traveller carefully to examine if it be weather-tight before he hires it.

If the traveller proceed to Paris, the cabriolet is sent to the Remise, where it stands fifteen days at his command, and he may within that time return in it, without additional expense.

These vehicles may be hired at almost any price, according to their appearance and convenience; but the usual charge for a comfortable cabriolet, from Calais to Paris, is about four guineas. The traveller must not give precisely what is asked him. The English post-chaise is unknown in France.

The hiring of the carriage and the postage of the horses, are two different affairs, and in different hands. At any of the inns in Calais the traveller may be furnished with a commodious cabriolet, in which he will proceed the whole of his journey.

If the traveller is accompanied by a friend, and does not regard a little extraordinary expense, I would strongly recommend this mode of conveyance. He is fully master of his time; he may stop where he pleases; he is not com-

elled to travel by night, and he has a full view of the country through which he passes.

If a party of gentlemen are careful in making their bargain beforehand, and will see the drivers liberally, the strict laws of posting will be often relaxed in their favour, and four or five of them may occupy a handsome carriage, drawn by three horses; the expense of which will not exceed that of the common diligence.

DILIGENCE.

The French diligence is a most curious and unique machine: it is a strange compound of the English stage waggon and coach; and it singularly possesses all the conveniences of each without their defects. It contains six, eight, or ten passengers inside, according to its size; and in front is what is called the cabriolet of the diligence for outside passengers, with leathern covers, like the body of our one-horse chaises, to defend both the head and legs from the weather. These seats, which hold three persons, are the most pleasant part of the vehicle, and being little elevated above the springs, there is scarcely a possibility of the carriage being overturned. The conductor forms one of the party of the cabriolet; but if the weather be fine, he will go on the top of the diligence.

The inside passengers are seated completely at their ease, free from the torture to which the unfortunate inmates of many of our stage-coaches are frequently doomed; but the smallness of the

windows and the manner in which the seats are arranged, prevent them from enjoying much view of the country.

A conductor is attached to each machine; his proper business is to take care of the luggage, and this duty he performs with the strictest integrity. When the traveller's portmanteau or parcels have once been consigned to him, every fear with regard to their safety may be dismissed. To this important duty another is usually attached. He presides at the dinner-table of the passengers, and does full justice to what is provided. He accompanies the diligence through the whole of the journey, and at the close of it expects a gratuity of five or six francs. The driver likewise expects about six sous at every post, but it is usual to leave this to the conductor, and pay him at the end of the journey.

Fourteen pounds of luggage are allowed, and twenty-one francs per cwt. is charged for the overplus.

The manner of yoking and driving the horses will appear singular to the tourist. In travelling post, one horse runs between two heavy shafts, attached to the carriage; on another horse, lashed to his side, with scarcely any harness, and only fastened to the vehicle by some paltry ropes, sits the driver. Six horses are generally yoked to the diligence. The postilion sits on the near shaft-horse, and governs the leaders more by the sound of his voice, and the long whip which he

bears, than by the simple cords which serve him as reins. The leaders seem scarcely to belong to the diligence, and shew the passengers that they are under little restraint, by numerous playful, but to him terrifying deviations and prancings. Sometimes they have no reins, and even where these appendages to the equipage (which the Englishman has been accustomed to imagine absolutely necessary, and on which he places his principal and sole dependence) are found, the French Jehu scarcely vouchsafes to use them. The tourist, however, may dismiss every apprehension: the horses understand every motion of the driver's whip, and every tone of his voice; they are under perfect command, and an accident in the diligence is a thing absolutely unknown.

DIRECTIONS

TO THE

TRAVELLER IN BELGIUM, &c.

[FROM "BOYCE'S BELGIAN TRAVELLER."]

THE traveller on the continent will find it of much advantage, previously to digest a plan of his route. He should consult this "Guide," and determine on the places which he means

to visit, and the objects to which he will give his principal attention. This will not only relieve him from much unpleasant uncertainty and indecision in the course of his journey, but will likewise save him considerable time and expense; for the directions and advice which he will receive from landlords, waiters, and even tolerably informed natives, are frequently erroneous.

Having determined on his route, he next provides a sufficient fund for his expenses. It will not be advisable that he should take with him much more cash than will carry him to the continent, or the first principal town which he means to visit; but he should furnish himself with letters of credit on some banker or merchant at Amsterdam, Antwerp, Rotterdam, or Brussels. These will probably afford him a pleasant introduction to respectable and useful individuals, and may easily be procured at Hammersley's, Coutts's, and most other bankers.

The traveller, especially if he has business of importance to transact, should next arrange the places at which letters may be directed to him, and as nearly as possible the time when he shall arrive at those places. The common address of "*Poste-restante*," i. e., "*to be left at the Post-office till called for*," is very insecure. If it be not convenient to arrange the precise time for the despatch or arrival of letters, they should be directed to the care of some merchant or banker.

The baggage of the traveller should be as light and portable as possible, and should contain no contraband goods ; the smallest portion of which may cause him infinite trouble. It will be useless to carry much more than a bare change of apparel, since at almost every town through which he passes he will be able to supply himself with whatever is necessary, at very little additional expense. The traveller's portmanteau should be short and deep, as it will then be more likely to fit the different carriages, than one which is long and shallow.

When his luggage is examined at the Custom-houses, it will be prudent for him to treat the officers with civility, and offer them a trifling perquisite. To assume airs of importance and anger is absurd and impolitic. The officers are discharging a necessary duty, and have it in their power to be very troublesome if offended. The traveller should never suffer more than one trunk to be examined at a time. It will be impossible for his eyes to be every where ; and valuable articles have sometimes been purloined, and even contraband goods clandestinely introduced.

VOYAGE TO THE NETHERLANDS.

If the traveller proposes to visit the northern provinces, he will probably embark at Harwich. A coach goes from the Spread Eagle, in Grace-

church-street, every evening, at seven, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at nine. Packets sail from Harwich to Helvoetsluys at least twice in the week, and the charge, including provisions, is 2*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The passage rarely exceeds twenty or twenty-four hours.

The first object that is seen is the tower of Goree, a little island between Voorn and Schowen: next appears the low and barren coast of that island, and, soon after, the town of Helvoetsluys.

If he intend to visit Brussels, and the southern provinces, he will go to Ostend. Packet-boats sail every Sunday morning from Gravesend to Ostend. A cutter likewise sails from the same place, affording superior accommodations. I would certainly recommend the tourist to sail from Gravesend. He will find regular packets from Harwich, Dover, Hastings, and Brighton, to Ostend; but they are usually crowded with passengers, and the accommodation is not so good. The passage from Gravesend to Ostend is sometimes performed in less than twelve hours, and rarely exceeds twenty-four.

The entrance into the harbour of Ostend is difficult and unsafe, except at high water. When the passage is practicable, a flag is hoisted on a signal-staff, and the depth of the water is marked by other flags of different colours,

DUTCH INNS.

I WILL suppose the tourist now arrived at his inn. The room into which he is ushered, whether on the ground-floor, or up stairs, will certainly have a bed in it. It is either contained in a small press, or very neatly concealed in a sliding partition in the wainscot. It is usually sufficiently large for one person, but would ill accommodate two.

The Dutch innkeepers are said to be interested and imposing. In the inferior inns, and on the roads little frequented, the traveller will find this too true; but in the best hotels he will have no reason to complain of his accommodation. It behoves him, however, to be civil; for the Dutch landlords and waiters often display wonderful ingenuity in teasing the petulant or assuming traveller.

On cleanliness the tourist may generally depend. A beautiful white table-cloth, with a silver fork and spoon, will be put before him, and his sheets will rival the snow.

Of one peculiarity he should be aware, that the Hollanders very rarely eat suppers, and that the stranger who orders this unusual repast will pay dearly for it. Coffee is the favourite evening beverage of the Dutch; but it is generally water very slightly tinged, and drank without sugar. With half an ounce they make no less than fifteen cups. The innkeepers are perfectly sensible that foreigners drink their coffee much stronger, and ask whether the traveller prefers

it made in the German way. He must then be careful to specify the exact number of cups which he wishes to be made with the favourite quantity of half an ounce, or he will have it brought to him execrably bad, and at the same time be charged immoderately.

VOITURES, OR. POST-CHAISES.

THE post-chaises (*voitures*) are neither remarkable for their beauty nor their convenience. They have no shafts, but a piece of wood in the form of a bow or arch is placed between the wheels in front: on this the postilion presses his feet, and by that pressure gives the carriage the requisite direction. The horses are attached to the chaise by ropes, and are frequently driven three a-breast. On descending any hill, few of which indeed occur, the postilion places his foot on the croup of one of the horses, presses his back against the vehicle, and thus produces the effect of the breeching in the common English harness.

The charge for posting remains the same as when the Netherlands formed an integral part of the French empire; 1 fr. 50 centimes, or 1s. 3d. per horse, for each post of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. If three persons travel in the same chaise, they are obliged to have an additional horse. The usual compliment to a postilion is about 30 sous each post. The traveller cannot be too careful that his luggage is properly fastened to the carriage.

for the carelessness of the ostlers and postillions often exceeds all bounds.

In the Netherlands the post-chaises (*voitures*) are rather better constructed. This mode of travelling is more adopted in Belgium than in Holland, where the canals serve the purpose of high roads. The price and the regulations are the same.

THE DILIGENCE, OR POST-WAGGON.

A DILIGENCE, or, as it is usually called, a post-waggon, is established between the principal towns of Holland. The post-waggon is constructed so as to contain six or eight travellers. Each place has its number, and the name of each passenger is registered. When he pays his fare, he obtains a ticket, with a number, which indicates where he is to sit. Here, too, except he be very careful, his trunks will be fastened in such an awkward and negligent manner, that they will be frequently cut to pieces by the shaking, or dropped, or stolen on the road. These waggons are covered with waxed cloth, but are not suspended on springs. They are low and narrow: the seat is not remarkably comfortable; and the passenger is in danger of being suffocated by the smoke of his companions, who, if they are Dutch, light their pipes the instant they enter the waggon.

The expense bears about the same proportion to that of posting which it does in England.

The slowness of these vehicles is very tiresome to those who have been accustomed to travel in England. Its greatest rate, including stoppages, is seldom more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 miles an hour; and almost every hour, or league, the driver delays you to refresh his horses and himself.

In some of the great towns, and in the principal part of the southern provinces, the vehicles better deserve the name of coaches: but they are no where remarkable for elegance, convenience, or expedition.

THE TREKSCHUIT.

The cheapest, the most convenient, and on the whole, the most pleasant way of travelling, especially in the northern provinces, is by the trekschuit, or passage-boat, on the canals. The whole length of the barge, which is about thirty feet, is divided into two apartments, or cabins, each about six feet wide, and seven high. The larger towards the prow of the boat, is for common passengers, and for the luggage, and will contain thirty or forty persons. The smaller cabin, towards the stern, called the *ruif*, is engaged at a rather higher rate, and holds but eight. The traveller will do well always to secure the *ruif*, for, in the other cabin, he will not always meet with a very select company, and he will be surrounded with an impenetrable cloud of smoke. The *ruif*, indeed, does not afford a perfect security from the stench of the pipes; for the passengers in the next cabin

smoke on one side, while the door of the ruif opens close to the rudder, at which the master and his men are stationed, and whose pipes are never out of their mouths. The whole of the ruif may be secured at half-price, or by paying the fare of four passengers. Places in the ruif should be taken some hours beforehand; and if a passenger pays for one, or even two or three places, he will lose them if another comes and takes the whole ruif. At every change of horses, the driver expects a few doights, and a stiver will abundantly satisfy him.

The usual fare for a single passenger is about *3d. per hour*; for the vessel is towed with such regularity, at the rate of four miles an hour, that the Dutch compute the distance from place to place by hours, and not by miles. Travelling by the trekschuit is therefore attended with this convenience, that the passenger may compute to a minute the time at which he shall arrive at every town.

The ruif has four windows, which slide up and down, (the other cabin has only leathern curtains, or shutters,) a table in the middle, a mirror, pipes, a spitting-box, and an iron pot, containing burning turf, to accommodate the smokers with a light. Except in the hottest part of the summer, when most of the canals become extremely offensive, the trekschuit is no ineligible conveyance. Many of the country-houses of the Dutch are built near the banks of a canal; the gardens reach to the edge of the water, and display all their characteristic neatness and for-

mality ; and the principal canals are always crowded with boats of various descriptions. If the country does not naturally afford any romantic or beautiful prospects, yet the ceaseless succession of objects is pleasing, and causes the time to pass quickly away. The motion of the vessel is likewise so gentle, that a person may write, or even draw in it.

The traveller should carefully provide himself with some provisions ready prepared, for the trekschuit does not halt for any meal, nor is there convenience for cooking provisions on board. At every place, however, where the boats are changed, or any interruption occurs, women offer refreshments for sale, consisting principally of small loaves, and slices of cold baked eels.

The traveller should likewise take as little luggage as possible with him on board the trekschuit. It should be contained in one port-manteau, or parcel, so as to be easily conveyed from one boat to another, when the schuyts are changed, for no little preconcerted bustle and confusion is then made, in hopes that some of the parcels may be overlooked and forgotten. All heavy baggage should be sent by one of the packet-boats, directed to the inn at which he intends to lodge. My reader will permit me once more to remind him, that he should, if possible, previously determine on the inn at which he will take up his quarters. He will likewise remember, that in Holland, more than in any other country, the best inns are the cheap-

est; and that he must always make his bargain beforehand with the porters who carry his luggage, or he will be liable to great imposition.

THE BEURT-SCHIPPEN.

ANOTHER mode of travelling is by the *beurt-schippen*. These are large vessels, with two masts, which navigate the lakes, or go coast-ways from port to port. In the summer, and when the weather is tolerably calm, they are very pleasant and cheap. They afford four kinds of conveyance. 1st. The *cabute*, or cabin, in which a person of moderate stature may stand upright. It has a table in the middle, beds in the recesses of the wainscot, and will accommodate eight persons. 2d. The *ruif* is a hut or cabin, built on the deck, and accommodates twelve persons with beds. 3d. Between the decks is another set of passengers, who likewise have beds provided for them; and in the hold, persons of an inferior description are stowed with the cargo.

The fare of a cabin-passenger from Amsterdam to Lemmer, is a ducat, and the passage usually occupies eight or ten hours. Wine, coffee, tea, and refreshments of almost every kind, may be procured on board these vessels at a reasonable charge.

The following is a table of the Goins, real and imaginary. Both the Flemings and Dutch have several imaginary pieces of money, like our pound sterling. The fractions are suppressed,

as rendering the table unnecessarily perplexed for common use. The value in English Coin is expressed as nearly as possible.

BELGIUM.				<i>English.</i>		
				£.	s.	d.
A Penning, imaginary, is equal to	-	-	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
4 Penings	-	an Unche, or Doight	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Doights	-	a Groot imaginary	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Groots	-	a Petard	-	0	0	1
6 Petards	-	a Schilling, imaginary	-	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 Petards	-	a Schilling	-	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
40 Groots	-	a Florin, imaginary	-	0	1	6
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Schillings	-	a Ducat	-	0	9	3
240 Groots, or 6 Florins, a Pound, imaginary	-	-	-	0	9	0

HOLLAND.

A Penning, imaginary	-	-	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
4 Penings,	-	a Doight	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Doights	-	a Groot, imaginary	-	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Groots	-	a Stiver	-	0	0	1
6 Stivers	-	a Schilling	-	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

				<i>Nearly English.</i>		
				£.	s.	d.
20 Stivers	-	a Guilder, or Florin	-	0	1	9
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Guilders	-	a Rix Dollar	-	0	4	6
60 Stivers	-	a Dry Guilder	-	0	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Guilders, 3 Stivers,	-	a Silver Ducatoon	-	0	5	8
6 Guilders	-	a Pound, imaginary	-	0	10	6
A Ducat	-	-	-	0	9	4
A Half Ryder	-	-	-	0	12	3
A Ryder	-	-	-	1	4	10
A Ducatoon	-	-	-	1	16	0
A Double Ryder	-	-	-	2	10	3

The Doight is the only copper money.

ITINERARY

OF

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

&c. &c.

MANNER OF TRAVELLING.

*State of the Posts, of the Diligences and public Vehicles ;
instructive Notes and Remarks, which may be interesting
to Travellers on their Route.*

TRAVELLING POST.

THE postilions are forbidden, when they meet in the middle of a stage, to change their horses, unless they have obtained the consent of the respective travellers. As an hour is the usual time allowed for travelling one post, the postilion must not stop without permission, except to rest his horses. The postmasters are not obliged to furnish horses for cross-roads; although they are authorized to supply the travellers on the said roads at an extra rate. No traveller on horseback can load the horse which he rides with any more luggage than can be contained in his saddle-bags. If he has a portmanteau, a postilion must carry it behind him, provided that it does not exceed the weight of twenty-five kilograms, or 30lbs.

Throughout the empire, the price of the stage, which is at present fixed as per scale per post, for each horse, (likewise for each traveller accompanying the courier of

the mail,) ought always to be paid before setting out. None but the postilions are permitted to conduct the post-horses.

The postilions are expressly forbidden to exact or to receive any sum offered beyond the price fixed by the law, to insult the travellers, or to give them any cause for complaint. Every postilion ought to be sixteen years old at least. The travellers may enter their complaints in the register kept by every postmaster, and inspected by the commissary of the executive directory nearest to the municipal agent of the canton, or by the municipal agent of the district. Two carriages having the same number of horses, are not allowed to pass each other on the road, but must remain in the same order in which they arrive at, or set out from, the relays, unless any accident should happen to the one which takes the lead. The roads are paved in the environs of Paris; and as the postilions drive very fast, travelling in the voitures and chaises is by no means agreeable. For this reason, if the time will permit, the postilions should be desired *d'aller par terre*; that is to say, to drive on the unpaved roads, which are by the side of the high-ways. The regulations of posting in France are excellent, and they are executed with extreme promptitude. A certain German writer deceives himself greatly when he ascribes to the revolution all the honour of these arrangements, for which they are solely indebted to the ancient regime. During the revolution and the war, the high roads were much neglected, but they are now undergoing the necessary repairs. Under the ancient government, I have often, during the summer, travelled from 30 to 36 leagues in a day, without being obliged to continue my journey by night: and the relays were so well supplied, particularly in Burgundy and Champagne, that I found no occasion for a courier to precede me; my three horses were unharnessed, and replaced by others in about three or four minutes. The supply of posthorses continues to be executed with promptitude.

A propo to the Post-Masters.

DISTANCES.	18.			
	orses.	8 hor.	9 horses.	10 horses
$\frac{1}{4}$ post.	63c.	3fr.	3fr. 38c.	3fr. 75c.
$\frac{1}{2}$ post.	25c.	6fr.	6fr. 75c.	7fr. 50c.
$\frac{3}{4}$ post.	88c.	9fr.	10fr. 13c.	11fr. 25c.
1 post.	50c.	12fr.	13fr. 50c.	15fr. 00c.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ post.	13c.	15fr.	16fr. 88c.	18fr. 75c.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ post.	75c.	18fr.	20fr. 25c.	22fr. 50c.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ post.	38c.	21fr.	23fr. 63c.	26fr. 25c.
2 posts.	00c.	24fr.	27fr. 00c.	30fr. 00c.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ posts.	63c.	27fr.	30fr. 38c.	33fr. 75c.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ posts.	25c.	30fr.	33fr. 75c.	37fr. 50c.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ posts.	88c.	33fr.	37fr. 13c.	41fr. 25c.
3 posts.	50c.	36fr.	40fr. 50c.	45fr. 00c.
$3\frac{1}{4}$ posts.	13c.	39fr.	43fr. 88c.	48fr. 75c.
$3\frac{1}{4}$ posts.	75c.	42fr.	47fr. 25c.	52fr. 50c.
$3\frac{1}{4}$ posts.	38c.	45fr.	50fr. 63c.	56fr. 25c.
4 posts.	00c.	48fr.	54fr. 00c.	60fr. 00c.

Explanation horses, 75 centimes;—For 3 horses, 1 franc and 13 centimes;—For 6 horses, 2 francs and 25 centimes;—For 9 horses, 3 francs and 38 centimes;—For 10 horses, 4 francs and 50 centimes.
 A Franc, expressed in 100 part of a Franc.—Ten Centimes make 1d. English

wellers' PAY to the Post-Boys, as

Postilions, and the Prices.				
4 postil.	5 postil.	6 postil.	7 postil.	8 postil.
$\frac{1}{4}$ 0fr. 76c.	0fr. 95c.	1fr. 14c.	1fr. 33c.	1fr. 51c.
$\frac{1}{2}$ 1fr. 52c.	1fr. 90c.	2fr. 28c.	2fr. 66c.	3fr. 4c.
$\frac{3}{4}$ 2fr. 24c.	2fr. 80c.	3fr. 36c.	3fr. 92c.	4fr. 48c.
1 3fr. 00c.	3fr. 75c.	4fr. 50c.	5fr. 25c.	6fr. 00c.
1 3fr. 76c.	4fr. 70c.	5fr. 64c.	6fr. 58c.	7fr. 52c.
1 4fr. 52c.	5fr. 65c.	6fr. 78c.	7fr. 91c.	9fr. 4c.
1 5fr. 24c.	6fr. 55c.	7fr. 80c.	9fr. 17c.	10fr. 48c.
2 6fr. 00c.	7fr. 50c.	9fr. 00c.	10fr. 50c.	12fr. 00c.
2 6fr. 76c.	8fr. 45c.	10fr. 14c.	11fr. 83c.	13fr. 52c.
2 7fr. 52c.	9fr. 40c.	11fr. 28c.	13fr. 16c.	15fr. 4c.
2 8fr. 28c.	10fr. 35c.	12fr. 42c.	14fr. 49c.	16fr. 56c.
3 9fr. 4c.	11fr. 30c.	13fr. 56c.	15fr. 82c.	18fr. 8c.
3 9fr. 80c.	12fr. 25c.	14fr. 70c.	17fr. 15c.	19fr. 60c.
3 0fr. 56c.	13fr. 20c.	15fr. 84c.	18fr. 48c.	21fr. 12c.
3 1fr. 32c.	14fr. 15c.	16fr. 98c.	19fr. 64c.	22fr. 64c.
4 2fr. 00c.	15fr. 00c.	18fr. 00c.	21fr. 00c.	24fr. 00c.

DILIGENCES, BERLINS, CHARIOTS, WAGGONS, AND COACHES, FOR FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Office for the general Management of the posthouses, No. 22, Rue Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, Hotel des Messageries Royales, at Paris.

THE object of this establishment is to afford a central situation for the regulation of all affairs connected with posting, which should embrace every part of the French empire; and which, by its stability, its regularity, and punctuality, offers to the government and to the public a security which should merit the same confidence which their predecessors formerly obtained.

The commissioners meet every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from twelve to four.

There is always a commissioner at the posthouse to receive and to redress the complaints of the public.

They enter into agreements with merchants' houses, for the conveyance of funds, in proportion to the importance of the commission.

There is an office whose particular object it is to convey merchandise from Paris to the departments, and from the departments to Paris.

For particulars, see the table prefixed to this work.

General Management of the Vélodifères.

FROM this establishment the voitures regularly set out for the following places:—

For Bordeaux, by Chartres, Tours, Poitiers, and Angoulême, communicating directly with Toulouse, la Rochelle, and Bayonne, every day.

For Lyons, by the Bourbonnais, passing through Montargis, Nevers, Moulins, and Roanne, communicating with Marseilles and Italy, on the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, &c. &c. of each month.

For Strasburg, by Châtean. Thiéry, Châlons sur Marne, St. Dizier, Bar, and Nancy. Directly through

Metz, by Châlons and Verdun, on the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, &c. &c. &c. of each month, throughout the year.

For Amiens, by Abbeville and Boulogne, on the 2d, 4th, 6th, &c.

For Rouen, by Pontoise and Magny, every day.

All the voitures destined to traverse these different roads, are maintained with the greatest care, and provided with a basket, mounted on springs, intended to convey goods as well as the luggage of the passengers; they present, in short, by their construction, their strength, and celerity, every thing which can contribute to the comfort of the traveller.

Other Public Vehicles.

Rue du Bouloy, No. 22. Cauvry and Co. Voitures set out for Falaise every other day; and for Laigle, communicating by Falaise, for Caen, every day. Diligence to Langres every fourth day, passing through Troyes and Chaumont. Diligence through Besançon every other day, passing through Troyes, Châtillon, Dijon, Auxonne, and Dole.

Rue du Bouloy, Hotel St. Simon, No. 24. Caillard and Co. Diligences set out every day for Orleans, Blois, Amboise, Tours, Saumur, Montargis, Nemours, Fontainebleau, Bourges, Issoudun, Montluçon, le Châtre, Guerret, &c.

Rue du Bouloy, No. 24. Arnoult. Voitures for Provins, Troyes, Chaumont, Langres, Châtillon, Dijon, Besançon, Belfort, and Bourbonne-les-Bains.

Rue du Bouloy, No. 24, Messagerie de l'Eclair. J. Dirven and Co. Under the direction of M. Déchausé. Every day, at five o'clock in the morning, for Amiens, Arras, Lille, Dunkerque, Menin, Courtray, Gand, Bruxelles, Anvers, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Breda, Liège, Maestricht, Aix la Chapelle, Cologne, Coblenz, Frankfurt, &c.

Rue du Bouloy, Hotel St. Simon, No. 24. Saburdin and Co. *Vélocifères* set out twice a day for Rouen, in

the morning, at four o'clock, through Magny ; and in the evening, at six o'clock, through Gisors. By both roads the journey is performed in 11 hours ; and the *célécières* communicate with Dieppe, Havre, Caen, Fecamp, and all Normandy.

New establishment of diligences, which set out every day from Paris to Rouen, through Gisors, at seven o'clock in the evening, and perform the journey in eleven hours.

These diligences, called *jumelles*, unite strength and safety, being very low ; they communicate with Havre, Dieppe, and the neighbouring ports.

The offices for them at Paris are, Rue du Bouloy, Nos. 9 and 11 ; and at Rouen, Rue du Bac, No. 14, from which place they set out at half-past six in the evening.

Rue Bourg l'Abbé, No. 12. Post diligences for Amiens and Arras. Dosonne keeps the old furnished hotel of Lion d'Argent.

Rue Contrescarpe, St. André des Arts, No. 5. Very convenient diligences for six set out every day, at five o'clock in the evening, for Orleans, where they arrive the next day at eight o'clock in the morning, and communicate with Blois, Tours, Saumur, and all Berry.

A very commodious *voiture* sets out at half-past six during summer, and half-past seven during winter, for Fontainebleau, and performs the journey in six hours. It is accompanied as far as Nemours by a *cabriolet*, and only stops to change horses. It returns from Fontainebleau to Paris at the same hours.

Rue Croix des Petits Champs, No. 12. Fouquet. Public *voitures* from Paris to Fontainebleau.

Rue Dauphine, No. 26, and Quai St. Barnard, chez Boursaint, wine-merchant, au Cheval Rouge, Rue des Nonandieres, Hotel de la Trinité. M. Cretin. Post coaches set out from Paris every day, at seven o'clock in the morning during summer, and at eight o'clock in winter, for Essone, Corbeil, Fontainebleau, and Nemours, communicating with Montargis, Cône, Nevers, Moulins, Roanne, Lyons, and Clermont Ferrant. They do not

travel at night. Voitures set out every day at two o'clock in the afternoon for Corbeil. Cabriolets and voitures may be hired at this establishment.

Rue d'Enfer, No. 10, Place St. Michel. Messageries of Mad. Pean. Voitures for Pithiviers, Etampes, Arpajon, Dourdan, and Chevreuse, every day at seven o'clock in the morning during summer, and at eight o'clock in winter.

A voiture for Arpajon, two o'clock in the afternoon in summer, and one o'clock in winter.

The voiture for Dourdan likewise sets off every day at seven in the morning from the Café de Thémis, turning round the corner of Rue de Dauphine and Quay of the Augustins.

Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, No. 50. Touchard. Dili-gences for Beaumont sur Oise, Noyon, Compiègne, Senlis, Pontoise, Meaux, Nanteuil, Gourny, Chateau-Thierry, Gisors, Villers-Coterets, Dammartin, Chantilly, Luzarches, and Creil.

Rue des Fossés St. Germain l'Auxerois, No. 26. Racine and Cadot. Diligence every day at five in the morning to Dreux; every other day at five in the evening to Falaise; every day at five in the morning to Chartres; and at the same hour every day to Chateaudun and Vendome.

Rue Geoffroi l'Asnier, No. 27. Arnoult and Co. Carriages of the postmaster for Provins, Nangis, Mormant, Guines, Brie, Lagny, Coulommiers, la Ferté, Goucher, Sezanne, Tournans, Chaumes, Rozoy, and Villeneuve Saint Georges.

Rue Git le Cœur, No. 6, Hotel de Toulouse. Azimon, jun. An old establishment of berlins and voitures, for Lyons, Geneva, Avignon, Marseilles, Nice, Montpellier, Nîmes, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and all France; for Lausanne, and Switzerland; for Turin, Milan, Rome, Naples, and all Italy; for Russia, Hanover, Poland, and Austria.

Rue Hauteville, No. 5. E. J. Noel. Keeps the voitures of Ecorché and Co. of Troyes, which set out from this office the 4th, 9th, 14th, 19th, 24th, and 29th of each month.

Rue du Jour, No. 4. Landry. Diligences and post carriages for Soissons, Villers-Coterets, la Ferté, Milon, and Rheims, communicating with Rhetel, Charleville, Mezières, Laon, Avesnes, and Vervins.

Rue et Cour de la Jussienne en face de la Cour Mandar. Bourgeois and Co. Establishment of diligences, called *fugio ut fulgur*, for Rouen and Havre, communicating with all the country of Caux and Normandy. They set out from Paris every day, at six o'clock in the evening, and at twelve o'clock at night, and from Rouen to Paris every day at twelve o'clock.

Rue Montmartre, No. 76, between the passage of Saumon and Rue Mandar. Schoen. Expeditious cabriolets set out every day for Mayence, Metz, Verdun, Châlons sur Marne, Rheims, Bar sur Ornain, Nancy, Strasbourg, Colmar, and Mulhausen; they only travel by day. There are likewise voitures which go 25 leagues a day.

Rue Montorgueil, No. 49. Burgogne. Public voitures set out every day for Pontoise at seven in the morning, and at four in the afternoon; for Beaumont, at ten in the morning. Covered waggon go to Peronne twice a week; and a *carriole*, a kind of calash, sets out every Friday to Forges les Eaux and Gournay.

Rue Nouve St. Denis, No. 25. Le Preux. Voitures to Taverny every day at nine in the morning, and four in the afternoon.

Rue Nouve St. Martin, No. 5. Maillot. Public voitures for Montdidier and Roye.

Rue des Nonandiers, No. 16, Hotel de la Trinité. Voitures for Lyons and Clermont set out every day; in summer at seven o'clock in the morning, and at eight in winter.

Rue St. Denis, No. 237, Passage de l'Ancien Grand Cerf. François Glot. Posting to Beauvais every day, at six o'clock in the morning during summer, and seven o'clock during winter.

Rue St. Dominique d'Enfer. Legros, innkeeper. Voitures set out from Paris to Arpajon, as well as from Arpajon to Paris, every day at seven in the morning and two o'clock in the afternoon during summer, and at

eight o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon during winter. Voitures from Paris to Etampes every day, at seven o'clock in the morning in summer, and at eight o'clock in winter; and from Etampes to Paris, at six o'clock in the morning in summer, and at seven o'clock in winter.

Voitures from Paris to Dourdan on the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, &c. of each month; and from Dourdan to Paris on the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, &c. of each month.

Another office, Rue Contrescarpe, No. 3, facing Rue Dauphine.

Rue St. Martin, No. 247. Barthelemy. An old establishment, where may be found voitures of four or six places, going to Metz, Strasburg, and Germany; to Lyons, Geneva, and Switzerland; to Turin, Rome, and Naples; to Bordeaux; to Bruxelles, Anvers, and Holland.

Rue St. Martin, No. 256. Pihet. Good cabriolets, going post, set out every day for Châlons, Verdun, Metz, Nancy, and Strasburg. Voitures may be hired at this place, and a furnished hotel is kept for travellers.

Rue St. Paul, No. 28. Duclos. Voitures every day to Melun and Montereau; in winter, at seven in the morning and at three in the afternoon; and in summer, at seven in the morning and at four in the afternoon.

Rue St. Victor, No. 50. Mad, V. Duclere. Voitures to Fontainebleau and Corbeil.

At Paris also are *Patuches*, or small voitures with one horse, which go to Strasburg, Metz, Nancy, and Lyons, from the office, rue St. Martin, near the gate of the same name: the price is ten sous a league. They likewise go to Lyons from the faubourg St. Antoine.

Those who are travelling to the west or south of France, if they do not choose to go by the usual conveyances, may take what is called *la messagerie à cheval*. The horses which they give to travellers are small, but spirited. The chief courier of the cavalcade conducts the luggage of the travellers in a sort of voiture or covered chariot. He sets out early, and points out to the

travellers the places where they are to dine, and sleep. These follow on horseback at their leisure, but generally arrive about noon at the place where they are to dine, which is usually at the distance of about 10 leagues. There they find a good dinner always ready, and each person has his pint of wine. After dinner, they proceed nearly the same distance farther, to the place where they are to sleep, where they find a good supper, and a good bed. They do not travel more than 16 or 18 leagues a day at most. This mode of travelling is very slow; but if the company be agreeable, and the weather favourable, it is very pleasant, and not expensive.

Coches de Haute Seine. If persons wish to travel economically and slowly to any of the places situated on the banks of the Upper Seine, they will find *coches d'eau*, which are employed in the conveyance of travellers and merchandise. The office for their regulation is at No. 6, *Quai Dauphin, Ile St. Louis*: they set out at seven o'clock in the morning in summer, and eight in winter, from the *Port Saint Paul*, No. 8; for Nogent on Sunday, remaining two days on the passage, returning to Paris on Thursday; for Briare on Tuesday, remaining three days on the passage, returning on Sunday; for Montereau on Thursday, remaining a day on the passage, returning on Monday; for Melun on Friday, remaining a day on the passage, returning on Tuesday. From the office, rue de Bretonvilliers, No. 1, for Sens on Monday, remaining two days on the passage, returning on Friday; for Auxerre on Wednesdays and Saturdays, four days on the passage, returning on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Galiote. A *galiote*, or covered boat, sets out in summer every day at ten in the morning, from the Pont Royal, for St. Cloud: the company is generally good. This passage occupies about two hours, and affords the traveller a fine view of the delightful banks of the Seine.

Passports. These are requisite in travelling through France: they must be shown at every fortified town.

The gendarmes can demand their production when they meet with travellers on the road or at inns. Strangers who arrive by sea, will find passports, signed by the minister of police of Paris, in the harbours of Dunkerque, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, Cherbourg, Granville, Saint Malo, Nantes, Rochelle, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Cette, Fréjus, Nice, Genoa, Livourne, &c.

Strangers who disembark at any other harbour than those above mentioned, will be obliged to wait the answer of the minister of police before they can proceed on their journey.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPITAL.

PARIS. This city was formerly very limited. In the time of the Romans, and before the Christian era, Paris was only a small country town, very little known, and which has only excited the curiosity of strangers by the various additions and improvements which have taken place at different periods. The first was in the time of Julius Cæsar, who preferred it to the other cities of Gaul, on account of its advantageous situation. Its circumference did not then extend beyond the city, and it was shut in between the two arms of the Seine: the houses, built of wood and earth, were low, circular, and ill constructed. It was improved by the conquest of the Gauls, who obliged them to erect new ones, stronger and more commodious. In order to facilitate the communication between the northern and southern parts, two wooden bridges were constructed in the places where the Petit-Pont and the Pont-au-Change now stand: these additions were enclosed within a wall, with which they now surrounded this rising city, and they fortified it with two towers, situated where the Grand and le Petit Châtelets remained till within a few years. Become the residence of the governors of Gaul, the city of Paris gradually improved under the reigns of Valentinian, Gratian, Constance, and Constance. Its prin-

cial enlargement took place during the reign of the celebrated Julian, surnamed the Apostate, who passed several winters there. They then built a palace and baths for this emperor out of the city, towards the south of which there are still some vestiges to be seen in a house situated in the rue de la Harpe, and which they call les Thermes. From this time, foreign nations, barbarous as well as civilized, spread themselves over Gaul, as well as other parts of the Roman empire; the situation of Paris rendering it secure from their incursions, attracted a vast number of people from the neighbourhood, who all became subject to the dominion of the Franks, under whom they increased more and more. From the establishment of the French monarchy, each reign may be said to have added something to this city. Clovis, Childebert, and several other princes who reigned afterwards, erected abbeys beyond its walls, which became considerable, were soon surrounded with houses, and insensibly formed little villages. Such were the Bourg St. Marcel, the Nouveau Bourg, near to Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois; the Bourg l'Abbé, so called because it was within the Manor of St. Martin des Champs; the Bean Bourg, near the temple, &c. &c. The princes of the second race, apparently dazzled by the great extent of their dominion, abandoned this city, which became the patrimony of the ancestors of Hugues Capet. As it was already considerably enlarged, they divided it, about the year 954, under the reign of Lothaire, into four quarters; namely, the ancient Paris, or the quarter of the city, that of Saint Opportune, that of la Verrerie, and that of la Grève. Hugues Capet, being now in possession of Paris, and having mounted the throne, continued to reside there, on the spot where they have since built the palace which the kings, his successors, have constantly inhabited since the year 987. Their residence here attracted a great number of people of all ranks; and the little towns in the environs of Paris were soon embellished with fine houses built by the courtiers; these villages were united to the city during the reigns of Louis VIIth, and of Philip Augustus; so that to the first

four quarters have been added those of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois, of St. Jacques la Boucherie, of St. André des Arts, and of la Place Maubert.

Philip Augustus paved Paris, and commenced a new wall round it, which was not finished till the year 1211 : this wall enclosed a quantity of arable land, vineyard and garden grounds, which by degrees became covered with houses. This city was then divided into three considerable parts,—the city, the town, and the university.

During the reigns of Charles Vth and VIth, the increasing population obliged them to build other new walls, and to add eight new quarters to the eight old ones. These were the quarters of Saint Antoine, Saint Gervais, Sainte Avoye, Saint Martin, Saint Denis, des Halles, Saint Eustache, and Saint Honoré. This took place in the year 1422.

In 1572, on the 24th of August, Saint Bartholomew's day, Paris was stained with the blood of several thousands of its inhabitants, who were cowardly assassinated, because they were Huguenots. The signal was given for this frightful massacre by the sound of the bell placed on the tower of the Palais Marchand.

Charles IXth afterwards enclosed, within other walls, the palace of the Thuilleries, erected by Catherine of Medicis. This prince laid the first stone of the foundation of the Porte Neuve, called the Porte de la Conférence, under the reign of Henry IVth, and which has been since pulled down.

In 1589 and 1590, Paris resisted the efforts of Henry IIIrd, and IVth, who had both endeavoured to render themselves masters of it. This city voluntarily opened its gates to the latter, in 1594, after his coronation. It was during the reign of this beneficent monarch that those changes were effected, which added so much to the splendour of the quarter Saint Antoine. He finished the Pont Neuf, and had in contemplation a plan for the embellishment of the Marais, by building a square there, and giving to each of the streets in that quarter the names of several provinces of France. This project was executed in part, in the reign of Louis XIIIth ; but it

was under the reign of Louis XIVth, owing to the protection which Colbert granted to the manufactures, to commerce, and to the arts and sciences, that Paris was increased one-third, by the number of people who were drawn thither, by this politic minister, both from the provinces, as well as from abroad.

In 1670, orders were given to set new bounds to the extremity of the suburbs; and they were forbidden to build beyond these limits. A new city now appeared to raise itself on the ruins of the ancient one; the enclosure of the university was demolished; the city was joined to the suburbs; and the Pont au Change, as well as that of the Tournelle, and the Pont Rouge, which were only of wood, were rebuilt of stone. Instead of the little gates of Saint Denis and Saint Martin, they erected magnificent triumphal arches. The Hotel des Invalides, the Observatory, the Louvre, the pumps, the quays lined with houses, the squares, and several other buildings, both public and private, now embellished this capital. In 1762, they established on the western and southern sides a new boulevard, for the convenience of the public, as well as to increase the magnificence of the city. They have since constructed the Pont Louis XVI., the royal wardrobes, &c. Paris was still further augmented by extending its ancient barriers in order to take in a part of the suburbs or villages which were enclosed by walls and boulevards.

Paris is the metropolis of the kingdom of France and of the province of the Isle of France. This city is one of the largest, the most populous, most commercial, and richest in the world: it is situated on the Seine, which intersects it from east to west, and divides it into two parts: the one to the north is known by the name of la Ville, and the other to the south by that of the University. This river also forms two large islands; the principal of which, called la Cité, may be said to have been the kernel of this capital, and was known from the time of Cæsar, by the name of Lutèce. Paris has been noted in history for the obstinate resistance of its inhabitants against the Romans: it was, as we have already

said, rebuilt by the conquerors, and soon became a commercial city. They constructed temples, palaces, amphitheatres, a Champ de Mars, and every thing which could distinguish a great city. Clovis also took his residence there in 508, after having killed Alaric, king of the Visigoths. This city was nearly destroyed by fire in 585, and suffered much in 845 and 856, by the incursions of the Normans, who also besieged it in 886 and 890. It was ransacked during the reign of Louis le Treizeme, taken by the English during that of Charles VIIth, burnt again in 1034, and lastly inundated by the Seine in 1206. There are now in Paris, 1106 streets, 15 squares, 15 bridges, 17 gates, 34 quays, more than 960 houses, amongst which are reckoned more than 550 hotels, 56 barriers, 40 halls and markets, 53 public fountains, 2 steam engines, 9 reservoirs of water. There are in Paris 2,000 fiacres, and 1,200 cabriolets. It is a circle of eight leagues in circumference, including the suburbs. It is of a circular form, and surrounded by Boulevards planted with rows of trees, which form an agreeable promenade. Its population is estimated at 550 thousand inhabitants.

Paris is divided into twelve arrondissemens and forty-eight divisions, each arrondissement consisting of four divisions.

For a more circumstantial description of Paris, see PLANTA's *New Picture of Paris*.

NAMES OF TOWNS, &c., continued.

7

Time on the Road.	RETURN FOR PARIS.		Time on the Road.	NAMES OF CORRESPONDING TOWNS.
	Days.	Hours.		
..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	Périgueux, Gneret. Falaise, Pont-Audemer, Honfleur.
..... 2½ d. 4 d. 4 d. .....	..... every other day every other day every other day .....	..... ..... 10 in the ev. 4 in the m. 5 in the m. .....	..... ..... 2½ d. 4 d. 4 d.	Hesdin. Belesme. Roanne, Mont-Lignon. Alkirch, Isenheim, Colmar. } Lorient, Brest, Saint-Malo, and Bretagne. Epinal, Plombières.

TABLE OF THE

LOUAI, <i>see</i> LAON					
Dreux, <i>see</i> Rennes					
Epemay, <i>see</i> Stras					
Metz	5	every day	26	Soulon, <i>see</i> Laon Keims, or	ev
Etampes, <i>see</i> Orléan	6	every day	192	Séan	m
Evreux, <i>see</i> Caen	7	every other day	49	STRASBOURG	m
Ferté-Bernard, <i>see</i> F	5	every other day	189	Tonnerre, <i>see</i> Besançon	m
GENEVE	2	every day	59	TOULOUSE	m
Ham, <i>see</i> St-Quenti	7	every other day	40	Tours, <i>see</i> Bourdeaux	af
Joigny, <i>see</i> Besançon	5	every other day	113	Troyes, <i>see</i> Bâle	m
Langres, <i>see</i> Bâle				Userche, <i>see</i> Toulouse	m
LAON	11	every day	52	Valenciennes, <i>see</i> Bruxelles	m
Laval, <i>see</i> Rennes	6	every other day	64	Verdun, <i>see</i> Metz	m
LIEGE	12	every other day	81	Vernem, <i>see</i> Rennes	m
LILLE, by Arras	7	every other day	87	Vesoul, <i>see</i> Bâle	m
—, by St-Quenti	5	every other day	52	Vierzon, <i>see</i> Toulouse	m
	12	every other day	89	Vitré, <i>see</i> Rennes	m
	6	every other day	51	Vitry-sur-Marne, <i>see</i> Strasbourg	m

ITINERARY.

FIRST PART.

Containing the Routes from Paris to the chief Places of the Departments, and other principal Towns in France, Belgium, &c.

The asterisk (*) denotes that the place has been described before.

NO. 1.—FIRST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO ABBEVILLE, THROUGH CHANTILLY AND AMIENS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) Saint Denis	2	(f) Breteuil	3
(b) Ecouen	2½	Fliers	3
(c) Lazarches	2½	Hébecourt	2
(d) Chantilly	2½	(g) Amiens	2
Lingueville	3	(h) Pecquigny	3
(e) Clermont (Oise)	2½	Flixecourt	2
Saint Just	4	Ailly le Haut Clocher ..	2½
Wavigny	2	(i) Abbeville	3

Total....20½ posts, 41½ leagues.

(a) SAINT DENIS. This small town is famous for its ancient abbey, intended as the place of sepulture for the French kings. Its church was unroofed and stripped of its monuments and altars during the revolution, but has been since repaired by order of Buonaparte, and reassumed its ancient magnificence. Two expiatory altars have been erected in it; one for the race of Merovingians, and the other for that of the descendants of

Charlemagne. On the other side of the nave is an expiatory altar for the kings of the third dynasty, whose names are written on a column.

At St. Denis may still be seen the house where 100 females, daughters of members of the legion of honour, are brought up. This place has nurseries, manufactories of printed calicoes, and a bronze foundry.

Fairs. Three are held here in the year; the 24th February, continuing 18 days; that of Laudi, 11th June, principally for sheep, lasts 15 days; and the 9th of October, which continues nine days.

(b) **ECOUEN**, a neat, well-built, and paved market-town, situated on the declivity of a small woody hill, on the western side of which is the chateau on an eminence. In one of the galleries built by the connetable Anne de Montmorency, are the windows painted by Raphael, representing the history of Psyche. The chapel and sacristy have likewise subjects from this artist. The pretty park of the castle, as well as the delightful gardens of the postmaster, are worthy of observation. The principal inn is the Hotel de Lille.

(c) **LUZARCHES.** This small town was built and inhabited by the kings of the second race. Two castles in ruins, which formerly belonged to them, may still be seen, one on the right, the other on the left of the road. It has a cotton-mill, oil-mills, and manufactories of lace.

Fairs. Continuing three days, the sixth Thursday in Lent; 28th September; 28th November. Population 1,800.

(d) **CHANTILLY.** A market-town, which is indebted for its prosperity to the illustrious family of Condé. The houses are neat, and roofed with slate. A very beautiful street has been built by the present prince, as well as a richly-endowed hospital. At the entrance of the park is the country theatre, where Molière, Racine, and Boileau, contributed to amuse the leisure hours of the great Condé. The palace so much admired for its magnificence, and the beauty of its gardens, was the residence of the Montmorencies and the Condés, and was destroyed during the revolution. The only

vestiges which remain of one of the most magnificent habitations in Europe, are the small castle, the palace d'Enghien, the dog-kennels, and the stables. A beautiful canal, which ornaments the park, was one of the embellishments it received from Condé. Chantilly has manufactories of porcelain, earthenware, snuff-boxes, linen, pasteboard, and lace. It has likewise a cotton mill, and a manufactory of printed calicoes.

(e) CLERMONT, which is situated on the Oise, is remarkable for its terrace, which surrounds the castle, and forms a beautiful public promenade, which overlooks the rich environs of Clermont for more than eight leagues around. This town was taken and burnt in 1359 by the English. It has a manufactory of printed calicoes and cotton mills, and trades in corn, hemp, linen, grain, eggs, and fowls.

Fairs. 4th February; 19th August; and 2d December. Population 2,000. *Inn.* Le Point du Jour.

(f) BRETEUIL. This town has a good inn, and trades in corn. It has also two tanneries and manufactories of serges, linen, stuffs, worsted stockings, and shoes. Population 2,300. *Inn.* Hotel de S. Nicolas.

(g) AMIENS. This town, chief place of the Somme, and formerly chief place of Picardy, is situated on the Somme. It has a royal court, a bishop's see, a board of trade, an academy, and a college. Its manufactures are, plushes, Utrecht velvet, camlets, satin serges, dimity, druggets, linsey-woolsey stuff, cotton velvets of every kind, calicoes, coarse and table linen, millinery, linseed-oil, and green soap. It has paper-mills, bleaching-yards, and establishments for spinning hemp, cotton, and worsted. Amiens is celebrated by gourmands for its pies, and by historians for the treaty of peace which was concluded there in 1802, between the French and English; the apartment in which it was signed is still shown to strangers. The principal promenades are Autois and Prés Paris. The cathedral is the most perfect specimen of Gothic architecture in France; the nave is the most beautiful part of it; the old coloured windows have been replaced by windows of plain glass, which has

spoil the general effect. The beauty of the pillars of this church strike the eye; there are 126, 44 of which are detached. Those placed round the choir and against the walls, which separate the chapels from that part of the church, sound like a bell when struck: they are called *colonnes sonantes*. That called the *pilier sonore* astonishes by the strength of its sound produced by the least knock. The stalls of the choir are much admired. The church is 366 feet in length, 50 in breadth, exclusive of the sides, and 132 in height. The Hotel de Ville, built by Henry IVth, the Corn Hall, the Lyceum, now a college, and the office of the Prefect, are worthy of observation.

The streets are broad and straight, and the squares large; the houses are built of brick and stone. The citadel is deserted, and the ramparts have been demolished. Every body is acquainted with the stratagem made use of by Ferdinand Telles in order to surprise Amiens in 1597. He drew off the attention of the guards, by causing a cart loaded with nuts to break down at the gates. This town has given birth to Gresset, the founder of the academy, to marechal d'Estrées and his beautiful sister Gabrielle, to Voiture, Pierre l'Hermite, Gaspard Bauhin, the learned Ducange, Rohault, and Boulanger de Rivery.

Fairs. 25th June, and 11th November.

Principal Hotels. L'hotel de la Poste Royale aux chevaux; du Roi de Prusse; de l'Abreuvoir; des Ambassadeurs, and du Lion d'Or. Population 40,000.

(A) PECQUIGNY is celebrated for the interview of Louis XIth, king of France, with Edward, king of England, and for the death of William of Normandy, called *Long Sword*, who was assassinated there. Half a league from this place is an ancient camp, supposed to have been made by Cæsar.

(i) ABBEVILLE. This large and strong town is situated on the Somme. Some of the streets are broad, and the houses are built of brick, excepting a few hotels of stone, and some decayed houses of wood. The hospital for foundlings is worthy of observation, as well

as the portal of the principal church, ornamented with colossal statues, and with three towers, two of them Gothic, and the third in the form of a column. This town is celebrated for its *saietterie*, a name given to all woollen stuffs, such as serges, plushes, &c., and for its damasks and mockadoes. It has manufactories of ticking, millinery, ropes, twine, and glass. The tide ebbs and flows in the Somme six feet. The royal manufactory of mockadoes belonging to P. Hecquet d'Orval, and which has been the property of the same family since its establishment in 1667, and the royal manufactory of cloths belonging to Alexandre Grandin Lemaire and Co., which was founded in 1665 by Van Rubais, are worthy of notice. This town has a small theatre, beautiful baths, and a delightful promenade, called Pâtis. It was the birth-place of three celebrated geographers, Nicolas Samson, Pierre de Val, and Philippe Briet, and of Hecquet, a physician. This place has a very celebrated fountain of ferruginous mineral water. Population 18,000.

Hotels. L'hotel d'Angleterre; la Tête du Bœuf; l'hotel de l'Europe; la Poste aux Chevaux.

SAINT VALERY, a little port on the Somme, near Abbeville, may be called "Dieppe in miniature," having the same sort of commerce, and the inhabitants being equally industrious. William the Conqueror embarked from this place with 1100 vessels and 100,000 men for the conquest of England. It carries on a considerable trade in brandy, oil, soap, and fruit, from the northern departments; and it has manufactories of sail and packing cloth, cordage, and glass. In its vicinity are the fields of Crecy, celebrated for the battle in which the English first made use of cannons.

**No. 2.—SECOND ROUTE FROM PARIS TO ABBEVILLE,
THROUGH BEAUVAIS AND AMIENS.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Saint Dennis*	2	(b) Beauvais	3½
Moiassel	3	Noiremont	4
(a) Beaumont	3	Breteuil*	3
Puisenx	2	Abbeville*	17½
Noailles	3		

20½ p. 41½ l.

(a) **BEAUMONT**, on the left bank of the Oise, trades in corn and flour, and has a glasshouse. The street which crosses the market, the clock-tower, and a beautiful promenade, looking over the rich valley of the Oise, are the principal objects which demand attention.

Fairs. The Thursdays after the 15th January and Lent, before Ascension and after St. Peter and St. André. Population 2,000. *Inn.* Le Paon.

(b) **BEAUVAIS**, chief town of the Oise, on the Thérain, it was besieged by the duke of Burgundy in 1472 with an army of 80,000 men, when the bravery of the women, under the direction of Jeanne Hachette, compelled him to raise the siege. This city is distinguished by its numerous manufactories of stuffs, printed calicoes, woollen cloths, serges, flannels, copperas, and sulphate of iron; it has also one for tapestry, established in 1664, which is nearly equal to that of the Gobelins. It is celebrated for its dyes, and bleaching-yards; there are likewise springs of mineral waters. Although built of wood, there are some good houses, and the streets are broad. The great square, and the *hotel de ville*, a beautiful modern building, are worthy of notice, as well as the choir of the cathedral, the height and size of which render it a magnificent temple. This church is not yet finished, having neither nave nor steeple; in the interior may be seen the beautiful tomb of cardinal Forbin, by Causon, and three tapestry hangings made in this town; one of which, representing the healing of the paralytic, is considered a fine work. The church of Saint Etienne me-

rits attention on account of its painted windows, the beautiful picture of the carrying the cross, and the tomb in relief, supposed to have been a Roman monument.

Beauvais has never been taken; from which circumstance it is called *la Pucelle*. Before the siege above mentioned it sustained one against the English, when it was saved by the courage of Jean Lignière. In commemoration of the brave action of Jeanne Hachette, a solemn procession takes place every year on the 10th of July, in which the women take precedence. This town has produced a great number of illustrious men; amongst whom are abbé Dubos, Lenglet Dufresnoy, Restant, the antiquary Vaillant, the two Villiers de l'Île Adam, and the learned dominican Vincent de Beauvais, the preceptor of St. Louis' children. Several councils have been held here; the most celebrated was that of 1114, for the excommunication of the emperor Henry Vth. There is a theatre, and a promenade or new boulevard.

Inns. Les Trois Fleurs de Lis; le Cygne; le Lion d'Or; l'Ecu; le Fer à cheval; and l'Hotel d'Angleterre, from which the diligences set out for Rouen.

Fairs. The first Saturday in each month. Population 13,000.

NO. 3.—THIRD ROUTE FROM PARIS TO ABBEVILLE, THROUGH BEAUVAIS AND POIX.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Beauvais <i>see No. 2.</i>	17	(b) Airaines	5
(a) Marseilles	4½	Abbeville*	4½
Poix	5½		

18½ p. 36½ l.

(a) MARSEILLES. This town is on the Little Thérain.

Inns. L'Épée Royale and Le Grand Cerf.

(b) AIRAINES, a tolerably well-built market-town, on three small rivers: it trades in linseed-oil, flax, beech-mast, camomile, hempseed, and nuts. It has 25 oil mills, and several manufactories of packing and sail-cloth. There is a good inn at the posthouse.

NO. 4.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AGEN, THE PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LOT ET GARONNE, THROUGH ORLEANS AND LIMOGES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Berny	3	La Maison Rouge	4
(a) Lonjumeau	2	(k) Limoges	3
(b) Arpajon	3	Boissenuil	3
Estrechy	3	Pierre Buffière	3
(c) Etampes	2	Magnac	3
Mondesir	2	Masseré	3
Angerville	2½	(l) Uzerche	4
(d) Thoury	3½	Bariolet	3
Artenay	3	(m) Donzenac	4
Chevilly	2	(n) Brives	2
(e) Orleans	3½	Cressensac	5
La Ferté Loewendal	5	(o) Souillac	4
La Motte Beuvron	4	(p) Peyrac	5
(f) Salbris	6	Pont de Rhodes	5½
La Loge	3	Poussat	4½
(g) Vierzon	4	(q) Cahors	5½
Massey	2½	La Madelaine	6
Vatan	4	(r) Caussade	4
L'Epine Fauveau	4	(s) Montauban	5½
(h) Châteauroux	4	(t) Castel Sarasin	5
Lottier	3½	Moissac	2
(i) Argenton	4	Malauss	3
Le Fay	5	La Magistère	3
Ville au Brun	5	Croquelardit	3
Mortierolles	5	(u) Agen	3
Chanteloube	4		

93½ p. 187½ l.

COMMUNICATION FROM ETAMPES TO VERSAILLES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(x) Dourdan	4	Connières	2½
(y) Rambouillet	7	(z) Versailles	4

9½ p. 18 l.

(a) LONJUMEAU, on the Yvette, has in its environs several manufactories for leather. Inn at the post-house.

(b) ARPAJON, or la Châtre, on the Orge, has manufactories in imitation of those of England, where they

make muslins, dimities, and other cottons. It has also flatting-mills for copper. Bonchet, where there is a foundry for gun-barrels, is in its environs. Inn at the post-house.

(c) ETAMPES, on the left bank of the Juine, has a very picturesque appearance. It trades in grains, meal, wool, and honey. It has manufactories of cotton counterpanes, worsted stockings, Hungary leathers, parchments, and papers. In the environs of this town are caught numbers of crawfish, which are much admired. They have discovered here a great number of fossils. The generous action of Simoneau, the mayor, in 1792, appears to be forgotten; and one seeks in vain at Etampes for the monument which the national assembly had decreed him.

Fair. The 29th September.

Inns. Le Grand Courier and le Grand Turc.

(d) THOURY manufactures stockings, caps, socks, and gloves.

(e) ORLEANS, chief town of Loiret, is an ancient, large, and magnificent city: it is celebrated for the siege which it sustained in 450, against Attila; and by that of 1428, against the English; which last was raised by the famous Joan of Arc, known by the name of the Maid of Orleans. It has a royal court, an episcopal see, a board of trade, an exchange, an academy, a royal college, formerly a lyceum, an agricultural and a medical society. The principal objects which require attention are, the cathedral, the interior of which is very superb; the rue du faubourg de Paris, which is a great length; the bridge over the Loire forming a communication between the faubourg d'Olivet and the city; the monument of Jeanne d'Arc, called the Maid of Orleans; the tower of Beffroy and of St. Croix, the spiral columns of which appear to reach the clouds; and the theatre. This town gave birth to P. Petan, a learned Jesuit, to Amelot de la Houssaye, and to abbé Gedoin.

The distant view of the environs is very picturesque. Orleans appears to be half surrounded with green walls; the mall, and several other places, being planted with

trees. The industry of this city is very considerable: the manufactures consist of hosiery of every description, of printed calicoes, blankets, serges, china, pins, and starch. They also refine sugar to the amount of 100,000 quintals per annum. Their principal articles of commerce are wines, brandy, and vinegar. It may be regarded as the great mart of Nantes for grocery and drugs. The canal of Orleans commences at Port Morand, about a league and a half above this city, and joins that of Briare at nine leagues' distance; its whole length is eighteen leagues: there are no less than thirty dams, or locks, on this canal. The principal places in the environs are the hill of Loiret, and the châteaux of La Source and La Porte. Diligences and messagerie at Lebrun and Co.

Fairs. The Thursday of Corpus Christi, and 18th November.

Inns. Le Lion d'Argent, la Pomme d'Or, le Grand Turc, and les Trois Empereurs. Population 42,000.

(f) SALBRIS, on the Sindre, manufactures white serges.

(g) VIERZON, on the right bank of the Cher, manufactures cloths, serges, and papers, and has also celebrated iron works.

(h) CHATEAUROUX, chief town of the Indre, on the left bank of the river of the same name, is situated on an extensive plain, where a vast number of cattle are fed. It manufactures ratteens, and cloths like those of Elbeuf and Sedan. Its commerce consists of fine wool, poultry, pens, and limes.

Fairs. The first Saturday in Lent; 18th May; every Saturday from the 1st June to 1st July for wool; 7th September and 9th October, cattle and haberdashery.

Inns. Ste. Catherine; la Promenade; le Dauphin, and St. Jean. Population 8,000.

(i) ARGENTON, on the Creuse, has glasshouses. Philippe de Comines resided there.

(k) LIMOGES, the chief town of the Haute-Vienne on the right bank of the Vienne, is situated partly in a valley and partly on a hill. The bishop's palace is one

of the finest buildings in the town. The fountain of Aigoulène, the square d'Orsay, on the site of a Roman amphitheatre, and that of Montmaillé, are worthy of observation. The promenade of Fourny is very much admired. The ci-devant abbey of Saint Martial is rendered interesting by its antiquity. This town has manufactories for stuffs, cottons, damasks, figured satins, shalloons, dimities, coarse cotton cloths, turquoises, druggets, flannels, serges, linseywoolsey, baizes, handkerchiefs, china, files, bayonets, nails for farriers, and brass. Its numerous manufactories of plate-papers form a principal branch of its commerce. Their enamels are very beautiful, and neatly finished. The environs are celebrated for fine horses. The mine of antimony is well known.

Limoges has a mint, where pieces marked J. are coined, hydraulic machines for spinning cotton, an academy, a royal college formerly a lyceum, an exchange, and a society of agriculture and the arts.

Fairs. The last Thursday in each month; the Thursday before Palm Sunday; the first Monday after Saint Germal; 16th June, 1st July, 18th November, 28th December, 21st May, 1st April, 22d December.

Inns. Hotel de Perigord; de la Pyramide, and de St. Antoine. Population 21,000.

(l) **UZERCHE.** This little town is delightfully situated on a steep rock; beneath which runs the Vézère. It has a glasshouse.

(m) **DOUZENAC** is a market-town, and has several slate quarries.

(n) **BRIVES-LA-GAILLARDE.** This little town, on the left bank of the Corrèze, derives its surname from its situation in a charming plain. The vineyards, intermixed with plantations of chestnut-trees, present a very pleasing prospect. It manufactures linen and cotton handkerchiefs, coarse printed cottons, silk gauzes, slight satins, coppers, kettles, &c. It supplies Paris with oxen, lamp oils, and wax candles. Its wines are considered excellent. Population 6,000.

(o) **SOUILLAC**, near la Dordogne. This town manufactures various tools and fire-arms. Paris is supplied

from this place with fowls stuffed with truffles. Population 1,300.

At a short distance from Souillac are le Gourg and le Bouley, two curious fountains which spring from two valleys, and joining, fall, together with the rivulet Borrese, into the Dordogne, near the small market-town of Cuisines. The fountain of Gourg proceeds from the valley of Blagour, that of Bouley from the foot of the mountain called Puy Martin. At this place there is a cave about 9 feet deep, at the bottom of which are two triangular holes, whence the fountain of Bouley ejects two streams of water. These two streams only run after violent rain: the eruption is preceded by a noise so loud as to be heard on the top of the mountain, and the water issues with great impetuosity, tearing up trees, inundating the valley, and causing the greatest destruction in the country. If the rain is long continued, or if a violent storm has occurred, the fountain of Bouley is almost dried up, and that of the Gourg rises, and in a very short time overflows the valley, which appears like one large sheet of water. The eruption of the Gourg may be foreseen by a boiling on its surface, which is followed by a column of water rising about 12 feet high and 3 in diameter. No sooner has this ceased to flow, than the Bouley commences a second time to send forth its waters with the same impetuosity. The time of their continuance is uncertain: the Bouley generally runs for several hours, but sometimes for four or five days; the Gourg for three, seven, and even ten hours. It is remarkable, that round the Gourg are other small fountains which are always dry when this appears.

(p) **PRYAC.** This place, situated on the border of a lake of the same name, called towards the north the lake of Sigeau, has salt marshes.

(q) **CAHORS,** a chief town, situated on the right bank of the Lot, manufactures pins, cloths, and ratteens, china, stationary, and glass. Near to this town are to be seen the remains of an amphitheatre, of an aqueduct, and several monuments. Henry IV. took it by assault

in 1580, by means of bomb-shells, which he made use of for the first time.

Fairs. 3d January, and 1st of every other month.

Inns. Les Trois Rois and l'Aigle Imperiale. Population 11,000.

(*r*) CAUSSADE manufactures common linens, slight French stuffs, and serges.

(*s*) MONTAUBAN, chief town of Tarn and Garonne, is situated on the river Tarn, which divides it into three parts, and affords many commercial advantages by its communication with the canal of Languedoc and the Mediterranean. The greater part of the town is neat, well paved, and well built. Most of the buildings are beautiful, and all the houses in the town are elegant architecture. The air is salubrious, and the pleasure-houses scattered in the environs have a delightful appearance. It has manufactories of stuffs, silks, silk stockings, serges, shalloons, papers, leather, snuff, soap, starch, and china; and trades in drapery, brandy, drugs, grocery, salt, and quills. Montauban, being situated on an eminence, commands a fine view, particularly from the ridge between the two principal promenades, whence, on a clear day, may be seen the Pyrenees, at a distance of 50 leagues. It has a theatre and a library.

Fairs. 2d January, 3d February, 19th March, the day after Ascension, 26th July, 9th September, 13th October, and 1st December. Population 23,000.

Inns. Le Tapis Vert, l'Hotel des Ambassadeurs, le Grand Soleil.

(*t*) CASTEL SARRASIN, on the right bank of the Garonne, manufactures serges, stuffs, linens, and leathers. Population 7,000.

(*u*) AGEN, chief town of the department of Lot, situated in a beautiful country on the right bank of the Garonne. It has a royal court, a bishop's see, and a board of trade. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the basilic of Saint Caprais, the hotel of the prefect, the building for beggars, the promenades of Gravier, and the works of the bridge over the Garonne. This town manufactures a sort of serge called Agen,

cloths, camlets, light French stuffs, shalloons, sail-cloths, calicoes, flannels, cotton counterpanes, starch, leathers, and all sorts of copper utensils. It has also cotton mills: its scarlet and crimson dyes are held in great estimation. There are still some remains of Roman antiquities, such as baths, amphitheatres, and a curious rock, which has a chapel, with cells hewn out of it, which has a magnificent appearance. Agen was the birth-place of Joseph Scaliger.

Fairs. First Monday in June, and 15th September.

Inns. Hotel du Petit Saint Jean; des Ambassadeurs; Laboulnée; de la Dame Cazac.

(x) DOURDAN, a town on the Orge, has a very considerable manufactory for hosiery, in silk, worsted, and cotton; it also manufactures dimities, and has a cotton-mill.

(y) RAMBOUILLET, a small town where they make agricultural experiments on a large scale; they breed a great number of Merino sheep, which form a considerable part of their commerce. This town is celebrated as the place where Francis I. died, and has been embellished by Louis XVIth. Its park is magnificent, and the temple of d'Io is truly enchanting. Inn at the post-house.

(z) VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, late province of the Isle of France, a few miles west from Paris. The palace, or the ci-devant chateau, commenced in 1673, was finished in 1680, by the united talents of three celebrated men, Mansard, Lebrun, and Le Nostre. Pierre-le-Grand has compared it to a pigeon with eagle's wings. Three avenues, each consisting of four rows of trees, lead to the chateau; the centre one, which is the longest, reaches to Paris. Those avenues all meet in one immense square, called la Place d'Armes, decorated with two superb buildings, les Petites and les Grandes Ecuries, both erected from the designs of Mansard. The chapel is a masterpiece, and the last work of Mansard. The ceiling of the Salon d'Hercule represents the deification of this hero, by Le Moine, and is considered as a model of

perfection in the art of painting. The great gallery, by Lebrun, is one of the finest in Europe; it is 232 feet long, and 30 broad, and is lighted by 17 large chisements. The apartments of the king and queen, and the *salle des spectacles*, are worthy of observation. Louis XVI. occupied those which are called *les petits appartemens du roi*, where he devoted his time to reading and study. The Park is divided into the greater and lesser-park, which, united, form about 20 leagues in circumference. The front of the chateau, on the side of the gardens, is very superior to the other. Mansard has decorated it with all the richness of architecture and sculpture. It is more than 1,800 feet in length. This palace contains a museum of pictures, a very curious cabinet of natural history, and a choice collection of shells and crystallizations. There is in the museum the celebrated picture of La Vallière, formerly belonging to the Carmelites at Paris. Immense sums of money have been expended on the gardens belonging to the palace, which are very extensive, occupying a space of two leagues, surrounded with walls. The baths of Apollo are the *chef-d'œuvre* of Girardon; the colonnade and the cupola are very remarkable: the green-house is a superb monument of architecture. The orange-tree, called the Great Bourbon, still exists, and is more than 394 years old. Trianon, a palace, situated in the park of Versailles, was occupied by madame, the mother of the ex-emperor: its architecture and its gardens are as elegant as they are magnificent: Mansard was the architect. At Paris, *rue de la Loi*, near to the *Palais du Tribunal*, is a *dépôt* of fire-arms from the manufactory at Versailles, which is considered to be one of the finest in France; it has also a choice and valuable library. Versailles manufactures printed calicoes, buttons, glazed cards, and pearl buttons.

There are three fairs in the year, 1st May, 25th August, and 9th October. The market is held on Fridays and Saturdays.

Inns. Le Lion d'Or, and Le grand Cerf.

NO. 5.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AGEN, PRINCIPAL TOWN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LOT ET GARONNE, THROUGH BORDEAUX.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Orleans (<i>see</i> No. 4.)....	20½	Mansle.....	3
(a) Saint Ay	3	Charet	4
(a) Beaugency	3	(h) Angoulême	3
Mer	3	Roulet	4
(b) Blois.....	5	Petignac	2
Chouzy	3	(i) Barbezieux	4
Veuves.....	3	Reignac	3
(c) Amboise	3	La Grolle	3
La Frillière	3	Montlieu	4
(d) Tours	3	Chersac	2
Les Quarrés	3	Cavignac.....	4
Montbazou.....	2	Bois Martin	2
Sorigny	2	Cubzac.....	5
Sainte Maure.....	4	Carbon Blanc.....	2
Ormes	4	(j) Bordeaux	4
Ingrande	3	Bolacant	2½
(e) Châtellerault	2	Castres.....	2½
Les Barres de Nintzé ..	2	Cérons	3
La Tricherie	2	(k) Langon.....	3
Clan	2	Caudrot	3
(f) Poitiers	4	(l) Réolles	2
Crontelle.....	2	La Motte Landron.....	2
Vivonne	4	(m) Marmande	3
Les Minières	3	(n) Tonneins	4
Couhé	2	(o) Aiguillon.....	3
Chaunay	2½	Port Sainte Marie.....	2
Les Maisons Blanches..	2	Pont Sainte Hilaire....	3
(g) Ruffec	3	Agén*	2
Les Nègres	2		

96 p. 1911.

(a) **BEAUGENCY**, on the right bank of the Loire, trades in wines, which are held in greater estimation than those of Orleans. It has also tan-yards, paper-mills, and manufacturing for woollen cloths.

Inn. L'Ecu.

(b) **BLOIS**, chief town of Loire et Cher, on the Loire, is agreeably situated in the midst of fertile pasturages, where numerous flocks are fed. It has a fine port on the Loire, which renders it advantageous for commerce. Its manufactures are, serges, crapes, and light French stuffs. The chateau is very superb; Henry, duke of

Guisse, was put to death there, by the order of king Henry III., in 1588. Blois has a very pretty terrace, and some remains of antiquity: amongst others, the arcades of an aqueduct. This is, perhaps, the only town where the French language is well spoken. It has a beautiful castle, elegant fountain, and a magnificent bridge, where there is a pyramid, nearly 100 feet high, of exquisite workmanship. Its productions consist of wines, brandy, timber, and firewood. The hotel of the prefect, the theatre, and the promenades, merit observation: Public voitures at Roulet's, and at Bedassier's.

Inns. La Nouvelle Angleterre, La Boule d'Or, la Galère, and les Trois Marchands.

(c) AMBOISE, at the confluence of the Loire and the Masse, has manufactories for woollen stuffs, cloths, buttons, ironmongery, files, and buckles; also for all sorts of steel instruments, and white wax.

(d) TOURS, chief town of Indre et Loire, is situated in an agreeable and fertile plain on the left bank of the Loire, between that river and the Cher, which falls into it some leagues below the town; over the former is a handsome bridge. Tours is an ancient, large, and well-built town; the houses are of white stone, with slated roofs, and have a neat appearance. The cathedral is a magnificent Gothic edifice; it has a library, which contains a great number of ancient manuscripts, some of which are 1,000 or 1,200 years old; a theatre, and a promenade called the Mall. The church, which is called Saint Martin, is one of the largest in Europe. Tours, Lyon, and Nimes, are the three principal towns in France for silk manufactories, damasks, mohairs, shalloons of all colours, taffeties, serges, ribands, china, and earthen-ware; also, for tan-yards. It is the birth-place of Destouches, a celebrated comic author.

Fairs. 11th May, and 9th August.

Inns. La Boule d'Or, l'Hotel du Faisan, and l'Hotel St. Julien. Population 21,000.

(e) CHATELLERAULT, on the right bank of the Vienne, manufactures clocks and sabres, and is particularly celebrated for its cutlery, which employs more than 300

workmen, and the greater part of which is sent to Paris. In the middle of the public square a fountain has been lately erected. Population 8,400.

Fairs. On the 6th of every month.

Inns. Le Grand Ture, and le Grand Monarque.

(f) POITIERS, chief town of the department of la Vienne, on the river of Clain. The population of this town is not in proportion to its size, in consequence of the quantity of arable land and garden grounds which it contains. The Romans decorated it with an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct, of which some vestiges still remain. It is celebrated in modern history for the battle which was fought there in 1356, in which king Jean was vanquished, made prisoner by Edward, prince of Wales, and sent to England the following year. During the wars against England, Charles VII. removed the parliament from Paris to Poitiers, and resided there himself for a long time. This town manufactures silks, stuffs, ratteens, serges, camlets, shalloons, and light French stuffs; it has also manufactories for hosiery and furriery, and trades in woollens, papers, iron, wines, corn, hemp, linen, and brandy. The public promenade is one of the finest in France. A quarter of a league from the town may be seen a Celtic monument, called *Pierre levée*; it is a mass of unhewn stones, in an irregular, oblong form, about 20 feet in length, and 17 in breadth, and is elevated on five pillars three feet and a half high. This town has an episcopal see, a board of trade, an academy, a royal college, and an agricultural society.—Population 20,000.

Fairs. 5th January, the Thursday after Lent, 24th June, 30th August, and 18th October.

Inns. D'Evrenx, du Plat d'Etain, de la Tête Noire, des Trois Piliers, and l'Hotel de France.

(g) RUFFEC, a small town which has iron mines and forges.

(h) ANGOULEME, chief town of the department of La Charente, on the left bank of the river of the same name; has an episcopal see, a board of trade, an exchange, and an agricultural society. It has a royal

foundry for cannons for the marine, and manufactories of woollen cloths, china, serges, druggets, copper utensils, and white wax. Its commerce consists in grain, wines, Cogniac brandy, hempseed, wood, iron, cattle, and salt. Three rivulets supply water for 25 mills, where excellent paper is made. The traveller should notice the theatre, and the beautiful promenades, particularly that of Belle Vue, round the ramparts, from which there is a delightful prospect.

Fairs. The 14th January, 24th May, 24th August, and 15th of each month.

Inns. Le Grand Cerf, la Table Ronde, and le Cheval Blanc.

(i) BARBEZIEUX : its position on the great road from Bordeaux to Spain procures it many advantages. It has a linen manufactory. Its fowls are delicious. They breed sheep here, of an ordinary appearance, but of an excellent flavour. At the end of this town is a spring of mineral water, called Fond Rouilleux.

Inns. L'Ecu de France, and l'Hotel Imperial.

(j) BORDEAUX, chief town of La Gironde, on the left bank of the Garonne, is one of the most considerable towns in France. It forms a sort of crescent. It has several fine squares, one of which is magnificent; an Hotel de Ville, well laid out and handsomely decorated; spacious quays, and sumptuous hotels. It is surrounded by walls, with ancient towers; the greater part of the streets are narrow and irregular. Some Roman antiquities are still to be seen in the town: one is La Porte Basse, the others are, the walls and portals of the palace Galien, and the remains of an amphitheatre of 227 feet by 140. The theatre is one of the finest in Europe. From the steeple of the church of St. Michel there is a good view of the town, and of a very fine country around it. The cathedral is ornamented with two fine basso-relievs. This town has a commercial academy, an institution for the deaf and dumb, a college of physicians, a lyceum, an exchange, a board of trade, a society of literature and of belles-lettres: in the hall were they hold their sittings is to be seen the monument of Montaigne,

and the bust of Montesquieu ; also a large library, and a cabinet of natural history, bequeathed by the president, Bell, in 1738, to the former society of natural history. The favourite promenades of this city are, les Anciens, Fossés, les Allées de Tourmy, le Champ de Mars, and le Jardin des Frères de la Proterne. At the distance of three leagues from Bordeaux, is the chateau de la Brede, where Montesquieu was born, lived, and died. Their principal commerce consists in wines of various qualities, which are held in great estimation ; and in hemp, of which they gather a great quantity in the neighbourhood. Its exports are very considerable ; about 400 ships, carrying from 200 to 600 tons each, are employed in conveying to the colonies, and the different parts of Europe, the Productions which it derives from its own resources, or which are brought there through the different channels of commerce. They have extensive cod and whale fisheries ; also manufactories for refining sugar, making brandy, vinegar, and aquafortis, as well as china, white glass of all kinds, cables, printed calicoes, stockings, &c. The safety of the harbour of Bourdeaux, and the advantages which it offers to foreigners, draw thither a prodigious number of vessels from all the nations of Europe. Population 99,000.

Establishment for the diligences at Dotezac's, senior, Place de la Comédie.

Fairs. The 1st March, 30th April, 16th May, 1st June, 16th July, 10th August, 16th August, 25th August, 29th September, 15th October, and 6th November.

Inns. De Fumel, Grand Hotel de Richelieu, du Prince des Asturies, des Sept Frères, de la Providence, des Ambassadeurs de la Hollande, de l'Etoile, and du Lion d'Or.

(k) LANGON, on the left bank of the Garonne, trades in good wines and brandy. *Inn*, le Grand Monarque.

(l) LA REOLE, near the right bank of the Garonne. At this place are fed vast numbers of cattle of the finest breed. It trades in wines, brandy, corn, and cutlery.

(m) MARMANDE, on the Garonne, carries on a large trade in corn, wines, brandy, plums d'Ante, and hemp.

It has tan-yards, and manufactories of coarse cloths and common tickings. The college, and the fountain in the middle of the town, are worthy of observation. Population 5,600.

(n) **TONNEINS**, a town which is situated on the right bank of the Garonne, in a large and fertile plain, consists of one long and broad street, bordered with beautiful houses, through which the great road runs. The principal edifice is the hotel of the mayor, lately built, the front of which ornaments a large and beautiful square. This town has manufactories of cord and pious, and is one of the most commercial places in this part of the country. Tobacco is cultivated in the environs. Population, 7,800.

(o) **AIGUILLON**, a small town situated in a very fertile valley near the confluence of the Lot and Garonne, trades in hemp, and has a manufactory of stockings. Population, 1,600.

NO. 6:—FIRST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AIX, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE BOUCHES DU RHONE, THROUGH MELUN, AUXERRE, AND LYON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) Charenton	2	(l) Rouvray	4
b) Villeneuve St. Georges	2½	La Roche en Berny....	2
Lienrsaint	3½	(m) Saulzet.....	3
(c) Melun	3	Pierre Ecrite	2½
L'Ecluse	4	Chissey	3
(d) Montereau	3	(n) Autun	5
Villeneuve la Guyare ..	3	Saint Emiland	4
Pont sur Yonne.....	3	Saint Leger.....	3
(e) Sens	3	(o) Chalons	5
(f) Villeneuve sur Yonne..	3½	Sennecey	4
Villevallier.....	2	(p) Tournus	3
(g) Joigny	2	(q) Saint Aibin.....	4
Bassou.....	3	(r) Mâcon	4
(h) Auxerre	4	La Maison Blanche....	4
Saint Brix	2	Les Tournelles Flandres	4
(i) Vermonanton	4	Anse.....	3
(j) Lacy le Bois	4½	Limouet	3
(k) Avallon	2	(s) Lyon.....	3

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Saint Fons	2	(aa) Donzère	4
St. Symphorine d'Ozon	2	(bb) Pierre Latte	2
(t) Vienne	3	La Palud	2
Auberive	4	Mornas	3
Péage de Rouillon	2	(cc) Orange	3
Saint Rambert	3	Courthézon	2
(u) Saint Vallier	3	(dd) Sorgues	2
(v) Tain	3½	(ee) Avignon	3
(x) Valence	5	Saint Andiol	5
La Paillasse	3	Orgon	2
(y) Loriol	3	Pont National	4
Derbieres	3	Saint Canmat	4
(z) Montelimart	3	(ff) Aix	4

98½ p. 197 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM AVALLON TO SEMUR.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(gg) Epouisses	5	(hh) Semur	3

4 p. 8 l.

FROM SENS TO TROYES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Meslay sur Vannes	2	Estissac	5
Villeneuve sur Vannes..	4	(ii) Troyes	5

8 p. 16 l.

(a) CHARENTON, situated on the right bank of the Marne, near to its confluence with the Seine. This town carries on a great wine trade. Near to this place is to be seen the veterinary school of Alfort, which was founded by Louis XIV.

(b) VILLENEUVE ST. GEORGE, near to the right bank of the Seine, has a manufactory for refining sugar.

(c) MELUN, chief town of the department of the Seine and Marne, is situated on the Seine, which divides it into three parts. It has baths, a society of agriculture, a glasshouse, tanyards, machines for spinning cotton, manufactories of printed calicoes, and markets for corn. The English took it by famine in 1419, and after having kept it ten years, were driven out by the inha-

bitants. It is the birth-place of Amyot, the translator of Plutarch.

Fairs. 24th June, 23d September, and 11th November.

Inns. La Galère, and le Grand Monarque. Population, 7,000.

(d) **MONTEREAU**, at the confluence of the Seine and the Yonne, has tan-yards, and two manufactories for china, in imitation of the English. According to most historians, it was on the bridge of this town that the duke of Burgundy was assassinated by order of the Dauphin, in 1409. In 1814, a bloody battle took place here between the French and the Allies. It trades in corn, grain, and cattle.

Fair, on the 22d September. Population, 3,400.

(e) **SENS**. This ancient town, enclosed by antique ramparts and Roman foundations, is situated at the confluence of the Yonne and Vanne; the waters of the latter being dispersed in canals in the streets, keep them clean. The road runs through the only handsome street, which is broad and straight. The traveller should notice the beautiful gate at each end of the town, the front of the cathedral and the altar, the superb marble mausoleum of Louis XVth and his queen, the treasury, the chapel of the martyr Saint Savinien, and the painted windows in the interior. In the museum of the collège are the bas-reliefs of the tomb of the chancellor Duprat. This town has baths, a theatre, and a beautiful promenade, from which the ramparts may be seen. It was the natal place of Loyseau, and is famous for a council having been held there, at which Saint Bernard condemned the doctrine of Abelard. The manufactures of this place are, cottons, cotton velvets, silk and cotton stockings, dimities, cotton counterpanes, cloth, fustians, flannel, satinets, velvets of Utrecht, hydraulic clocks, and glue. There are also cotton-mills, dye-houses, and tan-yards.

Fairs. 12th March, 24th June, 1st September, 22d September, and 30th November.

Inns. L'Ecu, la Bouteille, le Cerf Noir, and la Ville de Paris. Population, 11,000.

(f) **VILLENEUVE SUR YONNE**. This town is similar

to Sens; the road crosses it through a broad straight street, terminated at each end by a handsome gate. In the centre is a beautiful church. The town is surrounded by delightful walks. It trades in wine, wood, and coals. Population, 3,000.

(g) JOIGNY is situated on the right bank of the Yonne, in the form of an amphitheatre: it has an harbour. The town and its environs produce annually 35,000 hogsheads of wines, which are much admired, and which are said to be admirably calculated for persons afflicted with the gout, and to mix well with all other sorts of wine. It has also manufactories of cloths, druggets, and linsey-woolseys. The bridge, and the superb quay on the Yonne, ornamented with cavalry barracks, have a magnificent appearance; but in the greater part of the town, the houses are miserable, and the streets steep, narrow, and crooked. The chateau, an elegant building, erected by Cardinal Gondi, above the town, will amply recompense the traveller for the disagreeable road he has passed: the beautiful ceiling of the church belonging to it, although in some degree mutilated, is worthy attention. The view from the windows and terraces is very grand. Population, 5,500.

(h) AUXERRE, chief town of the department of the Yonne, is very advantageously situated on the left bank of that river, and is surrounded by vineyards, which produce good wines; the air is considered very pure. It is remarkable for its three Gothic churches, St. Pierre, abbey of St. Germain, and the cathedral. The first is a strange mixture of modern and Gothic architecture, and is ornamented with a beautiful tower; the second is a very old Gothic building; and the third is remarkable for the size and height of the nave, the painted windows, and the tomb of Amyot, translator of Plutarch. This town has a theatre, and baths. It has a considerable trade in wines, known at Paris under the name of *vins d'Auxerre*, or *Basse Bourgogne*. The inhabitants likewise trade in hemp, spin yarn, and manufacture woollen cloths and stuffs. The Yonne is navigable as far as Cravant, a small town situated four

leagues higher up the river. This town has given birth to Fournier, a printer, Sainte Palais, Lepeuf, and Sedaine. Public voitures at Lesseres; packet-boat at Lacour's.

Fairs. Monday before Candlemas, Monday before Palm Sunday, Monday before Whit-Sunday, 22d July, Monday before Notre Dame in September, and 11th November.

Inns. L'Ecu de France, l'Hotel de Beaune and le Leopard.

(i) VERMANTON, at the foot of some hills on the banks of the Cure, trades in excellent wines, and timber of the best description. It has several inns, but the principal is the Hotel de Notre Dame.

Two leagues south of this place, on the Cure, are the celebrated grottos of Arcy, which merit the traveller's attention; they form a suite of immense halls, narrow passages, cabinets, and galleries. The stalactites, composed of petrifications, present the most variegated and romantic forms. These petrifications have the beauty of marble, and the hardness of stone, and do not lose these qualities on being exposed to the air. Near the entrance is a small lake.

(j) LUCY LE Bois, a posthouse, and good inns. This village seems to be placed as the boundary between the barren land which the traveller has passed, and the fertile soil which appears on approaching Avallon.

Inns. Hotel des Diligences and la Poste.

(k) AVALLON, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Cousin, has broad and handsome streets, bordered by well built houses. There are several fine promenades, very good coffee-houses, and public baths. The hospital, and portal of the parish church, are worthy of observation. It manufactures cloths, druggs, and papers; and trades in wood, corn, cattle, wine, horses, and mules. Avallon was formerly a fortress, and sustained, during the reign of king Robert, a long siege, when the inhabitants made a brave and successful defence. The environs are very picturesque.

At this place commences the Morvan, a country famous for the wood it furnishes to the capital, for its numerous cattle, and for the uncivilized and coarse manners of its hospitable inhabitants.

Inns. La Ville de Lyon, la Ville de Dijon, and le Lion d'Or.

(1) ROUVRAY. A small country town; manufactures cloths and serges. *Inns*, le Leopard and la Poste.

(2) SAULIEU, a small town of 3,000 inhabitants, situated in a fertile country, where there is abundance of corn and cattle. It has a cotton-mill, and manufactures cloths and a large quantity of casks. The ponds in its environs furnish excellent fish, particularly trout, in which a considerable trade is carried on. Saulieu was taken and retaken several times by the English, the French, and the Huguenots.

(3) AUTUN, an ancient town, situated on the left bank of the Arronx, at the foot of three mountains, called Montjeu, Montdru, and Mont Cenis. The gate of Arroux, through which the traveller passes on entering Autun, is a monument well worthy of attention: it consists of two great arches for the entrance and egress of carriages, and two smaller ones for foot passengers; a magnificent entablature surmounts them, and above ranges a kind of gallery, formerly composed of ten arches, but only seven of which remain. The Corinthian pilasters which separate the arches are fluted with great skill; the stones appear to have proceeded from the hands of the workman, and the ornaments from those of the artist. The gate of St. André, at a short distance on the right, is almost as well preserved, and is similar to it, except that the chapiters of the pilasters are of the Ionic order. It is astonishing how walls only eighteen inches thick, and built without cement, should have stood so many centuries. A tower, supposed to have belonged to a temple of Minerva, and bearing that name, has been incorporated with the abbey of St. Andoche. A quarter of a league east of the town, in the middle of the field of Urnes, is the monument called Pierre de Couars, it is an unformed mass

of unhewn stones, connected together by a whitish cement: its form is pyramidal, and its height about sixty feet.

A street in Autun bears the name of Marchaux, derived from *Campis Martis*; and two of the mountains on which the town is situated, Montjeu and Montdru, derive their names from Mons Jovis and Mons Druidum.

The new town is distinguished by a large and beautiful square. The school, outside the town, is a superb building, and the choir and altar of the cathedral are much admired. Autun is the natal place of Eumenes, and of the president Jeannin. It manufactures fire-arms, cloths, serges, cotton velvet, English glue, hosiery, and tapestry, which is called *tapisserie de Marchaux*; and trades in horses, wines, hemp, and firewood.

Fair. 29th August,

Inns. L'Ecu, la Bouteille, le Cerf Noir, and la Ville de Paris.

(o) CHALONS SUR SAÔNE, on the right bank of the Saône, is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, surrounded by meadows, vineyards, and very fine forests. This town is well built, with a beautiful quay, on which are several fine buildings, and the Hotel du Parc, one of the most famous inns in France. The hospital of Saint Laurent, situated in the island and suburb of that name, is remarkable for its interior arrangement, and for the excellent state in which it is kept. The bridge, which is tolerably well built of freestone, faces the road from Chalons to Lons le Saulnier by Louans. This town has become an important commercial place since the revolution, and is now the depôt of the north and south of France, particularly of Paris and Marseilles, for corn, wines, leather, oil, and soap.

At Chalons is prepared from the scales of the bleak, caught there in great abundance, the *essence d'Orient*, used for making false pearls. This town has beautiful promenades, a good theatre, a library, public baths, and excellent inns. It is very ancient, having been mentioned by Cæsar under the name of Gabillonum. It was entirely ruined by Attila in the sixth century, and a short time

after it was subdued by the Bourguignons, and became the residence of their first king.

The Canal du Centre, which unites the Saône and the Loire, is one cause of the prosperity of Chalons. This canal, which crosses the department of Saône et Loire for a space of twenty-four leagues, was commenced in 1783, and finished in 1792. It has been called *Canal du Centre*, because it establishes, by means of the canal of Briare, an interior communication between the two seas in that part of France, which is considered as central. It was at first called *Canal du Charolais*, from the name of that part of Burgundy which it crosses.

Public Voiture. A packet boat sets off from Chalons to Lyons every day, and receives the two diligences which come from Paris, one by Dijon, the other by Autun.

Fairs. 27th February, 25th June, and 28th October.

Inns. Le Parc, les Trois Faisans, les Trois Maures, and la Cloche. Population, 12,000.

(p) **TOURNUS**, pleasantly situated on the Saône, on which is a quay and a beautiful wooden bridge, forming part of the road from Lons le Saulnier by Louhans. It manufactures cotton counterpanes, trades in wine and corn, and has beautiful promenades. The painter Greuse was born at this place.

(q) **SAINT ALBIN**, remarkable for the pretty costume of the village lasses, who wear small round hats carelessly placed over one ear. Almost opposite to this village is the small town of Pont de Vaux, containing 3,000 inhabitants, the birthplace of general Joubert. The whole country from Chalons to Maçon, along the right bank of the Seine, and at some leagues to the right the chain of mountains of Charolais, is considered one of the richest and most beautiful countries in France.

(r) **MAÇON**. This town, chief place of Saône et Loire, on the right bank of the Saône, on the declivity of a hill, has a grand quay, a theatre, public baths, and several beautiful buildings, amongst which is the ancient palace of Montrevel. A part of the chain of the Alps may be seen from any situation on the quay. Maçon

has bad streets, and carries on a great trade in wine, confectionary, and what is called *cognac de Maçon*. It has manufactories of hosiery, linens, linsey-woolsey, and paper-hangings. It was several times ravaged by the barbarians under Attila, and in the wars of religion, when the conqueror made it the theatre of the dreadful punishments invented by fanaticism under the name of *sauternes*.

Inns. Le Sauvage, and l'Hotel de l'Europe. Population, 11,000.

(s) LYONS, chief town of the Rhone, one of the most considerable towns in France, is situated at the confluence of the Saône and the Rhone, in a position very advantageous for commerce. The houses are well built, but the streets are narrow, and paved with pebbles, which are very inconvenient for foot-passengers. There are still to be seen in this town some vestiges of the magnificent works with which the Romans formerly embellished it. The Traveller should notice the Palais du Gouvernement, or Hotel de Ville, in which is to be seen an antique taurobole in good preservation; and under the vestibule, the table of bronze, on which is engraven the harangue which the emperor Claude delivered in the Roman senate in favour of the city of Lyons: the halls are decorated with the pictures of Blanchet; the front, the great staircase, the great hall, and the court, in which are preserved the two groups of bronze by Coustou, which ornamented the square of Bellecour, are superb. The library of the college is the most beautiful in the departments; it contains 120,000 volumes, amongst which are more than 800 manuscripts of every language; there is a superb Dictionary of Liking, a Chinese law book, and the Antiquities of Herculaneum, given by the king of Naples. The great hospital is the most beautiful house in Lyons; it has not its equal in France: it presents an immense front of the Ionic order along the quay of the Rhone, and does Soufflot more honour than the great theatre. On the pavilion, in the middle, rises a quadrangular dome, crowned with the emblems of physic, from which the farthest wards may be seen. The

effect is spoiled by the economy of the governors, who prohibited the erection of a third story of columns intended by the architect. In the interior of this hospital is a beautiful staircase, the ceiling of which represents the crocodile said to have been taken in the Rhone at the beginning of the last century; the halls, which all front an altar under the dome, are grand and well disposed; the internal arrangements are excellent, and it is kept under good regulations. The traveller should visit the church of St. Paul, the grand altar of which has a picture by Le Brun; the church of the ci-devant Feuillans, where are the ashes of Cinq Mars and Thou, executed by order of Richelieu in the square of Terreaux; the church of St. Nizier, built in the fourteenth century, the nave of which is very beautiful; the cathedral, remarkable for its Moorish architecture, and for its famous clock, a work of astonishing intricacy; and the church of Endy, where may be seen the beautiful Mosaic found in the garden of M. Macors, rue de Pusy, in 1806. This church is built on the ruins of a temple of Augustus, but presents no remains of that building, except the four columns which support the small dome, and which originally formed part of an altar dedicated to Augustus.

The traveller should likewise visit the ruins of an ancient aqueduct; one of the reservoirs of which, called the *Grotte Bazelle*, is still entire; the silk mills at the hotel of Milan, where the motion of an immense number of bobbins and shuttles resembles the noise of a cataract; and the squares of Terreaux and Bellecour. The latter had been destroyed after the dreadful siege in 1793, but has been lately rebuilt, and is about to be again embellished with the statue of Louis XIV., which had been taken down. This town was occupied in 1815, by the Allies.

Pierre Encise, formerly a state prison, was surmounted by a large round tower, which had a striking appearance; it was ascended by 120 steps cut in a rock, which has lately disappeared. The bridge over the Saône and the quay are finished. The promenades are,

les Brotteaux, or BretauX, the banks of the Saône, and l'Allee Perrache. On a clear day, Mont Blanc may be seen from the quay of the Rhone, and les BretauX from the other side of the river. There is a delightful prospect from the heights of Fourvieres; it is difficult of access, but the traveller is amply repaid by the view. This mountain bears evident marks of the great fire mentioned by Seneca, which took place in the reign of Nero, such as the remains of aqueducts near the church St. Irenée, a beautiful Mosaic in the house Cassère, some remains of a theatre within the walls of the Minimes, subterranean reservoirs at the Ursulines, and the house of antiquities built on the ruins of a palace belonging to the Roman emperors. Heaps of coal, melted metals, and broken vases, are also found there. In front of the square of Bellecour there is a beautiful prospect, which includes the vast countries of Dauphiny; farther on, the mountains of Chartreuse and Chamberry, and still farther the Alps. This quarter is inhabited by the rich, and contains several good houses, particularly that of Malta. The quay in the quarter of St. Clair is the Italian boulevard of Lyons: in this quarter is the Maison Tolosan, the magnificent front of which attracted the attention of Joseph II, emperor of Austria. The wooden bridges are numerous; the most remarkable is Pont Morand over the Rhone; it connects the square of St. Clair with the promenade and suburb of Brotteaux; although very slight, it has stood through the most rigorous winters, and will bear the heaviest carriages: there is a brick pavement for foot passengers. The stone bridge of Guillotière has more strength than beauty, and the new bridge of Archevêché is perfect of its kind.

Its literary and useful embellishments are, the lyceum, the veterinary school, the athenæum, the society of agriculture, the medical society, the exchange, and the board of trade. There is a mint where they make coins marked D.—Lyons is a very important commercial and manufacturing town, and was still more so before it had sustained the siege, and bombardment, of 1793. The

Saône, the Rhone, and the Loire, afford the greatest facility for the conveyance of its merchandise ; the produce of its manufactures is immense, and is inferior to no other town in Europe. The principal articles of its manufacture are, silks of every description, gold and silver stuffs, cirsakas, embroidered taffetas, striped satins, damasks, mohairs, drnggets, &c. It has a considerable trade in corn of every description, and in excellent wines, called *vins du rivage*, which are produced on the banks of the Rhone and Saône. Printing and bookselling are in a flourishing state there. The arts and sciences are more cultivated at Lyons than at any other commercial town. It is the natal place of the sculptors Couston, Coysevox, Audran, Jussien, Tourette, Rozier, Bourgelat, Terrasson, and Bourgasse. The Lyonnese are active and industrious ; they are passionately fond of the country, and understand the art of embellishing it. The environs of Lyons deserve the traveller's attention ; the Etroits, a footpath which runs between the Saône, and the hill from Lyons to the bridge of Mulotière, attracts the curious. At this place may be seen a grotto formed in the Poudingues, from the top of which springs a fountain. He should likewise visit the island Barbe, Chapounot, Mont Cindre, and Mont d'Or. Lyons is situated about 25 leagues south-west of Geneva, 66 north-west from Marseilles, and 40 south of Dijon. Population 109,000.

Public Voiture. Messagerie at the quay, and maison Saint Benoit.

For the Bourbonnais. Bremond, square of Terreaux, maison Antonio, on the side of the coffee-houses.

Bonafous, Bourg, and Co, keepers of *messageries*, rue Bat d'Argent.—Diligence for Turin, and return in four days and a half in summer, and four days in winter.—Two *fourgons à relais*, (a kind of chariot), proceed in six days to Milan, through Chamberry, Turin, and Verceil, and return in four days ; both set out every day.—The ordinary conveyance, several times a week, both for Italy and for the interior. Their office at Turin is at Bonafous, Brothers, and Co., maison Cumiana, behind

the palace of Carignan, and in the other towns in Italy at the principal commissioners.

Dubost, Cheze, and Marcelin, managers of packet-boats which set out every 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, &c., of each month, from Lyons to Chalons, at four o'clock in the morning, performing the passage in 60 hours; and from Chalons to Port Neuville, Lyons, in 48 hours.

Campagnie Grün. Messagerie for Besançon, Strasbourg, Landau, Mayence, &c. at the old office, quai St. Clair. A post diligence sets out every day.

Gaillard, Brothers, and Co. Quai Saint Clair. The voitures of this establishment go from Lyons to Geneva, and perform the journey in 24 or 26 hours.

Richard Galline and Co. Coach-office of the Rhone, and messageries of the South, successors of M. M. Der-vieux. They send out a diligence every day for Mar-seilles, and three times a week a packet-boat for Avignon. During the fair of Beaucaire their coaches go every day.

Voitures by water from Lyons to Chalons sur Saône, from Capelin, Son, and Co.

Inns. Hotel des Celestins, de l'Europe, du Nord, de Milan.

Fairs. On the quay of Hotel Dieu at Whitsuntide; 24th June, on the square St. Jean; 29th June, on the square St. Pierre; and 14th July, on the square of Meridien.

Persons who intend proceeding from Lyons to Avignon by the Rhone, may either hire a private boat or the packet-boat; the expense of each is about 9 or 10 *louis d'ors*: the voyage will occupy about three or four days, as the passengers may sleep the first day at Cordrenil, the second at Valence, the third at Pont S. Esprit, and arrive on the fourth at Avignon.

(t) VIENNE, is an ancient and considerable town on the left bank of the Rhone, where is to be seen an amphitheatre almost entire, and the remains of a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Augustus. In the former cathedral is the fine tomb of Montmorin. Between Vi-enne and Auberive, on the opposite side of the river, is

situated the hill rendered famous for producing the wine called Cote Rotie. Between the Rhone and the high road, is a Roman tomb, the form and construction of which are worthy the attention of the curious. This town manufactures anchors, excellent sword-blades, scissors, forceps, sheet copper for ships, cloths, ratteens, druggets, gauzes, printed calicoes, silks, cordage, &c. It has also cotton-mills, forges, flatting-mills for copper, nitre mines, paper-mills, glass-houses, and silk-mills.

Inn. La Table Rouge. Population, 12,000.

(u) SAINT VALLIER, a small town at the confluence of the Galaure and the Rhone, has a manufactory for china, and one for paper, a beautiful Gothic castle, and a good inn at the post-house. The environs are very pleasant.

(v) TAIN, a small town on the Rhone; its environs are celebrated for producing excellent wines, called Côte Rotie, and Hermitage. It has cotton-mills.

Inns. L'Assurance, la Poste, and l'Hermitage. Population, 1,800.

Three leagues west of this market-town is the town of Annonay, celebrated for the beautiful papers made there. This is to be attributed to the clear water of the Dieume, as well as to the Dutch cylinders, established here by Montgolfier, the first aëronaut.

(x) VALENCE, is a town agreeably situated on the left bank of the Rhone, surrounded with strong walls. Pope Pius VIth, illustrious for his misfortunes, his patience, and resignation, died here in August, 1799. Valence has a university, a school of artillery, and a society of agriculture. The bridge of La Drome, constructed between Valence and Montelimart, is remarkable for its height, and the grandeur of its arches. The principal objects which attract notice are, the citadel, known under the name of *Gouvernement*, the building of which is elegant, and the gardens delightful; the office of the prefect in the abbey; the cathedral, containing the mausoleum of Pius VIth, who died here, and the beautiful promenade called Champ de Mars, which commands a fine view of the Rhone. Its manufactures are cloths,

printed handkerchiefs, gauzes, silks, hosiery, chamoise-leathers, &c. It has also cotton-mills, tan-yards, paper-mills, and dye-houses.

Fairs. 3d March, 3d May, 3d August, and 6th November.

Hotels. De la Poste, Martin, Blanchon.

(y) **LORIOU**, a small town, the native place of M. Faujas de St. Fond, a celebrated naturalist.

(z) **MONTÉLIMART**. This small town has four gates, which correspond with the cardinal points. The streets are broad and straight. It has some good hotels, silk-mills, and tan-yards. The mountains which surround the town form a circle, through which runs the Rhone. The post-house is one of the best inns in France. Population, 6,500.

(aa) **DONZÈRE**, a market-town with a good inn. Its red wines are excellent. Population, 1,500.

Three leagues E. from this place is the small town of Grignon, formerly adorned with the most beautiful chateau in Provence, which was the residence of Mad. de Sévigné, whose tomb is preserved in the church.

(bb) **PIERRE-LATTE**, a small town built at the foot of a large rock, from which it derives its name. On the opposite bank is the market-town of Saint André, famous for the beautiful spring which issues from the bottom of a rock, where there was a temple of Mithra, some vestiges of which may still be seen.

(cc) **ORANGE**, a town situated in a fine plain, watered by several rivers, is celebrated for its remains of antique monuments; the most remarkable, is a triumphal arch, which is nearly entire: it was erected in commemoration of the victory gained over the Cimbres, by Marius and Catullus. It is situated on the road, about 400 feet from the town. It is a parallelogram with three arches; the middle one, intended for carriages, is higher than the others. This town has manufactories for printed calicoes, handkerchiefs, and serges, as well as several silk-mills, which furnish employment for a great number of people. The environs produce figs, oil, and silk.

(dd) **SORGUES**, a village on the Ouvèze, produces good wines, and has a paper-mill, and a cotton and silk-mill.

(ee) **AVIGNON**, chief place in the department of Vaucluse, is a large, handsome, and well-built town on the left bank of the Rhone. All the houses are built of stone, and there are several handsome edifices. The church, formerly the cathedral, is worth seeing; from Roque, or the ridge near this church, there is a delightful prospect. In the ci-devant church of the Cordeliers is the mausoleum of the brave Crillon, and the tomb of the beautiful Laura. In a small dark chapel, near the arch forming the entrance, beneath a simple stone, rests this Laura, who can never die while the fame and verses of her lover Petrarch, are remembered; round the stone are some Gothic characters, which time has rendered illegible. Francis I. king of France, had this tomb opened before him. Some small bones, supposed to have been those of Laura, and a leaden box containing some bad Italian verses, were the only things found to gratify the monarch's curiosity. Laura was married to Hugues de Sadé, and died of the plague which desolated Europe in 1347-48. The other objects worthy of notice are, the ivory crucifix in the church of Misericorde; the Hotel des Invalides; the barracks; the museum; the library; the garden of plants; the ancient palace of the vice-legate; the bridge over the Rhone; and the promenades on the ramparts. This town is a bishoprick, and has a royal college, formerly a lyceum and a literary society, known under the name of *Academie de Vaucluse*.

A few miles from Avignon, is the fountain of Vaucluse, which rises in a vast cavern, at the foot of a high mountain. This spring forms the source of the river Sorgue.

After great rains, it rises above a sort of mole, which is before the cave, and forms a basin, the surface of which is as smooth as glass: it is afterwards precipitated, with a frightful noise, over the fragments of the rocks, whitening them with its foam, and appearing as if wishing

to escape to a place, where no longer meeting with opposition, it may pursue its peaceful course.

The water of this fountain is pure and clear as crystal, but is not good to drink, because it is crude and indigestible; but it is much used by tanners and dyers.

Persons who visit this fountain, generally go there on horseback, or in a carriage. In their way thither they order their dinner at the charming inn of Petrarch and Laura, situated outside the town on the road to Vaucluse; and on their return they will find a repast prepared almost entirely of fish, which the fountain produces in great abundance. The most beautiful crabs, the best eels, and the most exquisite trout in France, are caught at this place.

Avignon trades in wine, brandy, aquafortis, oil, corn, trefoil, madder roots, dry fruits, almonds, perfumes, honey, wax, saffron, silk, wool, and medicinal drugs. It has a cannon foundry, a saltpetre refinery, manufactories of silk stuffs, and an extensive foundry for making plates of iron, copper, and tin.

Coaches and Messageries. At Dervien's.

Fairs. 24th February, 3d May, 14th September, and 30th November.

Inns. Le Palais Royal, Saint Omer, l'Hotel de l'Europe, one of the best inns in France.

(ff) AIX, an ancient, and neat town, situated in a plain, near the little river of Arc, is not large, but populous; the streets are regular, and well paved. In the centre is the *Orbitelle*, formed by three avenues of elm-trees, and decorated with fine fountains: it is a charming promenade.

Aix has no fortifications, and is surrounded by a single wall. In one of its suburbs are the celebrated mineral waters from which this town has derived its name; and here likewise are hot baths. It has manufactories of velvets, gauzes, printed calicoes, and red cotton. Its productions consist of silk, wool, very fine olive-oil, almonds, raisins, and other dry fruits. This town contains several monuments and curiosities. The following objects demand attention: the tower of the

clock with the belfry, the monument of M. Sec, the fountain of the square of Prêcheurs, where there is an obelisk borne by lions and surmounted by an eagle; and the cathedral, remarkable for its wooden door, and for the eight antique columns which surround the baptismal font. The promenades are the rotunda, the cours de la Trinité, the cours de Saint Louis, and the jeu du Mail. This town is the birthplace of the learned Peyrese, the marquis d'Argens, Brueys, Tournefort, Adanson, and Lieutaud, a physician. It has a royal court, and is an archbishop's see. On Corpus Christi day, a disgusting procession takes place, called the procession of Aix; it is chiefly composed of persons dressed to imitate dæmons, ornamented with horns and bells, who, by way of prelude, dance and jump about the streets in the morning. This exhibition is accompanied by the clergy and the civil authorities.

Fairs. 10th February, evening of Corpus Christi day, 24th September, and 4th December.

Inns. L'Hotel du Cours, l'Hotel des Princes, and la Mule Blanche. Population, 23,700.

(gg) EPOISSES, a small town, which has manufactories for weaving stockings.

(hh) SEMUR, is picturesquely situated on a steep granite rock, which the traveller must cross after having crossed the bridge over the Armançon. It has a very beautiful church, the side doors of which are much admired. The Armançon, which is a torrent rather than a river, forms beautiful cascades in the valley, encloses the town on three sides, and divides it into three parts, the Bourg, the Donjon, and the Chateau. This town trades in cattle, corn, and wine, and manufactures cloths.

Inn. L'Aigle.

In the environs of Semur, the traveller should visit Mont Auxois, the foot of which is watered by the Ose and Oserain: here Cæsar established his camp when he came to besiege Vercingentorix, general of the Gauls. The Chateau of Bussy, the residence of Bussy Rabutin, and those of Brerre, and of Montfort, are likewise worthy of observation.

(ii) **TROYES**, chief town of the Aube, on the Seine, is an ancient town: its houses are constructed of wood, stone being very scarce in its environs. Henry I., count of Champagne, divided the Seine here into a number of different arms, which renders it very convenient for the manufacturing inhabitants. The principal articles of their manufacture consist of cottons, fustians, dimities, serges, ratteens, tickings, hosiery, parchments, starch, whitening, blue-stone, colours, combs, ink-stands, and different articles in horn; it has also three paper-mills. This town is the birthplace of Girardon, a celebrated sculptor, and of Mignard, a skilful painter. The principal objects which deserve notice, are, the portal, nave, choir, painted windows, and organ of the cathedral, which is one of the noblest Gothic structures in existence; the church of S. Etienne, the chateau, formerly the residence of the Counts of Champagne; the front and great hall of the town-house; the baptism of Christ, by Mignard, in the church of St. Nicholas; the theatre; the beautiful promenades in the vicinity of the town; and the curious construction of the butchers' markets, so as to prevent the entrance of flies. Troyes has a considerable trade in corn, and its environs produce large quantities of wine, fruit, and vegetables. The water here is very bad. Population 27,000.

Public Voitures. Guerin and Remond send two voitures to Paris on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of every month, which return from Paris on the 4th, 9th, 14th, 24th, and 29th. At Paris they put up at Jomain, Son, and Salomon, rue de la Verrerie, No. 30.

Fairs. Second Monday in Lent, 1st May, and 1st September.

Inns. Hotel du Commerce, du Bougelot, du Mulet, and du Petit Louvre.

No. 7.—2D ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AIX, THROUGH FONTAINEBLEAU, AUXERRE, AND LYON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Villejuif	2	(b) Fontainebleau	2½
Fromenteau	2½	Fossart	6
(a) Essone	3	Villeneuve la Guyarre..	2
Ponthierry	2½	Lyon (<i>see No. 6.</i>).....	94
Chailly	2	Aix (<i>see No. 6.</i>)	79½

98 p. 196 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM FROMENTEAU TO VERSAILLES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Berny	4	From Ponthierry	
Versailles*	4	to Melun*	3
4 p. 8 l.			

(a) ESSONE, 'on the right bank of the river of the same name, has a manufactory of printed calicoes, a paper-mill, where fine plate-papers are made, gunpowder mills, and mills for flattening copper. It has a bleaching machine, invented by M. M. Chaptal and Berthollet.

(b) FONTAINEBLEAU. This town has broad and straight streets, and well-built houses, partly stone and partly brick. It owes all its prosperity to its ancient chateau, the residence of several French kings, a confused mass of buildings of different architectures, the style of which designates the various periods in which they were erected. This assemblage has nevertheless an imposing and majestic appearance, denoting the residence of royalty. This chateau has two entrances; the principal, in the court of Cheval Blanc, has been lately embellished with an iron railing, which borders the southern avenue of the town. The court is a large and noble square, and the two aisles of modern architecture on each side are grand; a staircase on the outside forms the entrance. Of the various galleries which decorated the interior, the only one remaining is that of Francis I., in which may be seen the bust of this warlike king, and the busts of Henry IV., Sully, Washington, and the Duke of Marlborough. The pictures of Primatice and Rosso, which have existed for

three centuries, are preserved here with great care in their original state. The unfortunate Monadelchi, favourite of Christina of Sweden, called the philosopher, was assassinated here, in the gallery of Cerfs, by her order. Here likewise is shewn the table on which Buonaparte signed his abdication.

The grand chapel ornamented with old paintings, and St. Saturnin, in which there is a good library, are worthy of observation. In the environs of the chateau are several pieces of water; the largest of which, between the parterre and the park, is a basin 600 toises in length, and 90 in breadth. The gardens are magnificent, and the park is intersected by numerous roads for hunting.

This town has a manufactory of porcelain, one of English china, two beautiful barracks, and public baths.

Fairs. Monday after Trinity Sunday, and 26th November.

Inns. These are numerous but expensive; the principal are, la Galère, l'Hotel de France, la Ville de Lyon, and l'Hotel du Dauphin. Population 9,000.

NO. 8.—3D ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AIX, THROUGH NEVERS, MOULINS, AND LYONS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Fontainebleau (see No. 7.).....	14½	Villeneuve sur Allier ..	2½
(a) Nemours	4	(k) Moulines	3
Croisière	3	Bessay	4
(b) Fontenay	2	Varrennes	4
Puits Lalande	2	Saint Gerand le Puy ..	3
(c) Montargis	2	(l) La Palisse	2½
La Commodité	2	Droiturier	2½
(d) Nogent sur Vesnison ..	2	Saint Martin d'Es-	
La Buissonne	3	treux	2
(e) Briare	3	La Pacaudière	2
Neuvy	4	Saint Germain l'Espir-	
(f) Cosne	3½	nasse.....	2
(g) Pouilly.....	3½	(m) Roanne	3
(h) La Charité	3	(n) Saint Simphorien.....	3
Pougues	3	Pain Bouchain[.....	4
(i) Nevers.....	3	(o) Täfare	3
Magny	3	Les Arnas	4
Saint Pierre le Moustier	3	Salvagny.....	3
Saint Imbert	2	Lyon*	3
		Aix (see No. 6.)	9½

COMMUNICATIONS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
From Nogent sur Ver-		(p) From Briare to	
nisson to Agien	5	Gien	2

(a) **NEMOURS.** This town, which the traveller crosses by a broad and tolerably handsome street, is well built, and is watered by the river Loing, and the canal of Briare. The new stone bridge is very beautiful, and there are some good inns. The chateau of Nemours, for a long time inhabited by the dukes of that name, is no longer remarkable. The town has extensive tanyards, and manufactories of blankets. Population 3,600.

(b) **FONTENAY**, on the left bank of the Loing, has a fountain, the waters of which are an antidote to the palsy. It is a small hamlet, with a good inn. The stone bridge opposite this place is supposed to have been built by Cæsar. Its arches and the whole style of building appear Gothic.

(c) **MONTARGIS**, on the canal of Briare, and on the left bank of the Loing. It produces excellent wines, and corn, which form a considerable part of its commerce. This town has two paper-mills in its environs, one at l'Anglee, and the other at Buge, which are well known for the fineness of their papers and vellums. The chateau built by Charles Vth, had been a long time the property of the crown, and the kings have often held their court there. The queens have slept here during their accouchements, on account of the salubrity of the air; from which circumstance it has been called, *the cradle of the children of France*. But at that time there was no canal, which now makes the country unwholesome, and often occasions intermitting fevers. This chateau has been destroyed. The English were obliged to raise the siege of this place, after a defeat; and this first success raised the hopes of France, and of Charles VIIth. He recompensed the fidelity of this town by freeing it from taxes. Saffron, gathered in its environs, good white wines, and excellent butter, are sent to Paris for sale. It was the birth-place of La Motte Guyon, the famous quietist.

Fair. 21st July.

Inns. La Ville de Lyon, la Madeleine, l'Ange, and le Cheval Blanc.

(d) NOGENT SUR VERNISSON, is an indifferent village, on the bank of the canal. It has a good inn. A league from this place, within the walls of the chateau Chenevier, may be seen some beautiful remains of a building, which, from its construction and semicircular form, is supposed to have been a Roman theatre. In its environs have been found some fragments, supposed to be the remains of baths. Near these monuments a pleasure-house has been erected, which is inhabited by an amateur of the fine arts, who employs himself in entertaining the curious traveller.

(e) BRIARE, on the right bank of the Loire, is situated at the entrance of the canal which bears the same name, and which forms a communication between the Loire and the Seine, by its junction with the Loing. This situation enables it to carry on a considerable trade in wines. From the bridge over which the traveller passes the canal, he will see below him a crowd of vessels waiting the signal of departure, and several locks, which give some idea of the ingenious art by which canals are conducted over hills and valleys. This canal, commenced by Sully, was the first important work of the kind undertaken in France: the execution of it having been interrupted by Sully's retirement, it was again undertaken during the reign of Louis XIIIth, by Guyon and Bonteroue.

(f) COSNE, or CÔNE, is situated near the Loire, at the mouth of the Novain. The principal objects worthy of notice, are, the audience hall of the tribunal, the theatre, and a crane lately constructed in order to lift and embark enormous masses of iron. It has manufactories for cutlery, nails, wire, anchors, and every kind of iron work for ships. Towards the west are the hills of Berry, which may be seen to great advantage from the promenade between the foundries and the river.

(g) POUILLY, a small market-town with a good inn, which furnishes excellent wines. Population 2,500.

(h) LA CHARITE, on the right bank of the Loire, trades in iron, and manufactures bayonets, all articles in iron, tin, steel, &c., buttons, clocks, woollen-stuffs, &c.

It has also a glass-house, forges, numerous iron-mines, and a large dépôt for anchors. It has a beautiful quay on the Loire, and two bridges constructed over the two arms of that river, which form an island. Population 9,500.

(i) NEVERS, is the chief town of the Nièvre, at the confluence of the Nièvre and the Loire. It is only beautiful at a distance: its position in the form of an amphitheatre, on the right bank of the Loire, has a grand appearance, but occasions a steep declivity in the crooked and ill-paved streets. The beautiful barracks for cavalry, the steeple of the cathedral, and the great square which is the old chateau of the dukes of Nevers, are worthy of observation. This town has manufactories of glass, enamels and china, and a cannon foundry on the Nièvre: on the banks of which, at short distances from each other, are several forges; the principal is that of Guerini for anchors and bullets, which is the largest in France, and is the dépôt of all the others in the department: these establishments employ together 1,500 workmen; this one alone 400. Besides anchors and bullets, they manufacture all kinds of iron work for ships. The mines, which are the principal source of the prosperity and commerce of Nevers, are a short distance from the foundries. Merchandise is conveyed to Paris by the canal of Briare, and to Orleans and Nantes by the Loire. It has a glasshouse, and a factory where artillery carriages and ammunition waggons are built. This town was the birthplace of Master Adam, called the *Joiner of Nevers*.

Fairs. The day after St. Cyr, 11th January, 1st Saturday in Lent, 2d September, Saturday after St. Denis, and 2d December.

Inns. L'Hotel Royal, and l'Hotel du Lion d'Or, from which the voitures set out for Lyons and Clermont.

(k) MOULINS, agreeably situated in a fertile plain, on the right bank of the Allier, and chief town of the department of the same name. The streets are well paved, and most of them are large, and the houses are well built. It has a charming promenade, which extends the whole length of the river, and a fine bridge over it, of thirteen arches. The principal objects to

attract curiosity, are the beautiful barracks for cavalry, the fountains, and the mausoleum, erected by the princess Ursins, to Henri de Montmorency, her husband, beheaded at Toulouse under Richelieu, which is situated in the royal college, formerly the lyceum. This town has an extensive library, delightful promenades, and a small theatre. Its commerce consists in silk, wines, wood, coals, iron, and grain. It has manufactories of excellent cutlery, particularly scissors, china, linen, cotton, and silk stockings. An immense number of silkworms are bred at this place, and there are establishments for spinning flax, hemp, and cotton. This town was the birth-place of Renaudin, the sculptor, and of Marshals Villars and Berwick. Its inhabitants, and those of its environs, are remarkable for their mild and easy manners. The peasants wear large straw hats in the shape of a boat. In its vicinity are foundries, and quarries of red, yellow, and blue marble.

Fairs. 5th January, 1st Monday in Lent, Monday in passion week, 11th June, 29th September, 18th October, 12th November, 1st December, 22d December.

Inns. Hotel d'Allier, and la Poste Impériale. Population, 13,800.

(l) **LA PALISSE.** This town trades in corn, hemp, and linen, and has several good inns. Population, 1,800.

(m) **ROANNE**, is a populous and commercial town, on the left bank of the Loire, where it begins to be navigable. It has a theatre and public baths; the houses are well built, and the streets broad and regular. From this port, all the goods which come from Lyons, from the departments of Languedoc and Provence, as well as from the Levant, are conveyed to Paris, by the canal of Briare. Its environs produce wines, much in request, particularly those of Perreux. It manufactures all sorts of linens, cottons, buttons, and ironmongery.

Inns. Hotel de Flanders, Hotel du Renard, Hotel du Parc. Population, 8,000.

(n) **SAINT SIMPHORIEN**, on the Gand, manufactures linens, cottons, and dimities, and has mines of pit-coal.

(o) **TARARE**, a country town on the Tardine, situated

in a valley, at the foot of the mountain of Tarare, trades in cottons, printed calicoes, and muslins: it has also bleaching-yards, and tan-yards. Its manufactories of muslins and embroidery are considered the first in France. Population, 3,000. Oxen are kept at this place in order to draw carriages up the mountain of Tarare.

(p) GIEN, on the right bank of the Loire: this town trades in cloths, druggets, serges, and light French stuffs. It also manufactures stockings, and has dye-houses. Population, 5,117.

**No. 9.—1ST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AIX LA CHAPELLE,
PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LA ROER,
THROUGH GIVET AND LIEGE.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Le Bourget.....	3	La Capelle	4
Le Mesnil	4	(d) Avesnes	4
Dammartin.....	2	• Solre le Château	3
Nanteuil le Handouin..	3	• Barbançon	4
Ievignen.....	3	Philippeville	5
Villers Cotterets	4	(e) Givet	5
Verte Feuille.....	3	(f) Dinant	5
(a) Soissons	3	(g) Namur.....	6
Vaurain	4	Ahin	7
(b) Laon.....	4	(h) Liege	9
Marle	5	Les Battices	5
(c) Vervins	3	(i) Aix la Chapelle.....	6

52 p. 104 L.

COMMUNICATION.

(k) From Aix la Chapelle to Maestricht 8

(a) SOISSONS, on the Aisne, situate in an agreeable and fertile valley, trades in wood, for building and firewood. It has manufactories for coarse cloths, buckram, serges, and ratteens; also for silk spinning, and bleaching linen. The corn and flour, which are brought to Soissons, form a considerable part of its commerce: they are conveyed by the rivers of the Aisne, the Oise, and the Seine, to Beaumont, Pontoise, Paris, Rouen, and the Havre. Near

to Soissons, is the town of Saint Gobin, where there is a manufactory of the finest glass in Europe. This town has a cathedral and promenades. It was fortified in 1815, and after being besieged for a long time, was taken by the Allies the same year. Gaillard, a celebrated historian, was born here, and Louis le Debonnaire was imprisoned in the ci-devant abbey of S. Medard at this place.

Fairs. Monday before Easter, and Monday after Saint Martin.

Inn. Le Lion Rouge. Population, 8,200.

(b) LAON, chief town of the Aisne, is situated on a high mountain, in the midst of an extensive plain, and may be seen at the distance of seven or eight leagues around. Its situation renders it strong, and it was fortified in 1815. It produces a great number of artichokes, which are sent to Paris, and the low countries. It manufactures linens, coarse camlets, stockings, and nails. In its environs are collected sand, and flint-stones, which are sent to Saint Gobin, to make glass. The town is built of stone. It has a theatre, and a cathedral, which is a beautiful Gothic building. In 1814, a bloody battle took place in its vicinity, when the French lost a great number of men, whilst endeavouring to get possession of the town, which was in the hands of the Allies.

Fairs. Monday after 1st January, the day after Corpus Christi day, and 10th August.

Inns. L'Ecu, la Hure, le Petit St. Vincent, le Dauphin. Population, 6,700.

(c) VERVINS, on the Serre, is a town celebrated for the treaty of peace concluded there, between Henry IV. and Philip II. of Spain. Vervins trades in baskets, linens, lawns, and cambrics. It has also paper-mills, glass-houses, and manufactories of hosiery.

(d) AVESNES, situated on the banks of the Great Helpe. This small town was fortified by Vauban, and trades in wood and hogs' heads. In its vicinity is the forest of Mormal.

Fair. 1st Sunday in August. Population, 3,000.

(e) GRIVET, on the right bank of the Meuse, has strong fortifications, and handsome barracks. It has manufac-

tories of woollen stuffs and leather, and trades in corn, marble, and merino sheep. Population, 4,000.

(f) **DINANT**, on the Meuse, is celebrated for its manufactories of copper utensils, which are sent to Paris, and different parts of the country; also for its tanyards, from which is exported a vast quantity of leather. Very superior cards are made here. In its environs are iron mines, and quarries of black marble, and other stones.

(g) **NAMUR**, at the confluence of the Sambre and the Meuse, is a considerable commercial town. There are numerous forges, in which large quantities of ironmongery are manufactured; but its principal commerce consists in copper, lead, marble, lime, and coals: they also manufacture cutlery, china, glue, and nails. It has a glass-house and tanyards.

Fairs. The day after the 2d April, 2d July, and 1st Saturday in October.

Inns. Hotel de Flandre, Hotel d'Arscamp, and Hotel de Hollande.

(h) **LIEGE**, chief town of the Ourte on the Meuse, is a considerable commercial town. It has an imperial court, a senate house, a bishop's see, an academy, and lyceum. Its remarkable buildings and curiosities are, the town-house, the quay, the fountains, particularly the one which is near the middle of the great square, and the mountain of the ci-devant Charitieux, from the top of which is a fine view of the town. The churches and other buildings of Liege suffered much in the beginning of the revolution. The promenade called Cornemeuse is very pleasant; the scenery is rich and varied.

This town manufactures china, coarse cloths, clocks, papers, gauzes, black laces, soap, aquafortis, copperas, calamine, verdigris, woollen articles, fire-arms, nails, and various other articles in iron, brass, and steel. Population, 50,000.

Fair. 2d November.

Inns. L'Aigle Noir, la Cour de Londres, la Pommette, le Canal du Louvain, l'Hotel de Hollande, and la Couronne Imperiale.

(i) **AIX LA CHAPELLE**, chief town of the Roër, was burnt and pillaged by the Huns in 451, and rebuilt by Charlemagne, who fixed his residence there. Before the revolution, his sword, belt, and the Livre des Evangelies, which was used at the coronation of the emperors, were still to be seen here. In this town are five mineral springs, thirty-two common baths, and five vapour baths, a large and superb hall for assemblies and masked balls; and a society for the encouragement of the arts and sciences. One of the best inns is the Grand Hotel, opposite the baths: there are also furnished apartments to be hired at the large bathing houses, of which there are seven. There are manufactories for cloths, laces, embroidery, needles, and various articles in copper and brass, as well as dye-houses. In the environs are mines of iron, lead, and coals. The traveller should notice the cathedral, built by Charlemagne, the nave of which still remains, as well as the wooden chair on which the emperors were crowned: the town-house, one of the towers of which was built by the Romans, the hall and garden of Getschemberg, the park of Drimbors, and the promenade at Mont Lonis. Gen. Elliot, the magnanimous defender of Gibraltar, died at Aix la Chapelle, in 1790.

Fairs. 2d May, 8th day after Whitsunday, 25th September, and 8th, 13th, and 23d October.

Inns. Le Drapeau d'Or, le Grand Monarque, la Cour de Hollande, la Chaîne, d'Or, le Grand St. Martin, la Cour Imperiale.

(k) **MAESTRICHT**, chief town of the department of the Lower Meuse, is divided by the river Meuse into two unequal parts, one of which is called Wyck; it is a large and strong town, with a fine arsenal; it was taken by the French in the year 1794. The church of Saint Servace; the hotel de ville, the glass-house at Wyck, the manufactories of cloths and fire-arms, and the brewhouses, merit the attention of the traveller. The repeated excavations of freestone from the mountain of Saint Pierre during several centuries, have formed an inextricable

labyrinth, of so great an extent, that there is nothing which can be compared to it.

Amongst the numerous fossils discovered in these vast caverns, are the heads of two crocodiles; one of which is deposited in the museum of natural history at Paris, and the other is to be seen in the central school of Maëstricht. There is a very fine view from the garden of the ci-devant convent of Slavante, situated on this mountain. The Veyth of and the market are very fine squares. The promenades by the Meuse and on the ramparts are very pleasant. A boat sails every day from Maëstricht, and reaches Liège in six hours: the price of a place in the cabin is two shillings. This town manufactures pins, soap, starch, and brandy; they also grow endive and tobacco.

Fairs. 13th May, and second Sunday in September.

Inns. Les Trois Rois, le Moulin à Vent on the Veythof, le Levrier, and le Casque. Population, 18,400.

NO. 10.—SECOND ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AIX LA CHAPPELLE, THROUGH BRUXELLES AND LIEGE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Le Bourget.....	3	(g) Valenciennes	4
(a) Louvres	3	(h) Quiévrain	3
La Chapelle en Serval..	3	Quaregnon	3½
(b) Senlis	2	(i) Mons	2
(c) Pont Sainte Maxence ..	3	Castian	2
Bois de Liheu	3	Brain le Comte.....	3½
Gournay sur Aronde ..	2	Hall	4
Cuvilly	2½	(j) Bruxelles	4
Conchy les Pots	2	Cortemberg	3½
(d) Roye	3	(k) Louvain	3
Fonches	2	(l) Tirllemont	4½
Marché le Pot	2	Saint Trond	4
(e) Péronne	3	Orey.....	4½
Fins	4	Liège*	4½
Bonavis	3	Battices	5
(f) Cambray.....	3	Aix la Chapelle*	6
Bonchain.....	4		

54 p. 108½ l.

(a) LOUVRES manufactures laces and blonds.

(b) **SENLIS**, on the Nonette, an ancient town, is nearly surrounded by a large forest. The steeple of the cathedral is remarkably high. This town trades in corn, flour, wines, wood, and fine porcelain; it manufactures cottons, buttons, and laces: there are also cotton mills, paper mills, bleaching yards, and quarries of fine stones. *Hotel, du Grand Coq.* Population, 4,400.

(c) **PONT SAINT MAXENCE**, on the Oise. This town trades in corn and flour; it has manufactories for combs, and for dressing buck-skins, and champis leathers. Population, 3,000.

(d) **ROYE**. The inhabitants of this town are employed in spinning cotton, and in knitting and weaving worsted stockings. Population, 3,000.

(e) **PERONNE**, on the Somme, has strong fortifications, and is also defended by marshes. It trades in lawns, cambrics, and papers, and manufactures linens and cottons. *Hotel, Saint Martin.* Population, 3,800.

(f) **CAMBRAY** is a strong city on the Escaut. The steeple of the cathedral is very neatly constructed; the streets are very regular, and the grand square has a handsome appearance. The town-house is superb; the architecture is modern; and it has a remarkable clock: the citadel, which is situated on an eminence, is magnificent. The episcopal palace is likewise a handsome building. Cambray manufactures cambric, which takes its name from this place; also lawns, linens, cloths, hosiery, laces like those of Valenciennes, tapestry, and carpets, in imitation of those of Aubusson. The inhabitants are likewise employed in spinning, tanning, and dressing white leather. The Spaniards took this town in 1595, and kept it till it was united to France in 1667. It was the birth-place of Boudon, a learned physician; of the two Marsi, celebrated sculptors; and of Enguerrand de Monstrelet, who continued Froissart's Chronicles. The immortal Fenelon was archbishop of this place.

Fairs. 24th April, and 27th October.

Inn. Hotel du Grand Canard.

(g) **VALENCIENNES**, a strong town on the Escaut, manufactures linens, cambrics, lawns, gauzes, thread,

woollen stuffs, nails, china, and lace, known by the name of Valenciennes' lace. This town was bombarded and taken by the Allies in 1793. The citadel was built by Vauban. It has a theatre. Jean Froissart, the historian of the 14th century, and Antoine Wateau, a painter, who excelled in village scenes, were born at Valenciennes.

Fair. 8th September.

Inns. Le Grand Canard, and la Biche.

(h) **QUIEVRAIN.** In the environs of this place are coal-mines, more celebrated than those of England.

(i) **MONS**, chief town of the Jemmape. Near to this town was fought the famous battle of Jemmape, in 1793. The field of battle is on the left of the high road, towards the marches. Between Boissy and Jemmape is to be seen a brick monument, in memory of Prince Charles de Ligne; and several pillars, in memory of some general officers who were killed there. Mons is remarkable for its churches. It has a considerable manufactory of lace, in imitation of that of Valenciennes: the inhabitants are also employed in knitting, making china, and refining sugar. Population, 31,300.

Inns. Hotel de l'Aigle Imperial, and le Faisand.

(j) **BRUXELLES**, chief town of Dyle, on the Senne, is a large, populous, and handsome town. It has many magnificent squares, public buildings, walks, and fountains. The Hotel de Ville, in the grand market-place, is a remarkable structure; it has a Gothic tower 364 feet in height. The church of St. Gudule, and the chapel, deserve the attention of the traveller. The portal of the church of the Augustins is much admired: the church of the Capuchins is said to be the finest belonging to this order in Europe; the park has a range of fine houses and superb palaces, and a basin of water; there is a fountain here, erected by Lord Bruce, in the square du Sablon, in 1751: and a canal, which is one of the finest works of the department. Among its public buildings are, also, the theatre, the court of judicature, the hotel d'Arenberg, the lyceum, and the public library, which contains 120,000 volumes. The environs

of Bruxelles produce great quantities of vegetables, and fruit of all sorts: the meadows are frequently inundated in the winter by the waters of the little river Senne.

This town manufactures laces, hats, stockings of all kinds, serges, plushes, dimities, cottons, thread, printed calicoes, gold and silver lace, paper hangings, coarse cloths, stuffs, tobacco, soap, starch, oil of vitriol, aquafortis, china, porcelain, glass bottles, camlets, cloths, paper, various articles in iron and tin, also different machines used in the preparation of stuffs; there are likewise dye-houses for silk, wool, and thread. Near to Bruxelles is the magnificent palace of Lacken.

Fairs. 22d May, and 18th October.

Public Baths. Rue des Alexiens, at the Jardin St. Georges.

Principal Coffee-houses. La Monnaie, l'Amitié, le Grand Café, and le Café Turc.

Principal Hotels. Hotel de Flandre, in the Place Royale; Hotel de Belle Vue, d'Angleterre, de Suede, de New York, and de Wellington, in the Park.

A more particular description of Brussels may be found in ROMBERG'S *Brussels and its Environs*.

(k) LOUVAIN, on the Dyle. This town is large, but ill built: it had formerly one of the most celebrated universities in Europe. The townhouse is a fine Gothic building, and the Maison d'Invalides is magnificent. The inhabitants are employed in refining sugar, making gin, and various sorts of oils, china, starch, bottles, and window-glass. It is celebrated for its beer. The canal of Louvain forms a communication with Malines and Bruxelles.

(l) TIRLEMONT, on the Gette: a neat town, near which is the village of Neerwinden, celebrated by two battles being fought there. Tirlemont manufactures woollen stuffs, flannels, and stockings. Population, 8,000.

NO. 11.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO ALBY, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TARN, THROUGH LIMOGES AND MONTAUBAN.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Montauban (<i>see No.4.</i>)	163	Montbert	4
Pronton	5	Point Saint Sulpice	4
Bruyères	3	(b) Gaillac	5
(a) Toulouse.....	4	(c) Alby	5

99 p. 1961.

(a) **TOULOUSE** is a large and ancient city, on the right bank of the Garonne, where the canal of Languedoc terminates. It had formerly an amphitheatre, a capitol and several other superb monuments; but the Visigoths completely destroyed them: no vestiges now remain, except some ruins of the amphitheatre. An university was founded here in 1229, and several academies, amongst which that of the Jeux Floraux was distinguished as one of the most ancient literary societies in Europe. The Hotel de Ville is one of the most magnificent in France. The mill of Basacle is much admired: there are sixteen millstones put in motion by the waters of the Garonne, without the disagreeable noise which is made in other mills; each millstone grinds from 4 to 600 bushels of flour in a day. The promenades of Toulouse are very pleasant and extensive, and the bridge is one of the finest in Europe. The productions of this town consist of silk, wool, corn, flour, wine, and timber. Its manufactures are fine cloths, silk stuffs for furnitures, gauzes, printed calicoes, counterpanes, blankets, printed baizes, &c. Almost all the houses are ancient, and built of bricks. The hotels are numerous, and are remarkable for their grandeur and architecture. Amongst the public squares, the greater part of which are small and irregular, the most distinguished are, that before the townhouse, those of Saint George's and of the prefect, decorated with a fountain, and that of St. Cyprien, which is a regular square, ornamented with uniform fronts. The traveller should notice the churches of St. Etienne and St. Sernin.

The environs of Toulouse every where present charming promenades. The esplanade consists of several walks of unequal length, which lead to a circular enclosure. Near this, the *canal du Midi* offers another promenade equally pleasant, and very long. At a short distance from the place where the canal enters the Garonne, on a level with the river, another canal has been cut, which rejoins the Garonne above the mill of Basacle, and is intended for the boats which, being stopped by the dike, cannot proceed along the river. These two canals, being bordered with several rows of trees, form beautiful walks, which are terminated by bridges, locks, and a view of the river. This town has a royal court, an archbishop's see, a mint where pieces marked N. are coined, an academy, and a royal college, formerly a lyceum. It is the birthplace of Cujas, the famous lawyer, and of Campistron, a tragic author. Toulouse suffered much from the explosion of a powder magazine April 16, 1816: the public buildings were most of them damaged. Population, 56,000.

Fairs. 21st January, 20th February, 23d March, 21st April, 24th June, 20th July, 19th August, 23d September, 23d October, 22d November, and 1st December.

Inns. Hotel du Nord, de France, du Grand Soleil, des Ambassadeurs, and d'Angleterre.

The Canal of Languedoc or Canal du Midi joins the Garonne, about a mile from Toulouse, and thus forms a communication between Cette, on the Mediterranean Sea and Bordeaux, on the Bay of Biscay. The intermediate places, on this canal are Ville Franche, Carcassone, Beziers, and Adge, whence vessels are continually proceeding to Marseilles and Leghorn. Merchant-boats occupy three days in going down the Garonne from Toulouse to Bordeaux, and from Bordeaux to Toulouse ten days. The fare for each person is 12 francs, but during the summer the Garonne is occasionally so shallow as to prevent the passage of boats. The government packet-boat, along the canal from Toulouse to Beziers, charges nine francs fifty centimes for each person, and four francs sixty centimes per cwt. for luggage. It occupies only

three days in going while a merchant-boat generally employs five or six days in the voyage. Merchant vessels will convey carriages, but the government-packets are not allowed to do so. The canal is shut from the 15th August to the 1st October, in order that it may be cleansed.

(b) GAILLAC, on the right bank of the Tarn, carries on a considerable trade in wines. Population, 6,465.

(c) ALBY, chief town of the department of the Tarn, situated on the left bank of that river, manufactures linens, handkerchiefs, wax, candles, hats, writing paper, tapestry, china, iron articles, and copper-plates; there is also a foundry for bullets. It trades in corn and wine. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the church of St. Cecile, the hotel of the prefect, the hospital Saint Jacques, and the theatre.

Inns. Hotel des Ambassadeurs, du Lion d'Or; du Bon Pasteur, and du Grand Soleil.

NO. 12.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO ALENÇON, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ORNE, THROUGH VERSAILLES AND DREUX.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) Sèvres.....	2½	(d) Tillière	3½
Versailles*.....	2	(e) Verneuil	2½
Pont Chartrain.....	5	Saint Maurice	4½
La Queue	3	(f) Mortagne	5
(b) Houdan	3	Mesle sur Sarthe	4
Marolles.....	2	Le Minitbroust.....	2½
(c) Dreux.....	3	(g) Alençon	3
Nonancourt	3		
			23½ p. 47½ l.

COMMUNICATION FROM DREUX TO BELESME.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Morvilette.....	3	Saint Jean des Murgers..	3
Chateau Neuf en Thime-		Regmalard	4
rais	2	(h) Belesme	4
Digny	2		
			9 p. 18 l.

FROM DREUX TO MANTES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(i) Anet	4	Septeuil	3
Houdan*	4	(j) Mantes	2½
			6½ p. 13½ l.
(k) From Anet to Pacy	5 p.		
(l) From Châteauneuf to Maintenon	6		
From Belesme to Mortagne*	4		
From Beaumont to Neufchâtel	4		

(a) SEVRES, on the Seine, is celebrated for its manufactory of procelain, and its glasshouse. There is also a manufactory for earthen-ware, and one for sealing-wax.

(b) HOUDAN, a small town; trades in wools; and has manufactories for hats and stockings. Population, 1,900.

(c) DREUX, on the right bank of the Blaise, is celebrated by two battles fought there; one in 1552, during the reign of Charles IX.; the other in 1562, when the Prince of Condé was taken prisoner. It has manufactories for cloths, serges, blankets and hosiery; also cotton and paper-mills. It derives its name from the Druids, who inhabited the neighbouring forests.

Inns. Le Paradis, la Poste. St. Barbe, and l'Echiquier.

(d) TILLIERES has forges, and makes pins.

(e) VERNEUIL. This small town, situated on the Avre, is remarkable for its Gothic church, the principal tower of which may be seen at four leagues' distance. It is surrounded by beautiful promenades, which have been made on the ancient ramparts. It trades in iron, linens, and coarse cloths, and has tanyards, forges, furnaces, and a paper mill. It manufactures coarse stuffs, stockings, socks, gloves, caps, pins, druggets, flannels, serges, paper, nails, wire, calicoes, dimities, and pins. The English obtained a victory over the French at this place in 1424.

Inns. Le Cheval Blanc, l'Hotel du Cygne, and le Grand Saint Martin. Population, 5,300.

(f) MORTAGNE. This town manufactures large quantities of linen, napkins, dimities, and serges. Population, 5,720.

About ten miles N. of this town is the monastery of La Trappe, which stands in a valley, in the immediate vicinity of three small lakes. It derived the name of La Trappe from the intricacy of the road descending to it, which, in many respects, resembles a labyrinth, and leads through a forest so dark and intricate, that it is but little known, even to the inhabitants of the adjacent country. The refectory is furnished with wooden tables and benches, and each brother has a trencher, a jug of water, and a cup with his name inscribed on it. Their food consists principally of coarse bread soaked in water, a little salt, raw carrots, and other vegetables. They very rarely have cheese, and never meat, fish, or eggs. Their bed is a small truckle boarded, with a single covering, generally a blanket, and no mattress nor pillow. No fire is allowed but in the great hall, which they never approach. They have only two meals a day, at eleven in the morning, and in the evening. Their cells are small, and have no furniture but a bed of boards, a human skull, and a few religious books. Conversation is never permitted. In 1816 a small cabaret was erected adjoining the monastery for the accommodation of visitors, the abbey being barely sufficient for its own members.

(g) **ALENÇON**, chief town of the Orne, on the Sarthe, is situated in a fertile plain. The town-house is an elegant structure. It has a manufactory of very beautiful lace, known by the name of point d'Alençon, where a single pair of ruffles may be made to cost between 5 and 6,000 francs. It also manufactures tickings, serges, light stuffs, and dimities. In its environs are mines of iron and red-lead, and a stone is found here called diamant Alençon. Population, 13,500.

(h) **BELESME**. This town has sustained several sieges, the greater part of which have been raised. The king, St. Louis, took possession of it in 1228, after repeatedly attacking it for fifteen days. It trades in canvass, table-linen and timber. In the forest, near this place, are excellent mineral waters, and mines of iron.

(i) **ANET**, a village, has a fine castle, a forge, and a manufactory for paper.

(j) **MANTES**, on the Seine, has a superb bridge, with three arches. It trades in wine, rye, and oats, and manufactures linens, cottons, and hosiery. Pop. 4,000.

(k) **PACY-SUR-EURE** trades in stuffs, linen, and thread. In its environs are found fossils of all kinds.

(l) **MAINTENON**, is a neat town, on the Eure. The aqueducts of its ancient castle, over the river, are much admired. They were commenced by Louis XIVth, to convey the waters of the Eure to Versailles.

No. 13.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AMIENS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOMME, THROUGH CHANTILLY.

From Paris to Amiens (*see No. 1.*) 30 p.

No. 14.—SECOND ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AMIENS, THROUGH BEAUVAIS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
From Paris to Breteuil (<i>see No. 2.</i>)	24	From Breteuil to Amiens (<i>see No. 1.</i>)	7
			<hr/> 15½ p. 31 l.

COMMUNICATION.

From Beauvais to Clermont* (Oise) 6 p.

FROM AMIENS TO PERONNE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Villers-Bretonneux	4	Péronne*	2½
Pancencour	4½		<hr/> 6 p. 12 l.

No. 13.—1st ROUTE FROM PARIS TO ANGERS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MAINE-ET-LOIRE, THROUGH LE MANS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Sèvres*	2½	(d) La Ferté Bernard.....	5
Versailles*	2	Conneré	4½
Connières	4	St. Martz la Bruyère ..	2½
Rambouillet*	3½	(e) Le Mans	3½
(a) Epernon	3	Guesselard	4
Maintenon*	2	Fouillefourte	5
(b) Chartres	4½	(f) La Fleche	2
Courville.....	4½	(g) Durtal	5
Montlondon	4	Suette	3
(c) Nogent le Rotrou.....	5	(h) Angers	4

30½ p. 78½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM VERSAILLES TO PONTOISE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(i) Saint Germain en Laye	3	(j) Pontoise	4

3½ p. 7 l.

(a) **EPERNON**, a town upon the borders of Ouille. A chateau was built here by Hugues Capet. The English having possessed themselves of it during the reign of Charles VI. defended it for a long time. When forced to abandon it, they destroyed the chateau by a mine. The English arms were observed on some of the ruins.

(b) **CHARTRES**, capital of the department of Eure and Loire, situated on the left bank of the Eure, is very ancient. It is divided into upper and lower, and is enclosed by walls and ditches. The streets are narrow and crooked. Its cathedral and two steeples are considered beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture. The first astonishes by its immense size and pyramidal form; the other, called the new steeple, is distinguished by the boldness of its execution, and the delicacy of its ornaments. The first is 57 fathoms, and the second 63 in height. Marshal Vauban ranked the choir of St.

André amongst the wonders of France. The river is seen running under the arch which supports it. Henry IV., after having taken this city from the rebels was crowned in 1591.

Its commerce consists in corn, flour, and wines. It has manufactories of hosiery, cloth, serges, cotton-spinning, and coarse cotton cloth; its pies are much esteemed. It has a fountain for the cure of chronic complaints. In a meadow near the bulwarks of the town are ferruginous mineral waters. The promenades are delightful.

Fairs. 11th May, Saturday after St. Jean, every Thursday in July, 24th August, 8th September, and 30th November.

Inns. L'Ecritoire, le Chariot d'Or, and le Vert Galant.

(c) NOGENT LE ROTROU. This town on the Huisne, is surrounded by mountains, the prospects of which are varied and pleasant. At the entrance to this town is a very beautiful cascade, formed by the small river Arcisse, which turns three mills with astonishing rapidity. It trafficks in hemp, coals, and hay, and manufactures stuffs, serges d'Agen, white druggets, chenilles, drapery, and linens,

Coffee-Houses. Le Café Royal, by Demazures, and le Bon Frère, by Roston.

Inns. Le Soleil d'Or, le Dauphin, Saint Jacques, and le Lion d'Or. Population, 6,780.

(d) LA FERTE BERNARD, on the left bank of the Huisne, has manufactures for stuffs, and for packing cloth.

(e) LE MANS, capital of Sarthe, situated on that river, near which it receives the Huisne. During the reign of Charlemagne, this ancient city was one of the largest and richest in France. It is still considerable and populous, although it has often suffered in the war of La Vendée. It has an episcopal see, nine squares and two beautiful promenades. The principal buildings are: the cathedral, a beautiful Gothic edifice, the hotel

of the prefect, the ancient abbey of the Benedictines of Couture, the town-house, and the theatre. This town trades in trefoil seeds, which are esteemed the best in France, flax, wax, marble, slates, a celebrated stone known by the name of bernay, wood, iron, nuts, chest-nuts, cattle, pigs, fowls, and geese. Its fowls, geese, capons, red and grey partridges, have an excellent flavour, and are much admired. The wax candles made here, are remarkable for their whiteness, and excellent composition. It has manufactories of stuffs, linens, handkerchiefs, hosiery, lace, soap, and blankets. The rebels restored it to Henry the Fourth, by treaty, in 1589. The skins of rabbits, hares, martens, cats, and otters, are dressed here.

Public Voitures. From Mans to Paris through Chartres every day, to Nantes through Angers every day, to Tours communicating with the south, to Alençon communicating with Caen, Ronen, &c. To Laval communicating with Rennes, and to Mortagne through Bonnetable and Bellesme.

Fairs. The 2d day after Whitsunday, the last Friday in August, and 2d day after Toussaint.

Principal Coffee-Houses. Café de Foy, and Café de bons Laboureurs.

Hotels. Le Crossant, le Dauphin, and la Boule d'Or. Population, 18,500.

(f) LA FLECHE, a small town on the right bank of the Loire, is situated in a charming valley, surrounded by hills, which are covered with vineyards and groves. Its streets are well paved. Its chief advantage consists in the supply of water, which is brought from the hill of St. Germain by means of an aqueduct, 509 toises in length. At a short distance from La Flèche, on the other side of the Loire, is the château which Henry presented to his favourite the marquess de Varanne. It is well built, and has gardens, meadows, and a beautiful mall. The garden and château are likewise surrounded by four very broad canals, into which the Loire flows. La Flèche trades in white wines, and corn, which

abounds here, as well as in capons and fowls, as celebrated as those of Mans, and it has manufactories of serges, stuffs, sailcloth, and earthenware. René Descartes, the noted philosopher, was born here.

Inn. Hotel des Voyageurs.

(g) DURTAL, on the right bank of the Loire, has two paper-mills.

(h) ANGERS, chief place of Maine and Loire, situated on the Mayenne, a little below the place where this river receives the Loire and the Sarthe, in a country extremely fertile in corn, vines, and fruits. It is a large, ancient, and handsome city, and has a royal court, an episcopal see, a board of trade, a royal college, an academy, a royal school, a cathedral, a museum, a garden of plants, a cabinet of natural history, a theatre, and a library. Here are still to be seen many remains of antiquity. It had an university, which was founded by St. Louis. Angers is particularly adapted for a large commerce, being situated at the confluence of three rivers, and two leagues from one of the greatest rivers of France. It trades in corn, wines, brandy, flax, hemp, horses, and cattle, wax, and honey, dried sweetmeats, earthenware, and wood for building. Its manufactures consist of sailcloths, linen, cotton, and India handkerchiefs, thread, stockings, stuffs, serges, and household linen. It has manufactories for bleaching wax and stuffs, and for refining sugar.

Inns. Hotels du Lion d'Or, and du Cheval Blanc. Population, 29,000.

(i) ST. GERMAIN EN LAYE is situated on a mountain in a very good air. It has a terrace much admired, nearly half a league long, and fifteen toises broad, which overlooks the Seine, with the adjacent hills and plains for five or six leagues. This town has a theatre, and had two châteaux, where many kings have resided. That which still exists, is very large pavilion, which has been built many ages, and augmented under different reigns, particularly by Louis XIV., who added five pavilions to it: it is surrounded by deep ditches. The other, built by Henry IV., is in great part destroyed. Henry

II., Charles IX., and Louis XIV., were born in this town, and James II of England died there. It has manufactories of stockings, gloves, and leather.

The princes often hunt in its beautiful forest, which contains 8,500 acres.

Fairs. 25th August, and 30th August.

Restaurateur. Le Prince de Galles. Square of the Château.

Half a league from St. Germain en Laye, is the Maison des Loges, an establishment for the education of the daughters of the legion of honour. A fair of three days, commencing on 30th of August, is held in the forest at Loges, opposite the ancient convent of the Augustines. It is one of the most splendid in the environs of Paris, and nothing can be more picturesque than the appearance of the forest during these three days. In the middle of the wood tents are raised, and large tables are set out in the open air, where every one may gratify the appetite which a pleasant walk, a pure air, and a beautiful prospect, generally excite. Brilliant equipages may be seen proceeding from Paris, as well as carts, &c., from the neighbouring villages.

Each day is terminated by a ball, which lasts through the greater part of the night. The road from Paris is through the Barriere de l'Étoile, Neuilly, and Nanterre.

(j) **POUVOISE**, so called from its situation and from its bridge over the Oise. The church of St. Malloin contains a fine picture of the Descent from the Cross, and that of St. Martin is remarkable for its beautiful architecture. This town carries on a considerable trade in corn and flour. It is celebrated for its calves, and has a manufacture of painted cloths.

No. 16.—2D ROUTE FROM PARIS TO ANGERS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MAIN-ET-LOIRE, THROUGH TOURS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Orléans (<i>see No. 3.</i>) ..	29	Chouzé	3
Tours (<i>see No. 5.</i>).....	29	La Croix Verte	4½
(a) Luynes.....	3	Les Rosiers.....	4
(b) Langeais	3	Port la Vallée	2½
Les Trois Volets	3	Angers	5

43 p. 85 l.

(a) **LUYNES**, on the right-bank of the Loire, extending almost to Angers. This town has manufactories of ribands, ferret, galoons, silk, velvets, and artificial flowers.

(b) **LANGAIS**, on the right bank of the Loire. This little town is celebrated for its melons.

No. 17.—ROUTES FROM PARIS TO ANGOULEME, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CHARENTE. FIRST ROUTE, THROUGH ORLEANS AND POITIERS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Orleans (<i>see No. 4.</i>)....	29	Angoulême (<i>see No. 5.</i>)	89½

50½ p. 118½ l.

2D ROUTE, THROUGH CHARTRES AND VENDÔME.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Sèvres	2½	Pezou	4
Versailles	2	(b) Vendôme.....	3
Chartres	17	Neuve St. Aman	3½
La Bourdinière	4	(c) Château Renaud	3½
Bonneval	4	Monnoye.....	4
Châteaun	4	Tours	4
Cloye	4	Angoulême (<i>see No. 5.</i>)	60½

50½ p. 119 l.

(a) CHATEAUDUN, on the left bank of the Loire, on a hill, with an ancient château, built by the Count de Dunois. This town has an immense square, and its streets are very regular. It has manufactories of cotton and of stuffs. Population, 6,046.

Inn. At the post-house.

(b) VENDÔME, on the left bank of the Loire. This town trades in skins, and manufactures cloths, serges, woollen stuffs, hosiery, gloves, &c. It carries on paper-making, lace-making, and cotton-spinning. Population, 7,555.

Hotel. De Relu.

(c) CHATEAU RENAUD, a small town on the right bank of the Brenne, has manufactories of wool, stockings, and bonnets.

Inns. L'Ecu de France, and St. Michel.

NO. 18.—FIRST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO ANVERS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DEUX NETHES, THROUGH PERONNE, MONS, AND BRUXELLES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Bruxelles (see No. 11.)	72½	(b) Anvers	8½
(a) Malines	5½		

42½ p. 84½ l.

(a) MALINES is a beautiful town on the Dyle, which has an archbishop's see. Its lace manufactories are very celebrated. It has also a manufactory of blankets, a cannon foundry, and a gunnery.

Inns. La Cour de Brabant. Population, 16,612.

(b) ANVERS, on the Scheldt, formerly one of the richest cities of Europe, with a good citadel and port, which is repairing, and where they built ships of war. The public buildings are numerous and superb. The cathedral, which is very large, is much admired; it is 500 feet long, and 240 broad; 125 columns support 213 vaulted arches, under which are seen 32 altars, enriched with marble pillars; a very high tower of 466 feet,

which terminates in a point, and the work of which is extremely minute, renders this monument the handsomest of the Gothic kind of any in Europe. The Hôtel de Ville is remarkable only for its architecture, and the sculptured marble with which it is adorned. La Place de Mer is the largest in Anvers. The exchange is another square building, under which is a fine gallery, supported by pillars of blue marble; it is 180 feet long, and 140 broad. The house called Ooesterlingues is still remarkable; it is 250 feet long, and as many broad. The citadel is very old, and strong built, after the ancient manner of fortification. Anvers has large and regular streets. It trades in thread-lace, known under the name of Malines; threads of all kinds, and diamonds. Its manufactures of painted cloth and black silks are much admired. The bleaching manufactories in the neighbourhood of this city are in great repute. This city has manufactories of cloth, silk, stuff, muslin, fustian, dimity, coarse cotton cloth, chamois leather, oil of colza, tapes, and ribands, green soap, woollen serges, salt, tobacco, oil-cloth, turnsol, starch, silk and cotton stockings, white-lead, powder blue, quicksilver, cards, chocolate, white wax, size, and glue. It has manufactories for printing calicoes, spinning cotton, refining sugar, and making straw hats. Anvers is celebrated by the Treaty of Barriers, concluded between the Dutch and the Austrians.

Fairs. 17th May, and 16th August.

Furnished Hotels. Hotel du Grand Labourenr, d'Angleterre, de St. Antoine, de la Couronne, de l'Ours, de Lion d'Or.

Inns. La Couronne, la Garenne, le Petit Paris.

Coffee-Houses. Capé Snisse, le Grand Café, Café de l'Empereur, and Café Bronard. Population, 61,800.

No. 19.—SECOND ROUTE FROM PARIS TO ANVERS THROUGH SAINT QUENTIN, MONS, ET BRUXELLES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Le Bourget	3	(d) Saint Quentin	2
Louvres*	3	Bélicourt	3
La Chapelle en Serval	3	Bonavis	3½
Senlis*	2	Cambray*	3
Villeneuve sur Verberie	3	Bouchain	4
La Croix t. Oyen....	3	Valenciennes*	4
(a) Compiègne	3	Quievrain*	3
Ribecourt	3½	Quaregnon	3½
(b) Rayon	2½	Mons*	2
(c) Magay Guiscard	3	Bruxelles (<i>see No. 10.</i>)	13½
Aam	2½	Malines*	5½
Roupy	3	Anvers*	5½

43 p. 86 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM LA CHAPELLE EN SERVAL TO NANTEUIL LE HAUDOUIN.

(e) Mortefontaine	2
Nanteuil la Haudouin*	4
From Ham to Beauvoir	3

FROM ANVERS TO ROTTERDAM.

From Anvers to the Coin d'Argent	6½
Coin d'Argent to Cruystaerte (<i>foreign post</i>)	7

(a) COMPIEGNE, on the left bank of the Oise. This town is adorned by a handsome bridge, by several delightful promenades, and above all by its magnificent château, which has been repaired, and a new gallery of exquisite beauty added: the large rooms have been disposed in the most commodious manner, and the whole of the interior has been embellished, and fitted up in a modern style. The most conspicuous are, the cabinet, bedroom, and library of the king. The great cabinet, the whole of which is furnished with tapestry of the Gobelins, and ornamented with curious pictures and rich candelabras, has a very imposing appearance. The

library, executed in French wood, imitating mahogany, and ornamented with gilt bronzes, contains some useful books and scarce manuscripts. Nothing can equal the magnificence and taste which pervade both in the ornaments and furniture. The great hall is decorated with stucco, to represent agate, and ornamented with four pictures representing the four seasons; the ceiling is likewise painted. The first hall displays on the ceiling and attics, cameos, which have a fine effect. The bedroom surpasses in magnificence all the other apartments; the bed exhibits two cornucopias filled with fruits and flowers; the top of it is composed of a crown of flowers. The white hangings, ornamented with gold lace and fringe, are supported by two statues of gilt wood four feet and a half high. At the back of the bed hangs a Roman silk drapery, an orange ground with gold flowers: the seats of the chairs are similar to the drapery. In short, this apartment unites richness to elegance, and is considered by connoisseurs the most beautiful in France. The plantation of the gardens has been finished, as well as the erection of an arbour 4,800 feet in length, and 14 feet broad. This arbour leads from the steps of the house to the château in the forest, and affords the walker a pleasant and convenient shelter against the heat of the sun. A canal has been cut the same length, on which his Majesty may proceed in a boat from the château to the first hunting station.

Compiègne was the birthplace of Jacques Billy, a celebrated astronomer. The church of St. Corneille possessed the first organ. The Maid of Orleans was taken by the English at the siege of this town, in a sortie, and burnt alive at Rouen, in 1470. Under Louis XV. the camps of Compiègne were celebrated; many of these camps had the name of Verberie. Compiègne has a forest of 28,000 acres, well supplied with roads for hunting. It manufactures stockings, linen cloths, lace and cottons.

Fairs. 30th April, and 25th October.

Imm. Le Lion d'Or. Population, 6,420.

(b) **NOYON**, an ancient town on the Vorse near the

Oise, is situated on the declivity of a rich valley : it is tolerably well built. Cæsar besieged it, and took it: the Normans pillaged it in 859, 1131, and 1228 ; and the Spaniards burnt it after the battle of St. Quentin. The famous John Calvin was born here. It manufactures cotton, linen, cloth, flax, hemp, and hosiery, and trades in corn and ashes. In its environs is a coal mine.

Inn. Hotel des Chevalets. Population, 6,000.

(c) **MAGNY GUISCARD**, a market-town, trades in corn, fire-wood, and fresh-water fish. In its neighbourhood is a silver mine, rendered useless by the abundance of its springs.

(d) **ST. QUENTIN**, an ancient, celebrated, and strong town on the Somme. It carries on a considerable trade ; the industry of its inhabitants is displayed in so many agreeable and varied forms, that it is celebrated throughout Europe. It is connected with the Oise by a canal, hence with the Seine, and from the Seine, by the canal of Briare, with the Loire. The canal bears the name of the town where it commences, afterwards that of the Oise to the Somme. After having run parallel with the Scheldt, it joins that river near Cambray. There are two places where it passes underneath mountains, one for a distance of 559 toises, the other for 3,913 toises : the latter tunnel near St. Quentin, was executed by order of Buonaparte. It is lighted by lamps and is well ventilated. It admits only one barge at a time, which is towed by men, who walk along a gallery excavated for the purpose. The flax this town produces is excellent. It manufactures cambrics, lawns, gauzes, crapes, strong muslins, printed calicoes, very fine muslins, cotton cloths, cotton and silk stuffs, dimities, figured waistcoats embroidered in gold and silver, soap, and vitriol. It has bleaching manufactories.

Fairs. 29th June, and 9th October.

Inns. La Petite Notre Dame, le Pot d'Etain, and l'Hotel d'Angleterre. Population, 10,500.

(e) **MORTEFONTAINE**. Here is a superb castle, which formerly belonged to Joseph Napoleon, king of Naples.

**No. 20.—THIRD ROUTE FROM PARIS TO ANVERS,
THROUGH SOISSONS, MONS, AND GRAMMONT.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Avesnes (<i>see</i> No. 9) ..	49	(d) Alost	6
(a) Maubeuge	2	(c) Termonde	3
Mons	5	(f) Saint Nicholas	4½
(b) Ath	6	La Tête de Flandre,....	4½
(c) Grammont	5½		

43½ p. 87½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Termonde to Quadrecht 5 p.

(a) **MAUBEUGE**, a fortified town on the Sambre. It is famous for its manufacture of arms, nails, and wrought and cast iron. In its environs are coal mines, and quarries of slate and marble. The French obtained a victory over the Austrians at this place in 1793: the latter were obliged to raise the siege after having lost 6,000 men. It was besieged by the Allies in 1815.

Inn. Hotel de l'Aigle.

(b) **ATH**, on the Dendre. This borough has many soap manufactories and salt houses. Its vicinity furnishes abundance of flax and hemp, that supply its manufactories of beautiful linens, which are in much request. Population, 7,634.

(c) **GRAMMONT**, on the right bank of the Dendre. This little town trades in tobacco, and linens of different kinds.

(d) **ALOST**, on the Dendre, where this river forms a canal as far as Termonde. This town traffics in flax, lawn, hops of the best quality, and oil of colza. It has calico printing-houses, soap manufactories, and salt-houses. Pins, lace, tobacco-pipes, and earthenware, are also made here.

(e) **TERMONDE**. This town is situated at the confluence of the Dendre and Scheldt, in a beautiful meadow easily inundated by sluices. It manufactures printed calico.

(f) **SAINT NICOLAS**. This town has manufactories of cotton handkerchiefs, woollen stuffs, cotton stockings, ribands, hats, soap, snuff, and sugar. It has tanyards.

No. 21.—FIRST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO ARRAS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PAS DE CALAIS, THROUGH PERONNE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Péronne (<i>see</i> No. 10.)	33½	Hervillers	4
Sailly de la Somme....	3	(a) Arras	4

22½ p. 44½ l.

(a) ARRAS, a large, handsome, and strong city on the Scarpe, has many fine buildings. It is very populous, and well-fortified. It has an episcopal see, and a board of trade. Its Hotel de Ville is one of the finest productions of Gothic architecture. The square in which this hotel is situated, is surrounded by arcades, built in the Spanish style; the cathedral is also an elegant Gothic building, and the citadel one of the finest in the Netherlands, but too low. The other objects most worthy of notice are, the theatre, the belfry, the superb barracks with a riding-house, the promenades, the hotels of the prefect and of the bishop. This city possesses a superb library, formed from the remains of that of St. Wast, in which may be seen inscriptions, vases, and divers monuments, found in Artois. Arras manufactures cambrics, dimities, laces, thread stockings, cotton, wool, linen, calico, calamanco, camlets, procelain, and soap. It carries on cotton and wool spinning, sugar-baking, &c.

Fairs. 10th April, and 10th October.

Inns. Hotel du Petit Saint Paul, Hotel de l'Europe, and Hotel de Londres.

Coffee Houses. Du Commerce, de l'Europe, and de la Comédie. Population, 20,000.

No. 22.—SECOND ROUTE FROM PARIS TO ARRAS, THROUGH BEAUVAIS AND AMIENS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Amiens (<i>see</i> No. 1.)..	31	L'Arbrét	4
Talmas	4	Arras ^a	4
(a) Doulers	2½		

29½ p. 46½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM ARRAS TO ABBEVILLE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
L'Arbret.....	4½	Beaumetz	5
Douzens*	4	Abbeville*	5

9½ p. 18½ l.

(a) DOUZENS, a small town on the right bank of Authie, manufactures linen cloth and sacking, and trades in corn, cattle, hemp, and flax. It has a double citadel, which is one of the finest in France. Population, 3,000.

No. 23.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AUCH, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DÉPARTEMENT OF THE GERS, THROUGH ORLÉANS, LIMOGES AND TOULOUSE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Montauban (<i>see</i> No. 4.)	108	L'Ile Jourdain	3
Fronton*	5	(a) Gimont	4
Bayere	3	Aubert	2
Toulouse*	4	(b) Auch	4
Leguevin	4		

98½ p. 197 l.

(a) GIMONT, on the right bank of the Gimone. This borough has a mine of turquoises.

(b) AUCH, chief town of Gers, and formerly capital of Gascony, near the Gers, is built on the S. E. side of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre. Its streets are narrow, and crooked; but it has a fine square, situated in the highest part of the town, and terminated on the W. by a charming promenade, whence a part of the Pyrenees may be seen. The principal buildings are, the ancient palace of the archbishop, and the cathedral, a Gothic edifice, with a beautiful modern portal. It trades in wine, wool, pens, and pears, and has manufactures of woollen articles, crapes, calamancoes, serges, coarse cloths, and cotton stuffs. This town was the native place of cardinal d'Ossat.

Fairs. 27th January, 3d Monday in Lent, 3d May.

3d June, 1st July, 12th August, 9th September, 1st October, 14th November, and 30th December.

Inn. Hotel d'Alexandre.

No. 24.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AURILLAC, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CANTAL, THROUGH ORLEANS, LIMOGES, AND TULLE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Userches (<i>see No. 4.</i>)	113	Argentat.....	5
Seilhac	4	Monvert.....	4
(a) Tulle	3	(b) Aurillac	5

67 p. 124 l.

(a) **TULLE**, situated at the confluence of the Corrèze and of the Solan, on the declivity of a hill, surrounded by a mountainous country. This town has many distilleries for brandy and fine liquors, chocolate, lamp oil, wax candles, simple and compound drugs, and different kinds of woollen stuffs. Its manufactories of fire-arms employ about 8 or 900 workmen. Besides arms for war, it manufactures fowling-pieces and pistols, which are in much repute. It is in this city, also, that they make a sort of lace of Flemish thread, known by the name of *pointe de Tulle*.

In its environs are ten or twelve paper-mills, the manufactures of which are conveyed to Limoges, Lyon and Bordeaux.

Fairs. 22d February, 3d April, 3d May, 2d June, 27th July, 30th August, 28th September, 26th October, 13th November, and 15th December.

Inn. Le Grand Cerf.

(b) **AURILLAC**, chief town of Cantal, trades in linen, cheese, cattle, leather, lace, stuffs, and copper utensils. It has a pretty theatre, and a beautiful promenade, the *Cours de Monthion*. In its suburbs is a very high castle, which commands the place.

Fairs. 15th May, 7th August, 14th October, and 13th December.

Coffee-Houses. Café de Notre Dame, Verneuil, du Palais, and Vollet.

Inns. Les Trois Frères, by Vissec, sen.; Hotel Notre Dame, by Vissec, jun.; Hotel des Voyageurs, by Mabit. Population, 10,300.

No. 25.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AUTUN.

From Paris to Autun (*see No. 6.*) 73½ p.

No. 26.—FIRST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AUXERRE, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE YONNE, THROUGH MELUN.

From Paris to Auxerre (*see No. 6.*) 41½

No. 27.—SECOND ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AUXERRE, THROUGH FONTAINEBLEAU.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Villeneuve la Guyarre		Auxerre (<i>see No. 6.</i>)	20½
(<i>see No. 7.</i>)	25½		
			23 p. 46 l.

No. 28.—FIRST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AVIGNON, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE VAUCLUSE, THROUGH MELUN, AUXERRE, AND LYON.

From Paris to Avignon (*see No. 6.*) 88 p. 177 l.

No. 29.—SECOND ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AVIGNON, THROUGH FONTAINEBLEAU AND LYON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Fossart (<i>see No. 7.</i>)	20½	Avignon (<i>see No. 6.</i>)	158
			89½ p. 178½ l.

**No. 30.—THIRD ROUTE FROM PARIS TO AVIGNON,
THROUGH NEVERS, MOULINS, AND LYON.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Fontainebleau		Lyon (<i>see No. 8.</i>)	102½
(<i>see No. 7.</i>)	14½	Avignon (<i>see No. 6.</i>)	60½
			162½ p. 178½ l.

**No. 31.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BAGNERES, THROUGH
LIMOGES, AUCH, AND TARBES.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Montauban (<i>see No. 4.</i>)	108	Mielan	3
Auch (<i>see No. 3.</i>)	29	Rabastien	3
Vicnau	3½	(b) Tarbes	4½
(a) Mirande	2½	(c) Bagnères	5
			109½ p. 218½ l.

(a) **MIRANDE.** This town is situated in a barren country, on the Baise. Towards the N. are the ruins of a city, known under the name of *Saint Jean de Lers*, and the castle of which still remains. This town has manufactures of china, and trades in wine, brandy, and wool. Population, 1,600.

(b) **TARBES,** capital of *Hautes-Pyrénées*, situated in a plain, on the left bank of the Adour. This town was destroyed at the time of the invasion of the Barbarians, and has been rebuilt, several times. In 1750 it was shaken by an earthquake, which filled up a neighbouring valley. Its commerce consists in linen, handkerchiefs, and paper. It is very well built; the streets are broad and regular, and watered by running streams; the houses low, but neat. The walls are constructed with flints, from the Adour, cemented by lime, and interspersed with bricks. The sills of the windows and doors are of marble, the roofs are covered with slate, and the rooms neat and well kept. It has manufactories for paper.

Fairs. 15th September, Wednesday after the day of St. Croix, and Monday after the fourth Sunday in Lent.

Inns. Kept by Buron, Mirat, Garnier, Dumestre, and widow Saint Jean.

(c) BAGNÈRES is in the valley of Campan, on the Adour, at the foot of Mount Olivet, in one of the most delightful and romantic situations in Hautes-Pyrénées. This town is celebrated for its mineral waters, the salutary effects of which were known even in the time of the Romans. The baths des Pauvres, de la Goutte, de Saint Roch, de la Reine, and de l'Ane, are at the foot of the mountain nearest to Bagnères. The spring, or bath du Salut, is considered the best. Those of la Forge, and the Great and Little Baths, are in Bagnères. These waters are frequented twice a year by a great number of strangers, who visit them for the recovery of their health. They are drunk in spring and autumn, and are diuretic and aperitive. The fountain from which the mineral waters flow, is remarkable for a deep cavern, called the Grotto of Beda. In the environs are found grey and white marble. This town has manufactories of woollen stuffs of two kinds, and of a very good quality; serges, shalloon, twills, crapes, stuffs, and paper. Its streets are large, well paved, and watered by streams from the Adour, which contribute much to their cleanliness. The principal objects which attract notice are, the promenades, the church of St. Vincent, the theatre, the hospital, and the establishment of Frescati, where there are amusements of every description.

NO. 32.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BAREGES, THROUGH LIMOGES AND TARBES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Montauban (<i>see No. 4.</i>)	168	(a) Lourdes	5
Anch (<i>see No. 23.</i>)	29	(b) Pierrefite	5
Tarbes (<i>see No. 31.</i>)	16½	(c) Barèges	6
		114½ p. 229½ l.	

(a) LOURDES, on the Gave de Pau, at the mouth of the valley of Lavedan. Its castle, now a state prison, is a square court, with bastions and parapets, and is built

on the point of a rock, which overlooks the town. This town manufactures handkerchiefs, linen cloths, crapes, single and double woollen stuffs, and striped serges. In its neighbourhood are slate quarries, beds of chalky fossils, and of grey marble.

(b) **PIERREFITE** has a foundry. In its environs are found granites of a large size, and a lead mine.

(c) **BARÈGES**, a borough, situated in a mountainous country. It has many mineral springs, which are celebrated for the cure of spleen, complaints on the liver, consumptions, eruptions of the skin, ulcers and rheumatism. They are detersive, dissolving, aperitive, sudorific, &c. The spring and autumn are the most favourable seasons for taking them. Barèges has mines of crystals and granites, and a quarry of white marble.

NO. 33.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MEUSE, THROUGH MEAUX AND CHALONS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) Bondy	3	Port à Binson	3
Clayes	4	(f) Epernay	4
(b) Meaux	4	Jalons	4
Saint Jean les Deux		(g) Châlons	4
Jumeaux	3	La Charité	4
(c) La Ferté sous Jouarre....	2	(h) Vitry sur Marne	4
La Ferme de Paris.....	4	Longchamp	4
(d) Château Thierry	3	(i) Saint Dizier	3
Paroy	2	Sauldrupt	3
(e) Dormans	3	(j) Bar-sur-Ornain	3

31½ p. 631.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM MEAUX TO CHALONS, THROUGH MONTMIRAIL.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Saint Jean les Deux		(k) Montmirail	3
Jumeaux	3	Fromentières	3
La Ferté sous Jouarre* ..	2	Étoges	3
Russières	3	(l) Chantrix	4
Vieux Maison	3	Châlons*	4½

14½ p. 283½.

FROM MEAUX TO MELUN.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Saint Germain les-Couilly	2	Gaigues	2
Fontenay	5	Melun*	4

6½ p. 13 l.

FROM BAR-SUR-ORNAIN TO NANCY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Villotte	4	Rosières en Haye	4
(m) Saint Mihiel	4	(o) Nancy	4
(n) Beaumont	5		

11 p. 22 l.

(a) **BONDY.** This village has been known upwards of 1,100 years. A large forest, rendered celebrated as the scene of many tragical events, took its name from it. Chilpéric II., king of France, was assassinated here. The castle of Raincy, which belonged to the duke of Orleans, is situated in the middle of this forest.

(b) **MEAUX.** This town is situated in a handsome plain on the Marne. The choir of the church, formerly a cathedral, merits the attention of connoisseurs, on account of its architecture, which is universally admired. It has a handsome hall, a museum, and an agricultural society. Its cheeses are much esteemed, known under the name of *fromages de Brie*. They manufacture linens, calicoes, and lace.

Fairs. 15th May, and 19th November.

Inns. La Sirène, and la Croix d'Or. Population, 6,600.

(c) **LA FERTE SOUS JOUARRE**, a neat town, with many fine promenades. It carries on a considerable trade in grindstones, which abound in the neighbourhood, and which are the finest in Europe. Near this place is Jouarre, a neat borough, picturesquely situated on a mountain, which commands la Ferté, and a long valley, in the middle of which meanders the little Morin. It is interspersed with pleasure houses. It had an abbey, which is now destroyed.

Fairs. 25th October, and 6th Decémbér.

Inns. Le Grand Condé, and la Ville de Metz. Population, 3,600.

(d) CHATEAU THIERY, situated on the Marne, has elegant walks along its banks. This town has manufactories of earthenware, white soap, linens, hosiery, and cutlery. It is the birth-place of Lafontaine, so celebrated for his Fables, &c.

Fairs. Friday after ascension, and Friday after la Toussaint.

Inn. La Sirène. Population, 4,700.

(e) DORMANS, a little town, on the left bank of the Marne. It is remarkable for the excellence of its wines: it has a coalpit, and a mineral fountain, the water of which is ferruginous and aperient. Population, 2,300.

(f) EPERNAV, a small town on the left bank of the Marne: it carries on a trade in excellent Champagne wines, red and white, and has quarries of millstones, manufactories of earthenware, and paper-mills. The large and deep cellars, in which the bottles of wine are piled one above another, are worthy of notice.

Fairs. Saturday in the third week in Lent, 22d June, 14th September, and Saturday before la Toussaint.

Inns. L'Ecu, la Croix d'Or, and la Poste aux Chevaux. Population, 5,000.

(g) CHALONS, capital of the Marne, on this river. It is a considerable city, situated in meadows; but its soil is very barren. The town-house, and the aisle of the principal church, are worthy of observation. That which strikes the eye of a stranger is the Jard, than which a more beautiful promenade is not to be found in any other city of France. It has a public library, a cabinet of natural history, a botanical garden, an agricultural society, a royal school, and a theatre. They carry on a considerable trade in corn and oats, which are conveyed to Paris; red and white wines, smoked and dried pork. It has distilleries, hemp, cotton, and paper-mills; and manufactures summer cloths, serges, stuffs, linen cloths, cordage, girths, and hosiery. Population, 10,784.

Fairs. First Saturday in Lent, 15th day from the 1st Tuesday in Easter, evening of Whitsunday, 1st August, 2d Saturday after St. Martin.

Fans. La Pomme d'Or, le Palais Royal, la Croix d'Or, and la Ville de Nancy.

(h) **VITRY-SUR-MARNE**, a very regular town, built with wood, is a commercial place. The square, in which the principal church is built, is very handsome. It manufactures serges, druggets, and hosiery. There is also a cotton spinning manufactory. It was fortified in 1815. Population, 6,000.

Inn. Hotel de la Poste.

(i) **SAINT DIZIER**, a considerable city on the Marne, where this river becomes navigable, which greatly facilitates the commerce of the city. The Blaise, a small river, which runs into the Marne, and on which there are several forges, and an oil-cloth manufactory, also adds to the advantages of its situation. It trades in wood and iron, and manufactures nails and spits. The forests, which surround this town, contain excellent wood for ship-building. It is surrounded by many iron works.

(j) **BAR-SUR-ORNAIN**, or **BAR-LE-DUC**, divided into Upper and Lower: it is watered by the Ornaïn, which abounds with fine fish, particularly trout. On this river is a very commodious bridge, over which fir and oak planks are carried for the supply of Paris; they are conveyed on rafters as far as Vitry le Français. In the church of St. Pierre, Upper Town, is the statue of a skeleton, eaten by worms, which is much admired by connoisseurs. The promenades of Saules and Paquis, and the beautiful theatre, are worthy of observation. Its suburbs produce hemp, wood, and wines, not inferior to those of Champagne, of which they make a great traffic. It has manufactories of cotton and woollen cloth, laces, woollen stuffs, hats, gloves, and leather. Excellent preserves of strawberries, raspberries, and gooseberries, are made here; likewise all sorts of steel work.

In its neighbourhood are iron mines, mineral waters, and curious fossils. Population, 9,900.

Fairs. 21st January, 20th May, and 2d November.

1888. Hotels du Cygne, du Lion d'Or, de la Croix d'Or, du Soleil d'Or, and la Pomme d'Or.

(k) **MONTMIRAIL** is situated on a mountain, near the right bank of the Little Morin. It makes iron work, hedging bills, spades, and other gardening utensils; cutlery, corkscrews, steel articles, surgeons' and dentists' instruments. Spaths (spar) is found near it. Its mustard is much celebrated: its promenades and suburbs are elegant. In 1814, a battle took place here between the French and the Allies. Population, 2,200.

(l) **CHAINTRIX**, a village on the left bank of la Somme Soude; has paper-mills.

(m) **SAINT MIHIEL**, a considerable town on the Meuse. Paper, lace, brandy, and linseed-oil, form the principal articles of its commerce. Population, 5,200.

(n) **BEAUMONT**. This town has iron works.

(o) **NANCY**, a considerable city, capital of la Meurthe. Its remarkable buildings and curiosities are, the ancient palace, formerly church of the Cordeliers, in which were the tombs of the ancient dukes of Lorraine; Charles le Hardi, last Duke of Burgundy, was interred here; but his body has been conveyed to Bruges, in Flanders, to be deposited by the side of his daughter Maria. The theatre, the Royal square, one of the finest in Europe; the square de la Liberté; the square de la Carrière, the cloister at the end of the superb St. Pierre, formerly belonging to the Franciscans, in which is interred king Stanislaus, the mausoleum is a chef-d'œuvre of Girardon. It is considered one of the most beautiful towns in France, owing to the grandeur and regularity of its buildings. It is divided into Old and New Town: the Old Town is a confused mass of houses, without taste, and with narrow streets; but that called the New Town, is truly magnificent. This city has a lyceum, a public library, a royal court, an episcopal see, a board of trade, and an academy. Its promenades are near the squares of la Liberté, Alliance, la Carrière, and la Pépinière. The eight hospitals and charity houses, the cathedral, the new barracks, the

town-house, the palace de justice, and the palais du commerce, are worthy of observation. Callot, a celebrated draftsman and engraver, was born at this palace. Nancy manufactures cloths, woollen stuffs, cottons, linens, laces, serges, shags and plushes, wove and knit hosiery, candles, which are very famous, carpets, and tapestry; buckram, fine liqueurs, tobacco, and china; it has also cotton-mills.

Fairs. 21st May, and 6th November.

Inns. Hotel de Londres, Hotel du Petit Paris, Hotel Royal, and Hotel des Halles.

**NO. 34.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BALE (*foreign post*),
THROUGH TROYES, VESOUL, AND BELFORT.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Charenton*	2	(f) Chaumont en Bassigny ..	4
(a) Grosbois	3	Vesaignes	4
(b) Brie Comte Robert ..	2	(g) Langres	4
Guignes	4	Griffonotes	3
Morimans	2	Le Fay-Billot	3
Nangis	3	Ceintre	3
La Maison Rouge	3	Combeau Fontaine	3
(c) Provins	3	Pont sur Saône	3
(d) Nogent sur Seine	4	(h) Vesoul	3
Pont sur Seine	2	Calmontier	3
Les Granges	3	(i) Lure	4
Les Grez	3½	Ronchamps	3
Troyes*	4½	Frayer	3
Montierame	4½	(j) Belfort	2½
Vandœuvre	3	Chavannes	4
(e) Bar sur Aube	5	(k) Altkirch	4
Colombey les Deux		Les Trois Maisons	4
Eglises	3½	(l) Bourg Libre	3
Susainecourt	2	Bâle (<i>foreign post</i>) ..	2

59½ p. 110½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Lure to Saint-Sauver	4
From Brie Comte Robert to Melun*	4

FROM TROYES TO NANCY, THROUGH BRIENNE AND JOINVILLE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Montiéramé	4½	Saudron	4
Vandœuvre	3	Hondelaincourt	3½
(m) Brienne.....	5	(p) Vaucouleurs	4
Tremilly	5	(q) Toul.....	5
(n) Dommartin	3	Velaine	3
(o) Joinville	5	Nancy*	3

24 p. 48 l.

(a) **GROSBOIS**, a village, with a superb château, composed of three piles of buildings, in the front of which are beautiful entrances. The park, which is surrounded by a wall, contains 1,700 acres.

(b) **BUZE COMTE ROBERT**, on the right of Hyères. This little town trades in corn and cheese.

(c) **PROVINS**, an ancient town on the Vouzie. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town. It trades in corn, flour, and wool; and conserves of roses and of violets are made here. It has a cotton-spinning manufactory, and makes linsey-woolsey stuffs, druggets, and cottons.

(d) **NOGENT SUR SEINE**, trades in horses and corn. It has manufactories for cotton, linen, hosiery, and cotton-spinning.

(e) **BAR SUR AUBE**, situated at the bottom of a mountain, terminating the valley of Aube, the view from which is delightful. This city trades in excellent wines, corn, cloths, serges, linens, hosiery, wool, wood, hemp, and china. It has a paper-mill and glass-houses, a button manufactory, and two for nails. Two leagues from Bar sur Aube, formerly stood the abbey of Clairvaux. The famous tun of St. Clairvaux is still preserved, which contains eight hundred tuns of wine: there is now a paper-mill and a glass-house.

Inn. L'Aigle d'Or. Population, 4,000.

(f) **CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY**, capital, on a mountain between the Marne and the Suize. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and is agreeably situated on

the declivity of a hill. The entrance to the college church is much admired. It carries on a great trade in corn, rye, sheep, candles, swords, and wax, which is refined and conveyed to the departments, to Germany, and to Poland. They make druggets, serges, gloves, hosiery, cutlery, excellent sabres, and linens. There are iron works and iron mines at a little distance.

Fairs. 14th January, Tuesday after St. Jean, and 1st October.

Inns. La Fontaine, la Fleur-de-Lis, and l'Ecu de France. Population, 6,000.

(g) LANGRES, on a mountain near the Marne. This ancient city was taken and burnt during the passage of Attila: it was rebuilt, and shared the same fate from the Vandals in 407. About the end of the seventeenth century, while building the fortifications, many Roman antiquities, relative to sacrifices and tombs, were found, and many similar discoveries have been made since, particularly in 1770. Langres is the most elevated spot in France; three rivers spring from the mountain on which it is situated, which flow into three different seas, the Meuse, the Marne, and the Vingeanne, a small river which receives the Saône. Langres manufactures good cutlery, druggets, serges, and cottons; it carries on cotton-spinning and wool-dying, and has manufactures of china, paper-mills, iron works, millstones, and cordage. Diderot, a celebrated philosopher, was born at this place.

Fairs. 15th February, and 18th August.

Inn. Le Cheval Blanc.

(h) VESOUL, an ancient and considerable town, capital of Haute Saône, ruined by wars, situated on the right bank of the Drugeon, at the foot of a mountain called Motte de Vesoul, which is in the shape of a sugar-loaf, the base of which is 12 or 1,500 toises in circumference. One cannot reach the summit in less than an hour. This city has mineral waters, and its suburbs produce excellent wines. It trades in ironmongery, linen, and nails, and has an agricultural society, and promenades, where there are excellent baths.

Fairs. 23d April, 14th June, 4th and 22d September, and 25th November.

Coffee-Houses. Cafés du Centre, du Commerce, Français, and Royal.

Furnished Hotel. La Madeleine.

Inns. Les Diligences, l'Aigle Noir, la Tête d'Or, la Cicogne, and la Couronne.

Near the villa of Frotoy, a league from Vesoul, is the *Frais Puits*. Its breadth is about 15 toises, and its depth about 20. At the bottom, which is very narrow, is a small fountain in a cleft of the rocks. When it has rained more than two days together, the water springs, fills this well, rises four or five toises above it, and spreads copiously over the neighbouring country, which is soon inundated. This well once saved the town of Vesoul; being besieged in 1557, it had no other hope of deliverance, when suddenly, on the 15th November, after a rain of 24 hours, the *Frais Puits* ejected so much water in less than six hours, as to overflow the whole country around. The besiegers, supposing that the inhabitants of Vesoul were going to open some immense reservoir in order to drown the army, raised the siege with so much fright and precipitation, that they abandoned their artillery and ammunition.

LEUGNE, a village east of Vesoul, has a grotto which serves as a barometer to all the neighbouring peasants. At the top of the arch, which is 50 feet high, hang immense columns of ice.

LUXEUIL, a small town famous for five warm baths, is six leagues from Vesoul. The ruins of the ancient warm baths, about 400 paces from the city, still attest the magnificence of the prosperous days of Rome. The town-house is ornamented with pilastres which have been found there.

Not far from Vesoul is Scey sur Saône, famous for the magnificent château belonging to the family of Beauremont.

(i) LURE, situated in an island formed by a lake surrounded by woods and mountains. This town trades in

hosiery and cotton. It has a cotton spinning manufactory, and in its environs two coal mines.

Inn. L'Ecu de France. Population, 2,000.

(j) BELFORT, on the left bank of the Savoureuse, is agreeably situated at the foot of a mountain, on which is a handsome castle. This town has three furnaces, four iron works, and two mills, with iron mines in abundance. It trades in tin, also brass and iron wire, and has manufactories for cotton spinning, oil-cloth, paper, and gunpowder. The situation of this town, where seven great roads meet, enables it to conduct a considerable trade with Germany and Switzerland. The garden of counsellor Boillot, and the prospects in its environs, deserve attention.

Inns. Le Luxembourg, la Ville de Versailles, le Sauvage, l'Ancienne Poste, and le Canon d'Or. Population, 4,400.

(k) ATTIRICH, on the Ill. This town trades in oil-cloth and peat.

(l) BOURG LIBRE, formerly Saint Louis sous Huringue. Persons who do not arrive at Bâle before the gates are shut, will find but bad lodging at Bourg Libre.

(m) BRIENNE, on the right bank of the Aube. This town has manufactories of stockings, hosiery, linen, and threads of every kind. In 1814, a bloody battle took place here between the French and the Allies.

(n) DOMMERTIN has iron works and the furnace of Châtillon.

(o) JOINVILLE, an ancient town on the Marne, has a magnificent château. Here is the tomb of that artless historian the Sire de Joinville. Its trade consists in iron. It manufactures linens, serges, druggets, linsey-woolsey, stuff, oil-cloths, stockings, and buckram. It is the birth-place of the celebrated cardinal de Lorraine. Population, 3,000.

(p) VAUCOULEURS, a small town, very pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, at the bottom of which is a meadow extending as far as the eye can reach, and watered by the Meuse. It has a cotton-mill. Near this,

place the famous Jean d'Arc was born, known by the name of the maid of Orleans. Population, 2,400.

(q) **TOUL** is situated on the Moselle in a fertile plain, almost surrounded by mountains, which produce large quantities of excellent wines. Its cathedral and the ci-devant episcopal palace are very handsome. This city has manufactories of hosiery, cotton-spinning, and china, which is much esteemed for its strength, whiteness, the beauty of the enamel, and the variety of its colours. Wines and brandy form a considerable article of its commerce.

Fairs. Second Friday after Easter, and 4th September.

Inns. L'Aigle Imperial.

No. 35.—1ST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BAYONNE, THROUGH ORLEANS, POITIERS, AND BORDEAUX.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Orléans (<i>see No. 4.</i>) ..	29	(c) Mont de Marsan	2
Langon (<i>see No. 5.</i>) ..	139½	Campagne	3½
(a) Bazas	4	(d) Tartas	4
Beaulac	2	Pontons	3
Captieux	3	Saint Paul les Dax	3½
Poteau	3½	Saint Geours	4
Agreaux	2½	Cantons	4
(b) Roquefort	3	Ondres	4
Caloy	3	(e) Bayonne	3

110½ p. 221½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM BAYONNE TO YRON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Bidars	3	Orogne	3
(f) St. Jean de Luz	3	Yron (<i>foreign post</i>)	3

6 p. 13 l.

(a) **BAZAS**, a town situated on a rock. Druggets are made here. It has potteries and wax manufactories.

(b) **ROQUEFORT**, on the Douze, a town celebrated for its cattle, hemp, honey, wax, and beauty of its wools.

(c) **MONT DE MARSAN**, capital of the Landes, situated at the confluence of the Douze and the Midan. This

town was built in 1140 by Peter, Count of Massan. It has manufactories of woollen druggets, blankets, hides, and linseed oil. Here are mineral waters, which were once very celebrated: they are good for liver complaints. The hotel of the prefect and the palace of the cour des assizes, are the principal buildings.

Fairs. First Tuesday after St. Martin, 4th Tuesday in March, and 2d Tuesday in May.

Inns. Laclede, Collège, and Hotel de la Providence.

The canal of Landes commences at this town, from which the Douze is navigable to Bayonne. It returns along the right bank of this river to Caraban, where it quits it: following the course, and receiving the waters of several rivulets, it arrives at St. Cricq, whence it joins the rivulet Rhembes, which it follows as far as Gelis, near Merin; afterwards it passes along the side of this river till its entrance into the Baize at the bridge of Bordes. From this place the Baize is navigable to the Garonne. The length of this canal is 21 leagues; it affords an excellent conveyance for the productions of the country, and great facilities for commerce.

(d) TARTAS, a small well-built town, pleasantly situated on the Douze. It trades in rye, glass, wine, brandy, oil, planks, timber, resin, and pitch.

Inns. La Couronne, St. Etienne, la Providence, and le Lion d'Or.

(e) BAYONNE, situated at the confluence of the Nive and the Adour, about a league from the sea. It is a town of a moderate size, but very important, strong, rich, and commercial. It is divided into three parts by two rivers. Both Great and Little Bayonne are surrounded with enclosures, and have each a small castle. The marshal de Vanban augmented the fortifications of this city. On a height, which commands the whole, is a citadel. The marine walks, or the quay, is a superb promenade; the town, the rivers which water it, the tops of the Pyrenees, or the sea, may be seen from any part of it. The square de Grammont is the handsomest in the town. The harbour of Bayonne is very safe, but difficult of access. The merchants import cloths from Montauban, linens from

Bretagne, Laval, and Cambray; printed calicoes from Rouen and Germany; gold and silver lace of bullion or of tinsel; stuffs from Lyons, Avignon, and Tours; ribbands, mercury, and ironmongery. They export drugs, excellent wines, fine oils, brandies, and lingots of silver, plated silver, wines, swords, and Spanish wool. The wines and brandies from Chalosse, Bearn, and from Armagnac, constitute the major part of the cargoes which go to the north, or to Spain. Here was invented that formidable weapon called "bayonet." In this town is a large glass-house.

Fairs. 2d February, and 2d August.

Hotels. Saint Etienne, de Commerce, Grand Hotel d'Espagne, de St. Martin, de la Croix de Malte, and de Grand d'Espagne.

Diligences. From J. Poulet's every day for Bordeaux and for Toulouse. Population, 13,200.

Grottes of Biarritz. These grottos are situated near the village of Biarritz, on the coast, about two leagues S.W. of Bayonne. This village is much resorted to for sea-bathing. The water is very deep along the coast; the tide flows extremely high, and the waves, being driven about by the north and west winds and broken against the rocks, produce an astonishing noise; their continual motion against the shore has cut it into a wonderful variety of forms, and the fragments heaped or overturned against each other, have an imposing effect. Some resemble antique towers, or the ruins of buildings, others isolated mountains, and natural bridges often unite these scattered masses. The rocks against which the sea is driven with so much violence, deserve notice on another account; they are composed of very fine yellow sand, and contain a prodigious quantity of very small and white stones. It is inconceivable how the sand could connect these small stones so as to resist the waves, the winds, and the variations of the weather. The bottom of the rocks of Biarritz abounds in marine plants, which afford the naturalist abundant amusement.

Amongst all the grottos of these places, the *cavité d'Amour* is the largest and best known. Its form repre-

sents half a circle, from 36 to 40 feet in diameter ; its greatest height at the entrance is five or six metres ; the height gradually diminishes to the end of the grotto, where the roof touches the ground ; there water is continually dripping, and the roof is covered with a kind of damp paste. Above the chambre d'amour grow a great number of curious plants, such as the rose-tree with pimperial leaves, the Gaulish pink, the Bayonne astragal, and marine linseed.

(f) SAINT JEAN DE LUZ, a small town on the Nivette, situated in a marsh near the sea. It is formed by the boroughs of Saint Jean de Luz and Sibourre, which are only separated by the Nivetto, over which is a bridge. This is the best commercial town next to Bayonne in the country. It was in this city that Louis XIV. married Maria Theresa, infanta of Spain, in 1660. Cardinal Mazarin resided here during the negotiations for the peace with Spain, in the island of Conference, or Faisans. Population, 3,000.

SECOND ROUTE THROUGH CHARTRES, TOURS, AND BORDEAUX.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Angoleme, (<i>see</i> No. 17.)	119	Bayonne (<i>see</i> No. 45.)	52½
Laugon (<i>see</i> No. 5.)	50		
			110½ p. 221½ l.

THIRD ROUTE THROUGH ORLEANS, LIMOGES, AND TOULOUSE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Montauban (<i>see</i> No. 4.)	167½	Tarbes (<i>see</i> No. 31.)	16½
Toulouse (<i>see</i> No. 11.)	12	Bayonne (<i>see</i> No. 160.)	36
Auch (<i>see</i> No. 23.)	17		
			124½ p. 240 l.

No. 36.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BEAUVAIS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OISE.

From Paris to Beauvais (*see No. 2.*)..... 10½ p. 13 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM BEAUVAIS TO ECOUIS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
La Housmay.....	3½	(b) Etrepagny	3
(a) Gisors	3½	Ecouis	3
			6½ p. 13 l.
(c) From Gisors to Mugny.....	3		

(a) **GISORS**, a small town on the Epte. Its church is decorated with superb windows and many sculptural ornaments, among which is a skeleton executed with astonishing truth. It has a manufactory for spinning cotton, which has been established six years, and employs daily between seven and eight hundred workmen. The mechanism is the most beautiful and most ingenious of any in France. The cottons made here possess a strength and excellence rarely to be found. Here also are made cloths after the English method, thread, ribands, and laces. It has a glasshouse and tanyards. In its suburbs is an iron mine called Daugee, and mineral waters, which are good for weak stomachs.

(b) **ETREPAGNY**, a borough on the Brenne, has manufactories for lace and cotton spinning. The hemp gathered here is a considerable article of trade.

(c) **MAGNY**, a small town on the Aubette, in a soil very fertile for corn, in which it trades extensively. Here are manufactories for stockings and cotton.

No. 37.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BELFORT, THROUGH TROYES AND LANGRES.

From Paris to Belfort (*see No. 34.*)..... 51½ p. 102½ l.

NO. 38.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BESANÇON, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DOUB, THROUGH TROYES AND DIJON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Troyes (<i>see No. 34.</i>)....	30	(d) Le Val de Suzon	2½
Saint Pars	4½	(e) Dijon	4
(a) Bar sur Seine.....	3	Genlis	4
Mussy sur Seine	5	(f) Auxonne	3
(b) Chatillon sur Seine	4	(g) Dôle	4
Saint Marc.....	5	Orchamps	4
(c) Ampilly	2	Saint Wit	3
Chanceaux	3	(h) Besançon	4
Saint Seine.....	3		

48½ p. 97 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM BESANÇON TO PONTARLIER.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Mercy	4	La Grange d'Aleine....	4
(i) Ornans.....	3	(j) Pontarlier	4

7½ p. 15 l.

From Pontarlier to the going out of the Verrières of France, route from Neufchatel, the frontiers of Helvétie

From Pontarlier to the going out of the Jongne, the frontier of Helvétie, route from Lausanne.....

(a) **BAR SUR SEINE** is situated on the Seine. This city manufactures hosiery, paper, and cutlery.

(b) **CHATILLON SUR SEINE**. This town is situated on a kind of amphitheatre, and is divided by the Seine, which is about to be rendered navigable there. Iron mines and iron works abound in its neighbourhood. It has tanyards, paper and cotton mills, and manufactories for linens, serges, and druggets.

Fairs. 7th April, 18th June, and 19th October.

Inns. Hotels de la Côte d'Or, du Cerf Volant, de la Poste aux Chevaux, and du Lion d'Or.

(c) **AMPILLY** is a village that has a foundry.

(d) **VAL DE SUZON**, a village near the Suzon. In the valley of the same name are quarries of grey marble streaked with veins of iron.

(c) **DIJON**, a considerable city, capital of Côte d'Or. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile plain between the rivers Ouche and Suzon, by which it is watered. The castle, the hospital, the street Condé, the portal of the church of Saint Michael, by Hugues Sambin, the rival and friend of Michael Ange; the portal of the church of Notre Dame; a *chef-d'œuvre* of Gothic architecture, but the harmony of which was destroyed when Vandalism caused the statues in the arches to be broken; the ci-devant palace of the governors, and the grand square, formerly embellished by an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., are worthy the attention of travellers. La Chartreuse, formerly so celebrated for its palaces, its stately church, and its mausoleums, has been destroyed by revolutionary Vandalism. The tombs of the dukes of Bourgogne, made of Pariau marble, are particularly regretted, as they were extraordinary productions of art. During these times of anarchy, the beautiful wainscotting of the cathedral was destroyed. The two most shining *chef-d'œuvres* of art still exist, the spires of St. Benigne and St. Jean: the first is certainly the finest in Europe, it is 375 feet in height, and the other is 300. The avenues of Dijon are beautiful promenades, and the promenade of Cours is one of the finest in France. The other charming promenades are, le Parc, l'Arquebuse, la Retraite, le Cours Fleury, and Tivoli. The traveller should notice the *Canal du Bourgogne*, the part of which between St. Jean de Losne and Dijon was finished in 1807, and opened to navigation. This city possesses a museum, containing pictures, and a collection of sculptures and prints. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, wines, wool, and wax candles, which equal those of Mans. It manufactures printed calicoes, cotton velvets, muslins, blankets, cards, worsted and silk stockings. It has manufactories for cotton spinning and white wax, a nursery for mulberry trees, and a mineral fountain called Saint Anne. This town gave birth to Bossuet, Buffon, Crebillon, Dabenton, Papillon, Viron Rameau, Saumaise, Béhier, and Freret.

Public Voitures, Rue des Champs. Diligences for Paris every day, for Besançon every day, for Chalons sur Saône and Lyons every other day, for Langres and Nancy every other day. At the Hotel de Galère, diligences for Paris, through Troyes and Besançon, every fourth day.

Fairs. 10th March, 10th June, and 10th November.

Inns. Hotel du Prince de Condé, Hotel du Comte d'Artois, Hotel du Parc, St. André, Hotel de la Galère, and Hotel de la Ville de Lyon. Population, 21,600.

Fifteen leagues from Dijon, on the road from Dijon to Antun, is the Vaux Chignon. This beautiful valley, likewise called Vaux St. Jean, is situated near the town of Nolay, remarkable for its position, and for its beautiful petrifications. It is very populous, well cultivated, and bordered, on the right and left, by perpendicular rocks, which in some places are a considerable height. The rivulet Cusairne crosses the valley from one end to the other to Nolay. This rivulet is formed by two springs at the end of the valley: one, called the Fournée, springs from a broad cleft of a rock; the other is an intermitting spring which issues with great force: it is, in a place further to the north, called *le Bout du Monde*, or *le Cul de Sac de Ménévault*. These two springs sometimes overflow; they inundated Nolay 1757. Quite at the end of the valley, a sheet of water, formed by a fountain which does not always run, falls perpendicularly from the top of the rock; when it flows abundantly, the sheet is about six feet wide, and about twenty-four feet high. The falling of the water has excavated a round basin twelve or fifteen feet in diameter. In winter, the singular congelations and varied forms of the ice at this cascade, are worthy of observation. The Vaux Chignon and Ménévault serve as residences for horned owls and other birds of prey, which breed in great abundance in this picturesque spot.

(f) **AUXONNE**, a town on the left bank of the Saône, with a castle, an arsenal, a school of artillery, a cannon

foundry, powder and saltpetre mills. It trades in corn, cloths, serges, wine, and wood.

Fairs. 16th March, 30th June, 23d October, and 23d December.

Inns. Le Grand Cerf, le Mont Jura, and le Soleil d'Or.

(g) **DÔLE**, a town on the right bank of the Doubs, manufactures hosiery, and has a glass-house, coal-mines, and iron-works. It was formerly very strong, but Louis XIV. demolished the fortifications in 1674. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the church of Notre Dame; the college, one of the most beautiful in France; the magnificent promenade called le Cours and le Canal du Rhin; it begins at the Saône below the Dôle, joins the *Canal du Bourgogne*, proceeding with it to St. Jean de Loane, returns by the Doubs, passing through Besançon, as far as Montbelliard, where it receives the Halene; it afterwards re-ascends the valley of Outran, arrives at Valdieu, descends the valleys of the Largue and the Ill, passes to Mulhausen, where a branch of it proceeds to Huingue and Bâle, and forms a waterfall into the Rhine; the principal canal continues passing to Neuf Brisac, leaving on the left the canal of that name, and on the right Markolsheim; it passes to Krafft, and reaches Strasbourg, where it enters the river Ill. This canal is intended to facilitate, by way of the Rhine, the conveyance of provisions from the neighbouring countries, which come by this river, and which cannot easily ascend from Strasbourg to Bâle.

In the environs of Dôle have been discovered the remains of the superb way which the Romans made from Lyons to the banks of the Rhine.

Inn. La Ville de Lyon, and la Ville de Paris. Population, 8,200.

(h) **BESANÇON**, a large and neat town, capital of the Doubs, situated on the river of that name, which divides it in two parts. It is well fortified with a strong citadel, built on a rock by Louis XIV. It has an agricultural society, an academy, a royal college, a library, a museum, and a garden of plants. It is adorned with

many vestiges of Roman antiquities; among which is an amphitheatre 120 feet in diameter, a triumphal arch, and some ruins of a temple. The garden of the palace of Grenville is the rendezvous of Besançon. The promenade of Chammars is very pleasant. The school of artillery is celebrated. Its environs are very picturesque. It has warm baths, which are much frequented. The mountain of Chaudane, on the other side, is richly strewed with underwood and bushes. Admirers of natural history will find many objects of curiosity in its neighbourhood, particularly at Miéri, at Burille, and at Pouilley. The famous grottos of Aysel are five leagues from this town. They contain crystallizations in which nature seems to have copied the *chef-d'œuvres* of art. This town has a clock manufactory, which equals that of Geneva. It is famous for the manufacture of bayonets and fire-arms. There are manufactories of printed calicoes, muslins, linens, and cloths, blankets and woollen-stuffs. It has a mineral spring.

Fairs. Monday before Purification, Monday after Ascension, 2d Monday in July, Monday after St. Louis, and Monday after St. Martin.

Hotels. L'Hotel National, and l'Hotel des Anciens Sauvages. Population, 30,000.

(i) ORNANS, a small town on the Loue, remarkable for a very deep well in its neighbourhood. In rainy weather this well overflows the neighbouring country. It throws up a large quantity of small fish, called ombres. This town has many paper manufactories. Its environs contain iron mines and iron works.

(j) PONTARLIER, on the left bank of the Doubs, near Mont Jura. This town is situated on the most commodious road from France to Suisse. It is defended by a castle, seated on a rock, which is almost inaccessible. It has a charming promenade. The Mont d'Or, in the neighbourhood, is celebrated for its baths, its pasturage, its cheeses, and that collection of choice flowers which goes by the name of *vulnèraire*, or Swiss tea.

The fall of the Doubs, the church in the grottos of Rémonot, and the circular fountain in its environs, are

worthy of observation. Pontarlier has iron works, furnaces, cannon-foundries, paper-mills, manufactories of china, of calicoes, of nails, and a mine of nitre.

INN. Hotel du Cheval Blanc. Population, 8,800.

(k) JOUGNE, a small town, which has a furnace for casting iron, cannon, and muskets, a saw-mill for planks of every description, manufactories of nails, and a linseed-mill. These are situated in a valley, on a little rivulet called Jouguena, 200 toises from the frontiers of Switzerland; copper-mines are found about a league from this place.

No. 39.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BLOIS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LOIRE ET CHER.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
From Paris to Orléans (see No. 4.)	29	From Orléans to Blois (see No. 5.)	14
		<hr/> 21½ p. 43 l.	

No. 40.—FIRST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BORDEAUX, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GIRONDE, THROUGH ORLEANS, LIMOGES, AND PERIGUEUX.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Limoges (see No. 4.)..	97	La Massouille	4½
(a) Aixé	3	(e) Mussidan	4
Gatinaud	3	Montpont	4
(b) Chalus	2	Saint-Méard	4
La Coquille	3	(f) Libourne	5
(c) Thiviers	4	Saint-Pardoux	2
Palissoux	3	Le Carbon-Blanc	4
Tavernes	3	Bordeaux*	4
(d) Périgueux	2½		

76 p. 152 l.

(a) AIXE, on the left bank of the Vienne. In front of this city is a gulf, into which a part of the waters of this river falls.

(b) CHALUS, on the right bank of the Tardoire. This

small town deals extensively in horses. There is a steel mine at the castle of Brle, near Chalus.

(c) **THIVIERS**, a town, has two paper-mills and a pottery.

(d) **PERIGUEUX**, capital of Dordogne, on the river Isle. - The remains of an amphitheatre, the tower Nesune, and some other monuments, bear testimony to the antiquity of this city, which has been destroyed more than once by the barbarians. The tower Vésune is circular, and more than 100 feet in height; the wall is 6 feet thick, and plastered on the inside with a cement of lime and tile. It has neither gates nor windows, and is entered by two subterraneous passages; it is thought that it was a temple dedicated to Venus. Near the town is a fountain which ebbs and flows every day, and a curious subterraneous way called the Cluseau. Two leagues from Periguenx is the château of Montaigne, which still bears the name of that celebrated author. This town trades in partridge pies; a considerable quantity of which it sends to Paris, and to the principal towns of France. The promenades of Tourny, la Pelonse, du Triangle, and of the public garden, are very delightful.

Fairs. 6th January, 16th March, 26th May, and 26th July.

Inns. L'Hotel de France, de Lion d'Or, and le Chêne Vert.

Coffee Houses. Café du Nord, and Café Français. Population, 7,400.

CURIOSITIES IN THE ENVIRONS OF PERIGUEUX.

Sources of the Doux and of Salibourne.—There are upwards of 1,400 rivulets in the department of Dordogne; and it contains subterranean ways several leagues in length. Amongst these numerous springs, the most remarkable are those of the Doux and Salibourne, in the arrondissement of Sarlat. The first rises in a very narrow valley, and fills a basin 83 toises in circumference. Its waters are clear as crystal; and on its banks grows a large quantity of cresses. The spring of

Salibourne issues with considerable force, and forms a lake abounding with pike, some of which weigh as much as 25 pounds. In the same arrondissement is the source of Bouzic ; which likewise proceeds from an abyss, and is always flowing. The curious likewise visit the Sourzac ; a fountain which, proceeding from a grotto near the village of Sourzac, makes a fall 36 feet high.

Grotto of Miremont.—This grotto, formerly called the *Cluseau*, or *Trou de Granville*, may be considered one of the most beautiful in France. It is situated between Sarlat and Perigueux, near the village of Pivaset, on a barren hill. Its depth from the opening to the extremity of the great branch is 545 toises. In order to examine every part of the grotto, and the curiosities on its walls, the traveller must pass over a space of two leagues. It would be dangerous to venture into this immense subterranean way without the assistance of a guide, who resides near the place. The entrance of the grotto is narrow, but it afterwards widens. The first apartment is on the right, and contains a stalactite, called the *tas de la Vielle* ; it is a stone of a conical shape, 12 feet in circumference and 4 in height. Farther on is the *Chambre des Gateaux*, in an elliptical form, 30 feet long and 9 high ; and near it is another smaller room, the roof and walls of which are covered with beautiful transparent spar, resembling diamonds. *La Chambre des Coquillages* is an immense room, covered with shells, which are incrustated in the rock. This is succeeded by another crystallized room, resembling the first.

After having seen the first part of the grotto, the visitor reaches the great branch by a broad road, the roof of which is ornamented with beautiful cupolas. In this road is a great stone, called the *tombe de Gargantua*, which is said to be the tomb of some giant. Towards the end of the great branch is a walk, called *allée de Labanche*, adorned with stalactites in the shape of cauliflowers, which are so firmly fixed in the rock, that they can only be taken off whole by the application of the chisel. Quitting the Labanche, the visitor enters an

immense square, the roof of which is decorated with cupolas, and the floor so damp, that it leaves the foot-steps of all who visit it, from which it has been called the *Place du Marché*.

Quite at the end of the great branch the roof is well worthy of observation. Mankind never erected any thing so elegant, and so solid. An inverse cone descends from the middle of the roof, and rests on another which rises from the ground. The same is observed round the sides; and these cones thus regularly disposed, leave between them arches forming a circular gallery round the cupola. The last thing to be seen in this grotto is the *Rivulet*; it is in a kind of abyss, which is descended by steps. When arrived at the bottom, the visitor will see before him an immense passage between the rocks extending out of sight; the entrance to it is crossed by the rivulet, which immediately afterwards disappears.

This grotto is the principal in the department. Those of Roffi, Brantôme, Saint Nathaline, Plazac, Mucidan, Tremolat, Azerat, forest of Vergt, Fourguoux, and Boulonneix, deserve attention.

Other Grottos in la Guienne.—This province has several famous grottos, containing beautiful petrifications. That of Cabréres is situated in the middle of a very steep mountain, on the banks of the river Selle, which passes to Figeac. It is 300 feet in length, and 15 or 16 in breadth.

The grotto of Marsillac has, at its entrance, a hall and two apartments supported by columns, on which are several natural statues: after these there are five or six rooms, likewise supported by columns. The last is spoiled by the smoke made by a band of thieves, who have used it as a retreat.

The grotto of Thébirou, situated in the territory of Armagnac, is larger than that of Marsillac, and contains congelations and stalactites of the same kind.

In the territory of Castelnau, a league from Sarlat, under some rocks, are several caves, which form rooms, halls, and cabinets, filled with congelations of various forms.

There is an almost inaccessible grotto on the top of a mountain near Tayac, seven leagues from Périgueux; the entrance is so narrow that a man can scarcely pass. A cascade issues from it with a great noise; the waters of which form the fountain of Auch, five leagues distant.

The grotto of Barrière is very lofty and broad; its roof is flat, and is supported by a column of rocks abounding with stalactites.

There is another in the parish of Tuillères, five leagues from Périgueux, which is 120 feet long, with several walks: it is covered with crystallizations in the form of honeycombs.

In the village of Cangoireau, three leagues from Bordeaux, are several grottos, which serve as habitations for the peasants; and three others, abounding with crystallizations and congelations, one of which is nearly 200 feet long. The most curious of these three is that called *la Tête*, which has a second story.

(e) MUSSIDAN, a town on the isle, fabricates works of brass and iron.

(f) LIBOURNE, a neat and populous town, situated at the confluence of the Dordogne and Isle. It is surrounded by delightful promenades. There are manufactories of stuffs, pins, thread, linens, hosiery, nails, and cotton-spinning, as well as glass-houses. Population, 8,076.

NO. 41.—SECOND ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BORDEAUX, THROUGH ORLEANS, TOURS, POITIERS, AND ANGOULEME.

From Paris to Bordeaux (see No. 5.) 77½ p. 155½ l.

COMMUNICATION.

From Mansle to Rochefoucault (a) 6

(a) LA ROCHEFOUCAULT has a manufactory for wools and drapery.

**No. 42.—THIRD ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BORDEAUX,
THROUGH CHARTRES, TOURS, AND ANGOULEME.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
From Paris to Angoulême (<i>see No. 11.</i>) ..	119	From Angoulême to Bordeaux	37
		<hr/> 78 p. 156 l.	

**No. 43.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BOURG, PRINCIPAL
TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIN, THROUGH
TROYES, DIJON, AND MACON.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Dijon (<i>see No. 38</i>) ..	75	Châlons*	4
(a) La Baraque	3	Mâcon (<i>see No. 6.</i>)....	15
(b) Nuits	3	Le Logis-Neuf	4
(c) Beaune	3½	(e) Bourg	4
(d) Chagny	4		
		<hr/> 57½ p. 115½ l.	

**COMMUNICATIONS FROM CHATILLON SUR SEINE TO
SAULIEU.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Montbard	7	Maison-Neuve	3
Semur (<i>see No. 6.</i>)....	4	Saulieu (<i>see No. 6.</i>) ..	3
		<hr/> 8½ p. 17 l.	

From Semur to Vitteaux

(a) **LA BARAQUE.** Near this place is produced the wine of chamberlin, much esteemed in England.

(b) **NUITS,** on the small river Muzain, at the foot of a hill called Côte Nuitonne, or Coteau de Nuits, where is produced the excellent wine for which this town is so celebrated. It manufactures cloths and other common woollen articles, such as druggets, serges, and flannel. It has paper-mills and dye-houses. Population, 2,600.

(c) **BEAUNE,** a town situated in a pleasant and fertile plain on the Bouzoise, and the rivulet of Aigue at the

foot of Mont-Afrique. It is well built, in an oval form, and has broad streets, a magnificent hospital, a pretty Vauxhall on the ramparts, and beautiful promenades, particularly that of Aigne. It is celebrated for its wine trade, which is considerable; and carries on wool spinning, and manufactures woollen cloths. There are quarries of granite and polished stone.

Fairs. 4th August and 12th November.

Inns. By Briant, by Gouvion, at the Hotel de la Poste, and by la Caille.

(d) CHAGNY, a small town on the left bank of the Heune. It has a very considerable trade in excellent wines, and manufactures linen cloth.

(e) BOURG, on the left bank of the Reyousse. Its manufactures are cloths, printed calicoes, combs, cotton spinning, and leather dressing. It has an agricultural society and a theatre. The environs of Chailli, in the neighbourhood, are very pleasant. The church of Brou, built at the gates of Bourg, is remarkable for its architecture, the sculpture of its choir, and by three mausoleums. Very near to Bourg is a monastery, formerly belonging to the Augustins, where there is a magnificent church, and handsome statues; also remarkable mausoleums, much admired by connoisseurs. The villages of Boz and Arbigny, near Bourg, are inhabited by the remains of the Saracen colonies; whose manners, character, and customs, essentially differ from those of their neighbours.

Inns. L'Ecu de France, le Griffon, and le Parc. Population, 7,300.

A phenomenon in this country is worthy of observation; it relates to the valley in which the village of Drom is situated, two leagues from Bourg. This valley, although it is well cultivated, rests on a deceitful soil. Sometimes water spouts up in every part of it, and a well situated in it begins to overflow. After having inundated the valley, the water retires almost as promptly as it came; and for some time afterwards the holes in the ground, through which it escaped, are visible, and the whole valley resembles an immense sieve.

Grottoes of Balme. These grottoes are situated at the foot of the rock of Pierre Chatel, near Bugey. The visitor must be provided with flambeaux, in order to proceed through their various openings: the entrance is very steep and crooked; the roof assumes various shapes, in some places in the form of a dome, in others like arbours, but all ornamented with stalactites, and bas-reliefs of different lengths. The sides and floor are likewise adorned with numerous brilliant stalactites; in one place may be seen a light embroidery, in another branches and leaves disposed with great art and elegance; farther on, ornaments in the Gothic style, groups, pyramids of unequal size, masses of cylinders terminated by points; and, in short, all the various forms which can be seen in the most famous grottoes.

NO. 44.—FIRST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BOURGES, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CHER, THROUGH ORLEANS.

Vierzon (<i>see No. 4.</i>).....	51
[(a) Bourges]	8

29½ p. 59 l.

(a) **BOURGES.** This town, chief place of Cher, and formerly capital of Berry, is situated at the confluence of the Annon and Yèvrete, which falls into the Cher. It has a royal court, an episcopal see, a board of trade, an academy, and a royal college. P. P. Bourdaloue, and Berthier, celebrated Jesuits, were born at this place.

It is surrounded with promenades. Its cathedral is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe. The Hotel de Ville, the ancient palace of the celebrated merchant Jacques Cœur, and a room built in 1507, merit observation. Its manufactories are common cloths, calicoes, cotton stuffs, wool, thread, silk, goods in imitation of India, sail cloth, hosiery, and cutlery.

Fairs. 3d May, 31st May, 20th June, 10th August, 24th August, 1st October, 11th November, and 24th December.

Inns. Hotel de Bœuf, Couronné and la Tête Noire.
Population, 16,400.

**No. 45.—SECOND ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BOURGES,
 THROUGH LA CHARITÉ.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
La Charité (<i>see No. 8.</i>)	51½	Brecy	4
Troisbrionx.....	3	Bourges*	4
			31½ p. 62½ l.

**No. 46.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BREST, THROUGH
 ALENÇON AND RENNES.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Alençon (<i>see No. 12.</i>) ..	47	Montauban	3
Pré en Paille.....	6	Broon	5
Le Ribay.....	4	Langouèdre.....	3
(a) Mayenne.....	4½	(g) Lamballe.....	4
(b) Martigné.....	4	(h) Saint Brieux.....	5
(c) Laval	4	(i) Chatel Audrin	4
La Gravelle.....	5	Guingamp	3
(d) Vitré.....	4	(j) Belle Ile-en Terre.....	5
Chateaubourg.....	4	Le Ponton	4
(e) Noyal	3	(k) Morlaix	4
(f) Rennes.....	3	Landivisiaux	5
Passé	3	(l) Landernau	4
Bedée	3	(m) Brest*	6
			74½ p. 149½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM VERNEUIL TO CAEN.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(n) L'Aigle.....	5½	(p) Argentan.....	5
Sainte Goburge.....	4	(q) Caen (<i>see No. 161.</i>)....	14
(o) Nonant.....	4		16½ p. 32½ l.

FROM RENNES TO PORT MALO THROUGH DOL.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Hedé.....	5	(r) Dol	5
Combours	2	(s) Port or St. Malo	6
		<hr/>	
		9 p. 18 l.	

FROM RENNES TO PORT-MALO THROUGH CHATEAUNEUF.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Hedé	5	(t) Châteauf	3
Saint Pierre de Pleguen	5	Port Malo*.....	3
		<hr/>	
		8 p. 16 l.	

FROM MORLAIX TO GUINGAMP.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Plestin	4½	Guingamp	7
(u) Lannion	4	<hr/>	
		7½ p. 15½ l.	

From Morlaix (v) to Saint Paul de Léon..... 5

(a) **MAYENNE**, a town on a river of the same name. It was taken by the English in 1424, after four attacks, and a siege of three months. Its manufactures consist of lawn, very much known; calico, coarse cotton cloth, and handkerchiefs. In its environs are iron-works, which annually produce seven or eight hundred thousand weight of iron.

Fairs. 1st Monday of every month, 2d January, Friday and Saturday before Passion week, Monday after Trinity, Monday before St. George's, 22d and 23d July, 29th August, 23d September, and 23d November.

Inns. La Belle Etoile, St. Michel, la Juiverie, and le Dauphin.

(b) **MARTIGNE**, a village, has ferruginous mineral waters.

(c) **LAVAL**, capital of the Maine, situated on the river of that name. Its manufactures are fine linens, calicoes, flannels, stuffs, serges, druggets, and handkerchiefs. Its linen manufactories are numerous, and are much celebrated. It is estimated that they produce annually 24,000 pieces, from 120 to 160 ells each. There are also twelve or fifteen bleaching-yards, the smallest of which employs from eighty to a hundred men. In its environs are quarries of marble, of different colours.

Fairs. 1st Saturday in each month, last Wednesday in April, Tuesday before St. Jean, 9th September, and 3d November.

Inns. Le Louvre, la Tête Noire, and la Cour Royale.

Coffee Houses. Le Grand Cafe, Café d'Union, and Café de la Comédie. Population, 15,000.

(d) **VITRÉ**, a considerable ill-built town, on the Vilaine. Its ancient fortifications and castle, with large towers, are still preserved. It has very pretty promenades. *La Terre des Rochers*, which was for a long time the residence of Madame de Sevigny, is situated near Vitré. One of the towers of this town likewise bears the name of Sevigné Savary, author of the Letters on Egypt and Greece. Its manufactures consist of sail and packing cloths, flannels, stockings, linen, and linsey-woolsey, gloves, serges, and stuffs, in which it carries on a considerable trade. Population, 8,400.

(e) **NOYAL**, a village distinguished by its manufactories of *toiles royales* and sail-cloth.

(f) **RENNES**, capital of Isle and Vilaine, situated on the Vilaine, by which it is intersected, was formerly the chief town of La Bretagne. It is large and handsome, and is in the middle of a vast plain. It has a royal court, an episcopal see, a board of trade, an academy, a royal college, a museum, and a garden of plants. The other objects worthy of notice are, the place royale, in which formerly stood an equestrian statue of Louis XV., the town-house, the sessions-house, in which is the cieling of Jouvenet, the ancient abbey of Saint Georges, the front of the church of Saint

Pierre, the place d'armes, the arsenal, and the promenades, particularly those of Tabor and Mail. The butter made at Prévalaye, a league from Rennes, is not equalled by any in France, except that which comes from the valley of Campon on the Adour, one league from Bagnères. The manufactures of Rennes are blankets, coarse cotton cloths, linens, sail-cloth, called *toiles royales*, coloured linens, thread, china, knit-gloves, stockings, and leather. It has manufactories for cotton spinning and dye-houses. Thread is the principal article of its trade. Population, 28,000.

Messageries for the West.—Gandon and Mahen send out, every other day, voitures, for Brest, l'Orient, Nantes, and Caen. The Paris diligence goes out every other day.

Fairs. 1st of each month.

Hotels. La Tour d'Argent, l'Hotel de France, la Corne de Cerf, and l'Hotel des Voyageurs.

(g) LAMBALLE, a town surrounded by walls, and divided into Upper and Lower. It manufactures the best parchment in France, and trades in linens, threads, and thick stuffs.

(h) SAINT-BRIEUX, one of the principal towns on the northern coast on the little river Goete, at the mouth of which is a port, situated in a soil abounding with corn and fruit, half a league from the sea, which renders it extremely advantageous for trade. The boats belonging to this place make the passage to Saint-Malo in less than six hours, going along the coast of the Channel, and to the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey. Its manufactures consist of linens, woollen stuffs, serges, shalloons, threads, and files. It has paper-mills and iron works. The cathedral, the theatre, and the bridge over the Gote, which is built with the granite, found in the environs, are worthy of attention.

Fairs. 1st Wednesday in May, 7th and 30th September.

Inn. La Croix Blanche.

(i) CHATEL-AUDRIN, a town which has lead-mines,

and trades in linens, corn, cattle, honey, wax, butter, and thread. It has manufactories for common lints.

(j) **BELLE ISLE EN TERRE**, a small town on the right bank of the Guer. It has a paper-manufactory, at the distance of a quarter of a league, and several lead-mines in its neighbourhood.

(k) **MORLAIX**, a very commercial town, with a good harbour, situated on the Channel. It is built on the sides of two mountains, and on the banks of the rivers Jaclot and Ossen, which unite and run through a beautiful arch under the town-house and the square, and joining the sea, form the harbour of Morlaix. This town was taken by the English in 1374 and in 1592. The principal objects which attract notice are, the hospital, a beautiful building; the church of Notre Dame de Mars, which is a singular edifice; the theatre, the garden of M. Robinet, the town-house, the steeple of St. Mathieu, the church of St. Martin, and the promenades on the quay. Its manufactures are tobacco, and fine cloths of every description, called Morlaix; and it trades in threads, papers, oil, flax, hemp, butter, leather, honey, horses, and cattle.

Fair. 15th October.

Hotels. De l'Europe, du Grand Turk, and des Français.

(l) **LANDERNAU**. This small town, with a harbour, is pleasantly situated on a hill, between two mountains on the Elorn. Its manufactures are linen and paper, and its tanyards are in high repute. The hospital of the town, the marine hospital, and the mayor's house, are the principal buildings.

(m) **BREST**. This large and strong town is built on the declivity of a mountain at the mouth of the small river Penfeld. Its harbour, which is one of the most beautiful and safest in Europe, is situated at the end of a bay, and is protected by a strong castle, built by Louis XIV. It divides the town into two parts; that on the right bears the name of Recouvrance; and the other, on the left, is properly the town of Brest. Steps

have been erected, in order to descend from the upper to the lower town. In both parts some of the houses are built in such a manner, that persons must ascend the fifth story in order to reach the gardens. The streets are narrow and dark. Its road, one of the largest in the world, is capable of containing 500 ships of war, which may ride there in safety, though rocks under water, called *goulets*, render the entrance narrow and dangerous. A magnificent arsenal, timber-yards, immense magazines, filled with all kinds of accoutrements for an army, two superb quays, surrounded with buildings for galley slaves, and the docks, render it one of the first cities of France. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Place de Rome, the Place d'Armes, the church St. Louis, the mayor's house, the theatre, the observatory, the library, and the model hall. Its trade is very inconsiderable, except in sardinias and codfish; and it has manufactories of sail-cloth and cordage. It is the chief place of the third maritime arrondissement, and has a marine school, and a school for fortification. The English endeavoured to take it in 1694. There is a delightful promenade, called the Cours d'Ajot, or la Reunion. Brest was the birth-place of La Motte Piquet, Kersaint, and Olivier.

Fairs. Two days at the beginning of each month.

Inns. La Grande Maison, le Grand Monarque, la Tour d'Argent, and le Grand Turc. Population, 27,000.

(n) L'AIGLE, a town on the banks of the Rille, trades in cider, corn, and wood. It has considerable manufactories of pins and needles, brass and iron wire, nails, and every kind of iron work, painted papers, foundries, lace, and coarse cotton cloths.

Fairs. 1st September, and on St. Martin.

Inns. La Croix de Fer, l'Aigle d'Or, and la Poste aux Chevaux.

(o) NONANT, a small town, has a glasshouse and linen manufactories.

(p) ARGENTAN, a town situated on a mountain, on the borders of the Orne. It trades in lace, called Point de France; also, leather, that is in much request. Its

manufactures are linens, napkins, woollen stuffs, and coarse cotton cloth. In its neighbourhood are forges. An immense number of excellent fowls are bred here, which form an important article of trade.

(q) **CAEN**, is the chief town of Calvados, situated at the confluence of the Orne and the Odon. It has a royal court, a board of trade, an academy, and a college. It is surrounded by excellent pasturage, and the soil is fertile in corn and fruits. Its manufactures consist of damask table-cloths, Holland cloth, ratteens, fustians, hosiery, cutlery, porcelain, and black and white laces of all qualities. It has a cotton spinning manufactory, tan-yards, and paper and linseed mills; and it trades in oysters, fish, and salt herrings. The principal objects which deserve notice are, the theatre, the public library, the garden of plants, the promenade of the Cours de la Reine, and the ancient royal abbey. Caen is remarkable as the burial-place of William the Conqueror.

Public Baths. V. Dussausey, at the Royal Baths.

Fairs. 1st Monday in Lent, Good Friday, Monday in Trinity, 29th September, 23th October, and 23th December.

Massageries. P. Ph. Lefebvre, for Rouen every other day; for Cherbourg and for Granville every other day.

Coffee Houses. Duval's, Café de la Comédie, Lefort's, and Longuet's.

Hotels. Hotel d'Angleterre, d'Espagne, de Londres, de la Victoire, and de la Place Royale. Population, 36,000.

(r) **DOL** is situated in a marsh, which renders it unhealthy. In its vicinity is an iron mine.

(s) **PORT-MALO**, situated on the north side of Brittany, in an island, which is joined to the main land by a chaussée, has a port much frequented, though difficult of access, on account of the rocks which surround it. It is defended by a castle and a great number of forts. The English bombarded it, without success, in 1673. It has no navigable river communicating with the interior of the province, which is a great disadvantage. It has a marine arsenal, and manufactories of snuff. Its inhabitants, who are called Malouins,

carry on a considerable foreign trade. They export honey and linens, which they receive from Bretagne, Rennes, Laval, Dinan, and Combourg. The promenades along the ramparts, which are very strong, and the theatre, are worthy of notice. This place has given birth to Duguay Trouin, a celebrated mariner; Maupertuis, Labourdonnais, Lamétherie, and Jacques Cartier, who discovered Canada in 1540.

Fair, 24th May.

Hotels. Du Commerce, de la Paix, de France, and des Voyageurs. Population, 10,000.

(f) CHATEAUNEUF, two leagues and a half from St. Servan, is famous for a hexagon fort, situated on a kind of isthmus between some marshes and the Rance. This fort defends the entrance of the department. Under its bastions places have been constructed which will lodge 600 men. The powder magazine, the roof of which is bomb proof, is very large, and is built with great strength.

(u) LANNION, a town, carries on a great trade in wines. It has also paper-mills and mineral waters,

(x) SAINT PAUL DE LEON, has manufactories for spinning cotton, wool, and thread.

No. 47.—FIRST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BRUGES, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LYS, THROUGH DOUAY, LILLE, AND MENIN.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Peronne (<i>see</i> No. 10.)..	33½	Pont à Marque	5
Fins	4	(b) Lille	3
Benavis	3	(c) Menin	4
Cambray*	2	Thourout	4
Bac à Bincheux	3	(d) Bruges	4
(a) Douay	3½		

26½ p. 73 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM MENIN TO FURNES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(e) Ypres	4½	(f) Furnes	5½
Rousbrugges	5½		
			7½ p. 15½ l.

FROM THOUROUT TO OSTENDE.

Ghistel	4
(g) Ostende	2
	3 p. 6 l.

FROM BRUGES TO LILLE THROUGH COURTRAY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Pethem	5	Menin*	2½
(h) Courtray	5	Lille	4
			8½ p. 16½ l.

FROM BRUGES TO ANVERS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Ecloo	6	(k) Saint-Nicolas	3½
(i) Gand	5	La Tête de Flandre	4½
(j) Lokoren	5		
			12 p. 24 l.

From Bruges to Ghistel 5½

(a) DOUAY, a large, handsome, and strong town, on the Scarpe, has a royal court, an academy, a college, a lyceum, one of the finest arsenals in France, a cannon foundry, a school of artillery, a theatre, a library, and a cabinet of natural history. The church, the town-house, the great square and the ramparts are worthy of observation. Douay was the birth-place of Jean de Bologne, a celebrated sculptor, and of Jerome Commelin, a celebrated printer. It is defended by the fort of the Scarpe,

situated half a league distant, on the left bank of that river ; and, when occasion requires, can protect itself by an inexhaustible inundation. This town cultivates the sciences more than any other in the department du Nord ; it has two literary societies. Louis XIV. gained possession of it in 1667 ; the Allies took it in 1610 ; and Marshal Villars retook it in 1712. It has glasshouses, tanneries, and manufactories of linens, laces, cambrics, camlets, flannel, counterpanes, blankets, tapestry hangings, carpets, snuff, soap, lamp-oil, sugar, and salt. Its manufactures of tin are much admired.

Fairs. 1st June and 1st October.

Inns. L'Hotel de Versailles, de Nouveau Monde, and des Quatres Fils Aymon. Population, 16,000.

(b) **LILLE**, capital of the Nord, a large, rich, and strong city, situated on the Deule, in a fertile soil. Its citadel, constructed by Vauban, is one of the finest in the world. It is adorned with a large square, and the streets are well laid out. The principal gate, the theatre, the exchange, and the barracks, are much admired. Near this town are 200 mills of oil of colzat. This town has often been the scene of many bloody wars, and suffered much by bombardment in 1702. It was taken in 1708, by the Allies, after a very long siege ; the Austrians vainly attempted to take it in 1792, after a terrible bombardment which lasted eight days. The principal objects worthy of attention are, the public library, the theatre, the museum, the pont d'Esplanade, the circus, with a beautiful garden, the promenade d'Esplanade, the botanic garden, the fish and poultry markets, and the baths. Its manufactories consist of cloths, serges, ratteens, stuffs, blankets, calamancees, and camlets of different qualities, Utrecht velvet, threads, household linen, paper, glasses, china, laces of the same kind as those of Malines and Valenciennes, table-cloths of every kind, refined sugars, soap, and starch.

Fair. 29th August.

Hotels. De Bourbon, de Gand, de Marienbourg, de Portugal, des Mousquetaires, de Villeroy, de la Cloche, and du Cirque.

Diligences. For Paris, Arras, Amiens, Flanders, and Belgium, every day from the Place du Théâtre. For Paris, Amiens, and St. Quentin, every day; for Bruxelles, and the neighbouring departments, every day from La Grande Chaussée. For Dunkerque and Tournay, every day from the Hotel de Portugal. For Douay, Tournay, Saint Omer, and Bethune, from the Hotel des Mousquetaires. For Yyres, Courtray, and Tournay, from the Hotel de Villeroy.

Posting from Lille to Anvers. Marlier and Co., directors of the great messageries, send out every day from the office, No. 35, Rue de la Grande Chaussée, at half-past six in the morning, a voiture carrying six, which reaches the Tête de Flandres at Anvers the same day, and is connected with the voitures from Anvers to Amsterdam.

A Vessel every morning to Douay.

(c) **MENIN**, a town on the Lys, which communicates with the Scheldt. Its manufactories are linens, table-cloths, lace, linseed and colzat oils, soap, and tobacco. It has cotton-spinning manufactories and bleaching-yards. Its chief trade consists in table-linen.

(d) **BRUGES**, a large and celebrated city, situated on a canal in a beautiful plain. It has about 260 streets, which are broad and spacious, and the houses are large but ancient. It has seven gates and six markets, but neither river nor fountain; water is conveyed out of the rivers Lys and Scheldt, from Gand, by canals. Its principal buildings are; the town-house, the halls, and the mint. At the end of the great market is one of the finest steeples in Europe; it is ascended by 133 steps, and its bells are excellent. The manufactures of this place are fine cottons, wool, dimity, linen handkerchiefs, and laces. Its manufactories for blue dye are much celebrated. Population, 33,000.

Fairs. First Thursday after Easter, 4th May, 25th July, and 1st October.

Hotels. La Fleur de Blé, l'Hotel du Commerce, l'Hotel d'Angleterre, le Lion d'Or, la Balance de Paris, and le Singe d'Or.

(e) **YPRES**, a town on the Yperlée. The canal of Bosingen, the town-house, which is an immense building, the cathedral, and the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, are worthy of observation. Its manufactories are linens, serges, ribands, thread and table-cloths. Population, 15,150.

Hotel. La Tête Noire.

(f) **FURNES**. This town has the largest trade in linen in the whole of Belgium; and here are some remains of the fortifications by the celebrated Vauban.

(g) **OSTENDE**. During the first years of the revolution this town was the most frequented passage to England. Its commerce has been almost annihilated by war, and its canal is very well known. The town-house is handsome. It was besieged in 1601 by the Spaniards, who did not get possession of it for three years. Population, 10,800.

Inns. La Cour Imperiale, le Grand St. Michel, la Belle Vue, l'Ancien St. Michel, and la Rose, which is an English house.

Coffee Houses. Le Grand, and le Petit.

(h) **COURTRAY**, a town on the Lys, which runs through it. Its manufactures are fine linens, elegant table-cloths, laces, and coarse woollen cloths; and it has cotton-mills, bleaching-yards for linen, sugar bake-houses, manufactories for soap and starch, and china in imitation of English. Population, 13,700.

(i) **GAND**, or **GHENT**, a large and considerable town at the confluence of the Scheldt, the Lys, the Lièvre, and the Moere, is intersected by an infinite number of canals, which form 26 islands, the greater parts surrounded by magnificent quays. It is of considerable extent, being a league from one gate to the other, including many gardens and orchards, and much arable land.

It has many superb buildings, 13 public squares, and a citadel built by Charles V., who was born at this place. Its cathedral is very beautiful; the grand altar, the choir, and the pulpit of white marble, are much admired. Gand has an episcopal see, and a board of trade. The church of St. Michel, the theatre, and the beautiful promenade along the canal, called la Coupure, are worthy of

observation. The employment of its inhabitants consists in bleaching wax, linen and thread, refining sugar, and blowing glass. Its manufactures are, calico, ribands, cards, Prussian blue, paper and china. There are also saw mills. Population, 57,400.

Fairs. 15th March, 10th July, 9th August, and 3d October.

Furnished Hotels. L'Hotel Royal, de Pays Bas, de St. Sebastien.

Inns. Le Paradis, l'Hotel d'Angleterre, and le Cerf.

(k) **LOKEREN**, a town on the Durne, has several hat manufactories, five tobacco mills, and 15 oil-mills. Population, 11,950.

(l) **SAINT NICOLAS**, a town, has a thread manufactory. Population, 10,900.

No. 48.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BRUGES, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LYS, THROUGH VALENCIENNES AND COURTRAY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Valenciennes (<i>see</i> <i>No. 20.</i>)	53	Courtray	7
(a) Saint Amand	8	Pethem	5
(b) Tournay	4½	Bruges*	5

38½ p. 77½ l.

(a) **SAINT AMAND**, a small town on the Scarpe, is noted for its mineral waters, good for various complaints. They are situated half a league east of the town, at the extremity of the hamlet of Croisette, in the midst of a marshy meadow, surrounded on almost every side by a forest which bears the name of the town. The waters are derived from three springs, known under the name of Boufflon, Grand Bouillon, or Pavillon Ruiné, and la Fontaine d'Arras. This town manufactures thread, lace, and oil.

Innkeepers and managers of the mineral waters. Le-maire, sisters.

(b) **TOURNAY**, on the Scheldt. The cathedral is magnificent. Its manufactories are linen, carpets, tapestry, porcelain, cotton and worsted hosiery.

Hotels. La Petite Neve, l'Hotel Royal, le Singe d'Or, and l'Hotel de l'Imperatrice. Population, 21,303.

No. 49.—FIRST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BRUXELLES, PRINCIPAL TOWN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DYLE, THROUGH PERONNE, VALENCIENNES, AND MONS.

From Paris to Bruxelles (*see No. 10.*) 36½ p. 73½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM BRUXELLES TO MONS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) Nivelles	7½	Mons*	4
Haine Saint Pierre	4		
			8 p. 16 l.

(a) **NIVELLES**, is a town situated in a very pleasant country on the banks of the Thienne. Jean de Nivelles, so well known among the vulgar, is an iron figure at the top of a tower, near the clock, who strikes the hour with a hammer. The manufactures of this place are laces, woollen stuffs, and coarse cotton cloths. It has a paper-mill and oil-mill. Population, 7,000.

No. 50.—SECOND ROUTE FROM PARIS TO BRUXELLES THROUGH SAINT QUENTIN, VALENCIENNES, AND LEUZE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Valenciennes (<i>see No. 20.</i>)	53	Ath*	3
Nord Libre	3	(a) Enghien	4½
Leuze	4½	Hall	3½
		Bruxelles*	4
			57½ p. 75½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM BRUXELLES TO GIVET.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(b) Genappe	7	Philippeville	8
(c) Charleroi.....	5½	Givet*	5
		<hr/> 12½ p. 25½ l.	

FROM VALENCIENNES TO DOUAI.

Bouchain	4
Donai*	5
<hr/> 4½ p. 9 l.	

(a) ENGHIEU is a small town. The superb chateau, park, and gardens, attract the attention of travellers. Its principal riches consist in manufactories of linen.

(b) GENAPPE, on the left bank of the Dyle, has a manufactory for paper, an iron foundry, and an oil-mill.

(c) CHARLEROI, a town on the Sambre, which runs through it. The canal of communication between the Sambre and the Meuse, and which bears its name, adds much to its importance. It has manufactories for nails and for wool, mills to saw wood, large coal-mines, two foundries, and lime-pits. It was taken by the French, November 19, 1792, and the seventh Messidor, 1794.

No. 51.—FIRST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CAEN, PRINCIPAL TOWN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CALVADOS, THROUGH EVREUX.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) Nanterre	3	La Commanderie	4½
Saint Germain et Laye*	3	La Rivière Thibouville..	4
Triel	3	Marché Neuf	3
(b) Meulan	2	L'Hôtellerie	3½
Mantes*	4	(e) Lisieux.....	3
Bonnières	3	Esréez	4
(c) Pacy.....	4	Moult	3½
(d) Evreux	4	Caen*	4

27½ p. 55½ l.

(a) **NANTERRE**, a town famous for its cakes, its salt pork, and its pastry; also utensils for chemistry, such as stoves and stills.

(b) **MEULAN**, a little town on the Seine, noted for its trade in leather. It has considerable lime quarries, and it manufactures all kinds of stockings.

(c) **PACY**. In the environs of this town are found fossils of every description.

(d) **EVREUX**, chief town of the Eure, on the Iton, has manufactories of cotton velvet, ratteens, cloths, ticking, linens, coarse cotton cloths, muslins, and stockings; also paper-mills and tanyards. Near it is the superb chateau of Navarre, which belonged to the dukes of Bouillon. The cathedral, the palaces of the prefect and of the bishop, the college, the promenades, the park, and the gardens, are worthy of attention. Population, 9,300.

Fairs. 20th April, Whit Tuesday, 16th July, 11th August, 18th September, and 6th December.

Inns. Le Grand Cerf, le Dauphin, la Belle Epine, la Biche, le Cheval Blanc, and la Ville de Lisiens.

(e) **LISEUX**, a town at the confluence of the Touques and the Orbec; has manufactories of linen, linseywoolsey, stuff, coarse cotton cloth, flannel, ferrets, blankets, tapes, and white soap. Its inhabitants are also employed in spinning cotton, making laces, and leather-dressing. Population, 10,192.

SECOND ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CAEN THROUGH PONTOISE AND ROUEN.

(a) From Paris to Rouen (<i>see No. 88.</i>)	31½
From Rouen to Caen (<i>see No. 186.</i>)	32

31½ p. 63½ l.

(a) **ROUEN**, a large, populous, and one of the most commercial cities of France, situated on the Seine. It is the chief town in the Seine Inferieure, and was formerly chief town of Normandy. It has a bridge of boats which rises and falls with the tide, and is made to open

so as to admit the passage of ships. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the large palace hall, the halls allotted to the mercers, drapers, and corn-merchants, which are only open on a Friday, the cathedral, which formerly contained one of the largest bells in the world, called George d'Amboise, the Hotel Dien, the steeple of St. Ouen, formerly belonging to the Benedictines, an elegant, but Gothic structure, the archiepiscopal palace, the custom-house, the old castle, churches of St. Maclou and la Madeleine, the library, containing 70,000 volumes, the two theatres, the barracks, the garden of plants, and the promenades, at the garden of the town-house, at the cours, at the champ de Mars, on the boulevards, and at Mont Riboudet. The bank of the Seine presents one of the finest promenades in Europe. This city is badly built, but its situation and its environs are very pleasant. It has a society for the encouragement of arts, &c., a bishop's see, an academy, a mint, where coins marked *B* are made, a lyceum, a public library, and museum, an exchange, a board of trade, and manufactories of tobacco, china, bayonets, stuffs, mercery, called *rouenneries*, dimities, coarse camlets, thread and worsted articles, plain, striped, and embroidered linens, red cotton, blankets, cloths, like those of Elbœuf and of England, square druggets, fine ratteens, horse-hair, silks, cottons, flannels, gauzes, printed calicoes, Morocco leather, mockadoes, linen, cotton and printed handkerchiefs, muslins, nankeens, tapes, coarse cotton cloths, plain and striped table-cloths, linseywoolsey, tapestry, oil-cloth, grey cloths, painted calicoes, cotton velvet, and hosiery. The inhabitants are also employed in manufacturing cards, nails, leather, drugs, spices, paper, and ironmongery, in refining sugar, dyeing, and glass-blowing. It carries on an immense import, as well as export trade with America, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the Northern Powers. All the maritime departments of France send their productions and manufactures to Rouen. Its port, which is the mart for Havre, only admits vessels of 200 tons. Ships of large burthen unload at Quillebœuf. Rouen was the birthplace of the two Corneilles, and of

Fontenelle. The maid of Orleans was burnt here alive by the English in 1430, and a statue of her has lately been erected. A new stone bridge has been commenced, to form six great arches ; it length is 958 feet.

Public Baths. Coquerel on the harbour, facing the gate grand Pont. Plantigny (a widow), at the Cours Dauphin.

Fairs. 20th February, evening of Ascension-day, and 23d October.

Hotels. Renault, Hotel Vatel, rue des Carmes, No. 85 ; Marc, Hotel de France, rue des Carmes ; Hotel de l'Epee Royale, rue des Carmes ; Hotel de la Pomme de Pin, rue St. Jean ; Deterville, Hotel de la Ville de Paris, rue de la Savonnerie. Population, 74,000.

Public Voitures. The Velocifères, from rue du Bec, set out every day from Rouen to Paris, and from Paris to Rouen, at four o'clock in the morning, and at six in the evening. Le Bourgeois, rue Thouret, proprietor of voitures called l'Eclair. They set out every day from Rouen to Paris, and from Paris to Rouen, at four in the morning, and twelve at night, and for Havre every day at five in the morning. Happey, rue du Bac ; for Caen and Dieppe at seven in the morning. Leudel, rue des Bons Enfans ; for Gisors, Beauvais, Aumale, and Gournay. Renaud, rue Malpalu ; for Evreux, Dreux, Verneuil, l'Aigle Magny, Pontoise, and le Pont de l'Arche. Pinel, rue Damiette, No. 10, at the Petit St. Maclou ; for Neufchatel and les Andelys. Fourmont, Grande rue at St. Erblanc, every morning, at five, for Paris ; for Paris, every other day, at five in the evening ; le Havre, every day at five in the morning ; Caudebec, every other day, at half past twelve. Au Louis d'Or, Place St. Sever, No. 63 ; for Vimoutiers, Bernay, Orbec, le Sap ; set out on Saturdays at four in the morning, arrive on Thursdays in the evening, and on Sundays at eight in the morning. Place St. Sever, No. 55 ; for l'Aigle and its environs, every Saturday ; for Verneuil and its environs, every Friday ; and for Pont Audemer, every Friday.

Price of Provisions, &c., at Rouen, May, 1820.—Flour, 2½d. per lb. ; beef, mutton, veal, and lamb, best pieces,

5d. to 5½d. per lb.; eggs, five for 2d.; vegetables, from one-third to half the London price; best fresh butter, 11d. per lb.; best salad oil, 1s. 6d. per pint; milk, 2d. per quart; bread, best quality, 2½d. per lb.; mould candles, 7½d. per lb.; Martinique coffee, 2s. 3d. per lb.

3D ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CAEN, THROUGH SAINT GERMAIN EN LAYE AND ROUEN.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Bonnières (<i>see</i> No. 51.)	18	Rouen (<i>see</i> No. 89.)....	16½
		Caen (<i>see</i> No. 186)	32
			<hr/> 33½ p. 66½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM MANTES TO PONT CHARTRAIN.

Septeuil.....	2½
Pont Chartrain	5
	<hr/> 3½ p. 7½ l.
From Houdan to Septeuil	3

FROM LISIEUX TO FALAISE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Estrées	4	(a) Falaise.....	4
Canon	4		
			<hr/> 6 p. 12 l.

(a) FALAISE, a town on the right bank of the Ante. Its manufactures are coarse cotton cloths, serges, laces, hosiery, and cutlery. In one of the suburbs of this place, called Guibray, a celebrated fair is held, which commences on 15th August, and lasts fifteen days. There is another fair at Falaise, 15th September.

Inns. Le Grand Cerf, and la Croix Verte, from which a diligence goes every other day to Paris. Population, 14,000.

No. 52.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CAHORS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LOT, THROUGH ORLEANS AND LIMOGES.

From Paris to Cahors (*see No. 4.*)..... 76½ p. 152½ l.

No. 53.—1ST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CALAIS, THROUGH CHANTILLY, AMIENS, AND ABBEVILLE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Abbeville (<i>see No.1.</i>) ..	41½	Samers.....	2
Nouvion	3	(b) Boulogne sur Mer	4
Nampont.....	4	Beaupré	3½
(a) Montreuil sur Mer	3	Le Haut Buisson	2
Cormont	3	(c) Calais	3
			34½ p. 69 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM BOULOGNE SUR MER TO SAINT OMER.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Collemberg	4½	(d) Saint Omer	4
La Motte Bayenghem..	4½		
			6½ p. 13 l.

(e) From Montreuil sur Mer to Hesdin 5

(a) **MONTREUIL SUR MER**, a strong town built on a hill with a castle, on the right bank of the Canche. Before the revolution it had five or six churches, the ruins of which alone remain. Its manufactures are linen, serges, cloths, black and green soap, paper, &c.

Inns. La Tete de Bœuf and Hotel de l'Europe.

(b) **BOULOGNE SUR MER**, a town with a fine harbour at the mouth of the Liane. This town is divided into Upper and Lower; the Upper is well built, and the Lower is well laid out, but is built with unhewn stones of different sizes, irregularly placed: in the latter is a beautiful hospital. The harbour is filled by the sea twice in

the day, and left dry twice. This harbour has been enlarged and embellished by Napoleon, to whom the town is indebted for two wooden bridges; one of which is joined by a lock to two docks. Boulogne has a long and beautiful quay. The upper part is inhabited by the higher classes. Towards the W. there is a beautiful prospect; on a clear day, the coast of England may be seen. The view is still more extensive from the top of the ridge, which separates the sea from the Upper and Lower Town. Next to Calais, Boulogne is the shortest and easiest passage from France to England; but the wind is generally more contrary than at Calais. It is much frequented, and has large fisheries for sardinias and herrings. Its environs offer good pasturage for horses and cattle. The manufactures are black soap, china, hosiery, cutlery, and oils, and it has also manufactories for refining sugar and salt. Near it are large mines of coal, and quarries of excellent stone, whence they draw most of the marble used in building the houses. It trades in hollands, brandy, wines, tea, silk, laces, linens, horses, and butter. This town was besieged by Constance Chlore, pillaged by the Normans, and taken by Henry VIII., king of England, 14th September, 1554.

The town of Boulogne is thought to be very ancient. It was the port from which the Romans embarked when they invaded Britain. Here are still to be seen the remains of a tower, built by them during the reign of Caligula. This place will always be celebrated as having been the rendezvous of the national flotilla, for the purpose of invading England; and by the two victories gained by the English, under Admiral Nelson, in 1804. Its road is large and handsome, as well as its harbour and docks. The coast is lined with batteries so formidable, that the English have called it the coast of iron. Boulogne has an agricultural society, a board of trade, a theatre, and commodious hot and cold baths. The promenades are, at the Tour d'Ordre, at the valley of Oudenarde, and on the ramparts.

Fairs. 22d June, and 11th November.

Inns. Hotels d'Angleterre, de France, de Londres, &c.

Lion d'Or, le Bureau des Marchands, le Lion d'Argent, and le Mortier d'Or.

(c) CALAIS, a small neat town; its harbour is very pleasant and lively. There is a daily communication between this place and Dover by means of packet boats. This town is furnished with a good citadel, and the harbour is defended by many forts.

The suburb, through which the traveller enters from Paris, is composed of a long and broad street, called la Ville Basse; without, however, being lower than la Ville Haute. The latter has broad and narrow streets, and houses built of yellow bricks, plastered with lime or mortar. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the entrance gate, constructed in 1685 by order of Richelieu, the most beautiful specimen of architecture in the town; the great place d'armes, surrounded by fine buildings; the town-house, where is preserved the balloon in which Blanchard came from Dover to Calais; the belfry belonging to the town-house, a delicate piece of architecture; the house de Guise; the barracks; and the parish church, built by the English, much admired for its architecture, as well as for its grand altar of Italian marble, ornamented with 18 statues of the same material. The ramparts of the town, planted with trees, form beautiful promenades. The mole, on the right of the harbour, is much frequented. A similar one extends along the other side into the sea. At each end is a fort. It has manufactories for hosiery and green soap, and a considerable fishery for herrings and mackerel.

Near Calais is a column which denotes the spot where Blanchard descended in his balloon. There is also a tablet to commemorate the landing of Louis XVIII. in April 1814, to take possession of the throne of his forefathers. This town was besieged in 1347, by Edward III., king of England. The besieged defended themselves for a year with the most exemplary courage; but at length, becoming destitute of every thing, requested to capitulate. The king consented to spare the inhabitants, on condition that six of the most famous should bring him the keys with cords round their necks, and devote them-

selves for their fellow-citizens. Edward was about to have them executed, when the queen threw herself at his feet, and obtained their pardon. All the inhabitants were driven out, but every town in France was anxious to receive them; and Philippe de Valois rewarded them handsomely. The English remained masters of this town from 1347 till 1558, when it was retaken by the duke de Guise, during the reign of Henry II.

The distance from Calais to Dover is seven leagues, and the passage is generally accomplished in three or four hours: it is an hour less than by Boulogne. The return from Dover to Calais is always easier and quicker, as the wind is more favourable. Calais was the birth-place of the literary La Place. Two leagues distant may be seen a very beautiful bridge, called Pont sans Pareil.

This place is celebrated for its superb inns. The most magnificent and most famous is that known by the name of Hotel Dessein, now kept by M. M. Quillac and Duplessis: it is the handsomest house in the town; and the traveller will find there post horses, public baths, music, a theatre, and a beautiful garden. The other houses are, le Lion d'Argent; l'Hotel Maurice, or Messageries, an excellent inn, where English and French are spoken; l'Hotel Kingston, and l'Hotel du Grand Cerf.

The mail packets sail for Dover every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

Fairs. 7th January, 15th May, and 9th October. Population, 7,600.

(d) ST. OMER, an ancient and strong town on the Aa, is large and well-built, and has beautiful streets, some of which are a considerable breadth. It formerly contained numerous churches and convents, many of them curious for their architecture; particularly the superb church of St. Bertin; one of the richest and most celebrated of the order of St. Benoit. The cathedral, which has escaped the devastations of Vandalism, is a Gothic edifice, displaying many architectural beauties; its interior is admired for the wainscotting, the organ, adorned with Corinthian columns and all kinds of figures; the marble balustrades and colonnades, the chapels, the

tomb of St. Omer, and the colossal grotesque figure known under the name of *Grand Dieu de Théroutanne*. The churches of St. Sepulchre, of St. Denis, and of the College, are still preserved. The latter is famous for the two towers which ornament its front, and for its beautiful wooden roof. This town has a college, a theatre, a library containing 20,000 volumes, and promenades at the faubourg du Haut Pont.

Its manufactures consist of cloth, flannel, plushes, coarse woollen cloths, lawn, calico, worsted stockings, thread, goat skins, cards, glue, white soap, nails, leather, china, and paper. It has also dyehouses, and manufactories for refining salt and sugar.

Fairs. Shrove-tide, and 30th September.

Inns. L'Hotel d'Angleterre, l'Ancienne Poste, la Grande Ste. Catharine, and l'Hotel de Dunkerque. Population, 20,000.

(e) HESDIN, a small, fortified, strong, and well-built town, is situated where the valleys of the Canche and the Ternoise meet, and is crossed by the first river, which fills the ditches, encircling its beautiful ramparts. It is surrounded by canals, meadows, orchards, gardens, and groves; but the air is rendered unhealthy by the stagnant waters. This town was taken by Louis XIII., in 1639, and has since belonged to France. The Abbé Prevost was born at this place. A great deal of linen is made in its environs; and it has manufactories for stockings, and one for cotton spinning. Population, 3,500.

**No. 54.—2D ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CALAIS, THROUGH
BEAUVAIS, AMIENS, AND ABBEVILLE.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Abbeville (<i>see No. 1.</i>		Avrout	4
and 2.).....	41½	Saint Omer*	4
Canchy	2	La Recousse	4
Hesdin*	6	Ardes	2
Fruges	4	Calais*	4

35½ p. 70½ l.

**No. 55.—3D ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CALAIS, THROUGH
PERONNE, ARRAS, AND SAINT OMER.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Arras (<i>see No. 21.</i>)	44½	Saint Omer*	4
Souchet	3	La Reconsse	4
(a) Béthune	4	Ardres	2
(b) Lillers	3	Calais*	4
(c) Aire	3		

35½ p. 71½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM SAINT OMER TO DUNKERQUE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
La Reconsse	4	(e) Dunkerque	5
(d) Gravelines	4		

6½ p. 13 l.

From Ardres to Beaupré 5

(a) **BETHUNE**, a town on the Lave, which runs through it. It is tolerably well fortified. The surrounding pasturages are covered with flocks. Its cheese is much admired; and great quantities of cambrie and lawn are manufactured here. The principal church is remarkable for the elegance of its nave, supported by very slender columns. There is a navigable canal from Lagorgue to Bethune, where it forms a beautiful dock capable of admitting large barges. Population, 6,400.

(b) **LILLERS**, on the Naves, has potteries, and oil and flour mills, and trades in linen. There is a good inn, a handsome square, and beautiful fountains. Population, 2,300.

(c) **AIRE**, a strong and beautiful town at the confluence of the Lys and Laquette, has manufactories for oil, white soap, china, starch, blankets, and for spinning flax. The hotel de Ville, in the square, the church St. Paul, the barracks, and the fountains, are worthy of notice.

(d) **GRAVELINES**, a small town on the right bank of

the Aar, with a small port in the Channel, where vessels of the largest size may unload. Its fortifications render it very important. It has many magazines, one for corn, three for powder, several barracks, a beautiful square, and a well regulated hospital.

(c) **DUNKERQUE**, a commercial and sea-port town. The sailors of this place, and of Jean-bart have been rendered famous by their celebrated fisheries. It is one of the prettiest and most regular built towns in France. The houses are of brick, and white-washed. The traveller should notice the front of the church of St. Eloi, composed of ten beautiful Corinthian columns, surmounted by a Grecian pediment, which was executed by the French artist Louis; it is an imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. This town was one of the strongest places in Europe during the reign of Louis XIV.; but its fortifications were destroyed, and its harbour filled up, by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713: they were afterwards re-established, by the treaty in 1783; but are now of little consequence. The new harbour is large and beautiful, and has a broad canal, which is only full when the tide flows in: it is more than a quarter of a league from the ocean. There are two docks; the principal of which is situated between two long parallel and uniform buildings. The road of Dunkerque is one of the most beautiful in Europe, and its harbour is one of the most frequented in France. A very extensive quay leads from the harbour to the interior of the town. The rope-walk, the magazines of the sailors, and the country-seats in the environs, are worthy of observation. It has a public school for mathematics, and hydrography; and considerable manufactories of soap, starch, glass, china, cordage, and sugar. A very large import and export trade is carried on by the inhabitants of Dunkerque: they receive from Spain, brandy and other merchandise; from England, coal, pewter, lead, leather, Virginia tobacco, and iron-mongery; from Ireland, butter, salt meat, dried salmon, and leather; from Scotland, salmon and coals; from Holland, salt butter, cheese, and spices; from Denmark,

Norway, and Sweden, timber, pitch, corn, iron, wool, and leather.

This town was given up to Spain, in 1559, by the treaty of Cateau Cambresis. It was taken by the duc d'Enghien; but soon after it again fell into the hands of the Spaniards. Turenne retook it in 1558, after having gained the famous battle of Dunes. It was given up to Cromwell, the same year, by Louis XIV., who bought it again four years afterwards from Charles II. for about five millions. Population, 21,000.

Fairs. 20th June and 22d September.

Principal Furnished Hotels. La Poste aux Chevaux; l'Hotel d'Angleterre; l'Hotel du Chapeau-rouge; l'Hotel du Sauvage, and l'Hotel du Nord.

Coffee-Houses. Le Café Royal, and le Café de Bon Gout.

**No. 56.—FOURTH ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CALAIS,
THROUGH AMIENS, ARRAS, AND SAINT OMER.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
From Paris to Amiens (see No. 1.).....	31	(see No. 22.).....	15
From Amiens to Arras		From Arras to Calais (see No. 55.).....	28
		37 p. 74 l.	

**No. 57.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CARCASSONE, PRIN-
CIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT ON THE AUDE,
THROUGH LIMOGES AND MONTAUBAN.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Toulouse (see No. 11.)	180	(a) Castelnaudary	5
Castanet.....	3	Villepinte	3
Basséges.....	3	Alzonne	2
Villefranche	3	(b) Carcassone	4½

101½ p. 202½ l.

(a) CASTELNAUDARY, a town on the Canal du Midi, on an eminence in a country fertile in corn, wines, and silk, in which it carries on a considerable trade. It has

manufactories for spinning cotton, making nails, and woollen cloths. It is celebrated by the defeat of the army of Gaston, duke of Orléans, in 1632, when the duke de Montmorency was taken.

Inn. Le Tapis Vert. Population, 7,650.

(b) CARCASSONNE, an ancient and considerable town, situated between the Canal du Midi and the Aude. It is divided into two parts; the Upper, which includes the castle, containing some old law deeds written on the bark of trees; and the Lower, which is very regularly built, Carcassonne has two handsome squares. The church, formerly belonging to the Capuchins, the fountain of Neptune, the cathedral, and the town-house, merit observation. It is indebted for a considerable trade to the numerous woollen manufactories established here. Near this town is a column erected to Numerain, with different inscriptions.

Fairs. 16th March, 6th August, and 25th November.

Inns. L'Ange, St. Jean Baptiste, and le Petit Paris, Population, 15,000.

No. 58.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CAUTERETS, THROUGH LIMOGES AND TARBE8.

Pierrefitte (<i>see</i> No. 32.)	236½
(a) Cauterets	3
	<hr/>
	118½ p. 220½ l.

(a) CAUTERETS, a village on the Gave of the same name, has quarries of granite and of marble. Here also are springs of mineral waters, which are good for complaints of the stomach, &c.; they are taken pure, several glasses in a morning.

No. 59.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CHALONS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MARNE, THROUGH MEAUX.

From Paris to Châlons (*see* No. 32.) 21. p. 421.

No. 60.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CHAMBERY, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MONT-BLANC, FIRST ROUTE THOROUGH MÊLUN, AUXERRE, AND LYON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Lyon (<i>see</i> No. 6.)	116½	Gaz	2
Bron	2	(c) Point de Beauvoisin ..	2½
Saint Laurent des Mûres	2	(d) Echelles de Savoie	4
La Verpillière	3	Saint Thibaut de Cour	3
(a) Bourgoin	3	(e) Chambéry	3
(b) La Tour du Pin	4		
			72½ p. 145 l.

(a) **Bourgoïn**, a small town, which is very pleasant, owing to the breadth of its streets, and its situation on three small rivers, which unite at this place in the middle of several verdant hills. Bourgoïn has manufactories of linen, packing-cloth, and calicoes. There are likewise two paper-mills, and mills of a peculiar construction, which produce a superior kind of flour. These manufactories increase the trade of this place, which likewise consists of grain and hemp.

(b) **LA TOUR DU PIN**, a town which has manufactories of printed linens, paper, and iron-ware.

(c) **LE PONT DE BEAUVOISIN** formerly separated the territory of France from the duchy of Savoy. The traveller who passes from France to Italy, by the route of Lyons, will discover a sensible change in the appearance, climate, and population. The mountains, woods, rocks, precipices, cascades, and torrents of Savoy present a surprising *coup d'œil* to those who are pleased by an inspection of the horrors of nature. The road is good, safe, and in some places beautiful. The Pont de Beauvoisin is situated on the Gner, which springs from the borders of Savoy and Dauphiny, and forms the boundary on this side.

While pursuing his journey, the traveller enjoys the prospect of a rich and fertile country, and passes through a well cultivated plain, covered with all kinds of trees, vines, sheep, and cattle.

(d) At about three miles' distance from Pont de Beauvoisin, is the mountain of la Chaille. Its summit may be

ascended by a good road, the highest part of which is bordered by parapets, which render it safe, and afford travellers an opportunity of observing the depth of the precipice.

A little farther the road runs between the rocks ; it is dangerous when it thaws.

Echelles, is a village situated on a plain. On the neighbouring heights are the ruins of some ancient castles, which defended the pass. At about 500 paces from this village, is the mountain called the Grotte, or Echelles. The road by which it is ascended is steep, but broad, and the greater part paved. In order to permit carriages to pass, the rocks have been cut through for the distance of one thousand perches. This undertaking will immortalize the name of Charles Emmanuel, second duke of Savoy, who caused it to be done in 1670. It was afterwards improved by Buonaparte and is now one of the finest roads in Europe.

On the right of the road, about three miles before Chaméry, is a beautiful cascade, the perpendicular fall of which is calculated at 120 feet. It appears particularly beautiful when the sun shines. The river Albano, which runs to Chambéry, is partly formed from the waters of this place.

The country around is very fertile, and well cultivated. Large quantities of silk-worms are fed here.

(e) CHAMBERY is on the right bank of the Leisse. Its streets are narrow and the houses dark. In the castle is to be seen the staircase and some frescos of the brothers Galliari; in the church of Annunciation, a picture of the Nativity, from a good master; and in the square of Ans, a fountain, with a beautiful statue of a woman. The cathedral, and the portal of the holy chapel, are much admired by connoisseurs. At the central library there is a very fine bas-relief, taken from the tomb of an ancient duke at Saint Jean de Maurienne. The promenade of Vernay is beautiful. Half a league from the town are the sulphurous waters of la Boisse. A little further is the Bout du Monde,

which will delight the traveller who admires nature in its wild state.

Chambéry is agreeably situated, in a large and winding valley, where is to be seen the greatest variety of objects which a fine country, and the Alps, can present. At about half a league from this place are situated the Charmettes, celebrated by J. J. Rousseau. It has manufactories for stockings, linen, and china, and for spinning silk. In 1249, at a place about a league from this town, now called *Aux Abîmes*, Saint André, with sixteen villages, was swallowed up. The irregularities of the soil are indubitable proofs of the fidelity of the historian.

Inns. St Jean Baptiste, La Poste, and les Quatre Nations. Population, 10,300.

SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH TROYES, DIJON, AND GENEVE.

(a) From Paris to Genève (<i>see</i> No. 82.)	125½
From Genève to Chambéry (<i>see</i> No. 100)	23½

149½ p. 1491.

(a) GENEVE, chief place of *Leman*, a considerable town, formerly a republic. Its beautiful lake, the hills which surround it, the appearance of the chain of the Upper Alps, and of the famous Mont-Blanc, present a scenery as varied as it is magnificent. The heights of the town are remarkable for beautiful houses, which have the appearance of palaces. Such are the houses Bruchin, Boissier, Sellen, de Saussure, and many others on the same line; and in this part also is the Hotel de Ville, and the cathedral, the marble front of which is a copy of the Pantheon. The republic of Genève is admired for its laws, its rules, and particularly for its institutions of every kind, its college, its academy, and a library of forty thousand volumes, and many curious manuscripts; a catalogue of which was made by the learned Senebier. The academy has

had many learned men of all classes, Calvin, Bera, Calandrini, Barlamaqui, Tronchin, Pictet, Sullon, Turretini, Bertrand, de Saussure, PHiillier, Mallet, and Bourrit; its ecclesiastics, Vernet, Claparède, &c. As preachers, Vernes, Romilly, Reybaz, Juventin, and de Cointe. Among the learned, who have flourished here lately, are, Le Sage, Senebier, Du Luc, Berenger, and Rousseau. Bonnet and Necker were born here. The cabinet of M. de Saussure is much esteemed by connoisseurs: this celebrated man died at the age of fifty-nine years. His voyages to the Alps are read with pleasure. The printing-houses, the trade of the bank, and the manufactories of clocks, trinkets, jewellery, and printed calicoes, concur in rendering Genève one of the most civilized and commercial cities. In the environs of Genève are,—first, Ferney, which is at the distance of a league and a half; it is restored to the same family from whom Voltaire bought it. The apartments on the ground-floor are in the same state as during his life-time. In the dining-hall of the chateau is a picture, representing demons horse-whipping Fréron. Second, Le Salève, 3,072 feet above the lake. Third, The Voirons: the summit is 3,114 feet above the lake. Fourth, The Môle; the only access to its top is from Bonneville, five leagues from Geneva; its height is 4,560 feet above the lake. Fifth, The hill of Boissy, in Savoy, elevated 1,100 feet above the lake, is distant about a day's journey. Sixth, The Dole, 3,924 feet above the lake: in order to enjoy the view, it is necessary to see it at the rising or setting of the sun, and therefore two days are occupied in visiting it. The chain of Alps, which may be seen from this place, extend nearly 100 leagues.

Inns. Balances, near the square de Bel-Air; Secherons, where is the Hotel d'Angleterre; the Ecu de Genève, and the Ecu de France, &c. Population, 22,709.

No. 61.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CHARTRES, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EURE ET LOIRE THROUGH VERSAILLES.

From Paris to Chartres (*see No. 15.*)..... $10\frac{1}{2}$ p. $20\frac{1}{2}$ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM VERSAILLES TO PONTOISE.

Saint Germain en Laye*	3
Pontoise	4

$3\frac{1}{2}$ p. 7 l.

FROM VERSAILLES TO LOUVRES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Sevres*	2	Louvres*	5
Saint Denis*	4		
			$5\frac{1}{2}$ p. 11 l.

No. 62.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CHATEAUXROUX, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INDRE, THROUGH ORLEANS.

From Paris to Châteauroux (*see No. 4.*) $34\frac{1}{2}$ p. $64\frac{1}{2}$ l.

No. 63.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HAUTE MARNE, THROUGH TROYES.

From Paris to Chaumont en Bassigny (*see No. 34.*) $30\frac{1}{2}$ p. 61 l.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY TO MIRECOURT.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Mandres.....	4	Lignéville	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Montigny	4	(b) Mirecourt	$4\frac{1}{2}$
(a) Bourbonne les Bains ..	5		
			$11\frac{1}{2}$ p. 23 l.

(a) **BOURBONNE LES BAINS**, a town on the Amance. It has mineral waters, which are efficacious in curing palsy, rheumatism, colds, scorbutic complaints, gout, and gravel.

(b) **MIRECOURT**, a town on the Modon, has manufactories of cloths, laces, glass, violins; and all kinds of musical instruments.

No. 64.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO CLERMONT, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PUY DE DÔME, THROUGH NEVERS AND MOULINS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Moulins (<i>see No. 8.</i>) ..	71	(a) Gannat	4
Châtel Neuve	5	(b) Aigueperse.....	2
Saint Pourçain.....	3	(c) Riom.....	2½
Vernet.....	2	(d) Clermont	3

46½ p. 98½ l.

(a) **GANNAT**, a small town on the right bank of the Andelot, has a poisonous mineral spring.

(b) **AIGUEPERSE**, on the Beron. Near it is a fountain, which appears to boil, although the water is cold to the touch.

(c) **RIOM**, a neat town on the Ambène. Its inhabitants make candles; excellent pies of apricots, apples, and quinces; coarse cotton cloth and brandy. It has mineral waters, and in its environs is tripoly of three colours. Population, 13,328.

(d) **CLERMONT**, a considerable town on the left bank of the Artier. Its narrow streets and gloomy houses bear testimony to its antiquity, but the promenades and squares are elegant. In its neighbourhood are iron mines, which produce a great profit. Its manufactures are fine ratteens, serges, druggets, linens, ribands, and silk stockings. The apple and apricot pies made here, and the cheeses made in its environs, known under the name of *fromages d'Auvergne*, are celebrated.

Fairs. 9th May, 16th August, and 11th November.

Inns. L'Ecu de France, le Soleil d'Or, l'Hotel de la Paix, and l'Aigle d'Or.

" Natural Curiosities in the Environs of Clermont.

The Natural Bridge.—In an enclosure of this town is a spring, the water of which is of such a petrifying nature, that it has formed in its course through a garden a bridge or wall, more than 240 feet long, and 15 or 16, feet high.

Grotto of Royat, which is situated half a league from Clermont.

Le Puy de la Poix, or La Montagne de Poix, situated a league from Clermont, is so called from a fountain, which springs from a rock in it, and which ejects water and pitch (poix.)

Le Puy de Dôme.—The chain of mountains of Dôme is eight leagues in length, and runs from N. to S.; it is composed of more than sixty mountains, or *puy*s. The principal is the *grand puy*, which is the highest, and appears like a giant amongst his children. That called the *petit puy de dôme*, is situated at the foot of it, and is only eighty-four toises high.

Le Mont Dor.—The mountains of Dor are the highest in Auvergne. They derive their name from the small rivulet Dor, which rises there. The highest, called Mont Dor, is 1,648 toises above the level of the sea, and is celebrated for its warm waters and baths.

The Cascade of Auvergne is formed by the rivulet which is called Cascade, and which falls into the Dordogne, near its source. It forms the most beautiful, as well as most celebrated, cascade in Auvergne.

Le Lac Pavin. This lake, situated on the top of Mont Dor, is one of the most delightful and most curious in France, and adds to the numerous beauties of nature which enrich Auvergne.

At a short distance from Pavin is the *creux de Soucy*, a kind of natural well.

Le Rocher de Deteix. This rock is situated some distance from Rochefort, S. W. of Clermont, and is balanced on another rock.

Le Saut de la Saule. This cascade is one of the most curious amongst the mountains of Auvergne. It is formed by the river Rue, near the hamlet of St. Thomas.

NO. 65.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO COBLENTZ, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE RHIN ET MOSELLE. FIRST ROUTE, THROUGH LUXEMBOURG AND TREVES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Châlons (<i>see</i> No. 33.)..	42	(g) Luxembourg	9
Pont de Sommevel	4	Roodt	3½
Orbeval	4	Greven Macheren.....	2½
(a) Sainte Ménéhould	2	(h) Trèves	4
(b) Clermont en Argonne..	4	Helzenrath	5
Domballe	2½	Wittlich	4
(c) Verdun	4	Lutzerath	7
(d) Estain	4	Kaiseresesche	4
Spincourt	3	Polich	4
(e) Longuyon	3	(i) Coblenz	6
(f) Longwy	4		

62½ p. 125½ l.

(a) **SAINTE MENEHOULD**, a town situated on a marsh, between two rocks on the Aisne. It has sustained several sieges. In September, 1792, the Prussian troops, who formed part of the coalition against France, advanced to its environs, but were compelled to retire. It has manufactories for china, spinning-wheels, and wool-spinning.

(b) **CLERMONT EN ARGONNE**, a small town, has paper-mills, and manufactories for china and glass.

(c) **VERDUN**, a town on the Meuse, which intersects it. Its fortifications were constructed by Vauban. It was taken by the Prussian army in 1792. The islands, formed by the Meuse, render its suburbs charming. Chevert, a famous general, was born here, in 1755. Verdun has suffered much by lightning, which destroyed a bell weighing 24,000lbs. The aniseed, the sweet-meats, and particularly the sugar-plums made here, are noted both in France and abroad. In the vicinity of Verdun is found a marble which bears the name of *Marbre des Ar-*

gouges ; and from which they make tables, chimneypieces, &c. Not far from Verdun is Varennes, celebrated for the arrest of Louis XVI. in his unfortunate flight. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the theatre, the promenades à la Roche, and the church of St. Vannes, the altar of which is much admired.

Fairs. 25th May, and 19th November.

Inns. Les Trois Maures, l'Hotel de la Bannière, l'Hotel de la Tête d'Or, l'Aigle d'Or, and l'Hotel Royal. Population, 10,200.

(d) ESTAIN, a small town, on the left bank of the Orne. Its manufactures consist of common cloths, flannels, coarse woollen cloths, buffskin, leather, and paper.

(e) LONGUYON, a town in the Chiers ; has iron-mines, two considerable iron-works, and a manufactory in which are made cannon, and copper-plates.

(f) LONGWY, a small town with a castle, is divided into Old and New Town. The Prussians took it in 1792. Its manufactures are stuffs, hosiery, china, and paper.

(g) LUXEMBOURG, chief town of Forêts, on the river Abel. It is one of the strongest towns in Europe. Famine alone compelled the brave Bender to capitulate. All this part of the country, from Thionville, bears evident marks of the revolution. Population, 16,000.

(h) TRÈVES, chief town of la Sarre, on the Moselle. Its origin is unknown, and it is certainly one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity. The *porte noire* and the tomb of the *seigneurs*, are worthy of observation. The most remarkable monument is the present church of Saint Simeon, a Gallic building, which served as a comitia during the time of the Gauls, and as the capital during that of the Romans. The light Gothic architecture of the church of Notre Dame is very much admired, as well as the cathedral, with its altars and its marble gallery. The ceiling of the church of Saint Paul is covered with a fresco painting, highly valued by amateurs. Statues, inscriptions, coins, vases, urns, and other Roman antiquities, have been found here. The

garden of Noll, and the valley and rocks of Polbin, deserve the attention of the traveller. Its manufactures are linens, cloths, &c. The environs abound with curiosities. The château de Grimbourg, which was so renowned in the time of chivalry, and which still astonishes by the height and strength of its towers, is six leagues from this place.

At the distance of eight leagues is Dagstadt, where may be still seen the castle built by Dagobert, in 623 : and about fourteen leagues distant, is Oberstein, noted by the mills for polishing the agates found here, and the jaspers and other stones from Russia, Sweden, Turkey, &c. Population, 13,500.

Fairs. 2d February, 23d June, 1st September, and 3d November.

Inns. L'Hotel de Cologne, l'Hotel de Venise, la Maison Rouge, and la Fontaine.

Coffee-Houses. At l'Hotel de Venise, and Café de l'Aigle.

(i) **COBLENTZ**, an ancient town, on the left bank of the Rhine, at its confluence with the Moselle. Its fortifications have been demolished. The stone bridge over the Moselle, and the fort Marceau, half an hour's walk from Andernaet, with the tombs of generals Marceau and Houche, are the greatest curiosities to be seen at Coblenz. Another monument, in honour of general Hoche, is erected not far from Weissenthierne, opposite Neuweid. The ferruginous mineral waters of Tinsten, which will keep good ten years, are between four and five leagues from Coblenz. The monastery, formerly so beautiful, is going fast to decay, and is now occupied by an hotel-keeper. The magnificent château serves only as a barrack, and the chapel only has been preserved. The grand square before the château is very large, and the streets which cross it, with its fine buildings, distinguish it as one of the handsomest squares in Germany. The Dikastérial Bau and the theatre, are elegant buildings. The reading society is held in the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and balls are also given here. Coblenz is surrounded by mountains, on which

are excellent vineyards. It has a manufactory of japan.

Fairs. 5th April, and 17th August.

Inns. La Poste aux Chevaux, l'Abbay de Laach, les Trois Suisses, la Pomme d'Or, and l'Hotel de Cologne.

SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH REIMS AND MEZIERES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) From Paris to Mézières (see No. 108.)	58½	Luxembourg to Coblenz (see No. 65.)	36½
Mézières to Luxembourg (see No. 97.)	25½		65½ p. 130½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM VERDUN TO LUXEMBOURG, THROUGH METZ.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Manheule.....	4	Mondelange	4
Harville	2½	(c) Thionville	3
Mars la Tour	3	Frissange.....	4
Gravelotte	2½	Luxembourg*.....	3½
(b) Metz.....	4½		15½ p. 31 l.

FROM METZ TO PHALSBURG.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Courcelles	5	(e) Saar Union	4
Foulligny	2	Tronling	3
(d) Saint Avoild	4	(f) Phalsbourg	3
Putelange	4		12½ p. 25 l.

From Putelange to Alroff	4
From Saar Union to Sarguemines (g)	5

FROM SARRE LIBRE TO NANCY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Uberhern.....	3	(d) Moyenvic	3
Saint Avold*	4	Champenoux	4
Altroff	4	Nancy*	3
(h) Dieuze	4		
			12½ p. 25 l.

FROM SAINT AVOLD TO DEUX PONTS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Pntelange	4	(j) Bitché	4
Sarguemines*	3	Exvillers.....	3
Rorback	4	(k) Deux Ponts	4
			11 p. 22 l.

(a) **MEZIERES**, chief place of Ardennes, on the Mense. The chevalier Bayard defended it in 1512, against a powerful army of Charles V., whom he compelled to raise the siege. It is well fortified, and has a celebrated school for tactics, and an agricultural society. Its manufactures are serges like those of London and Berri, common lawns, cottons, and hosiery. In the environs are manufactories of smoothing-irons, and two iron works.

Inns. Ant Urier, and Genin, an Palais Royal.

(b) **METZ**, chief town of the Moselle, is situated at the confluence of that river with the Seille. It has a royal court, an academy, an episcopal see, a board of trade, and a royal college. The most remarkable objects in it are, the barracks, the hospital, the governor's house, the promenades, the theatre, the library, containing 60,000 volumes, and the cathedral, a beautiful Gothic edifice, 363 feet long and 73 broad, with a tower 345 feet in height. It was celebrated during the time of the Roman empire, and was governed by one of the chiefs of the Gauls. It manufactures cloth, flannels, blankets, hosiery, table linen, glass, china, paper, oil, starch, paper-hangings, and snuff-boxes. It trades in Mayence lams, provisions, furniture, liqueurs, sweet-

meats, gingerbread, artificial flowers, leather, and inlaid work. The beer made at Metz is very good.

Fair. 1st May.

Inns. La Petite Croix d'Or, le Faisan, l'Hotel de France, l'Hotel de Pont Mousson, and le Palais Royal. Population, 35,000.

(c) THIONVILLE, on the left bank of the Moselle. Over the river is a bridge defended by horn-works. Its manufactures consist of awls, hosiery, and hats. The Prussians besieged it without success in 1793.

(d) SAINT AVOLD, a town situated among mountains, on the Moselle, is noted for its chamois leather, the black dye of which is more excellent than any other. It has manufactories for cloths, a lead mine, and mineral springs.

(e) SAAR UNION, a town, has manufactories for calicoes and for knitting; a glass-house, and a fountain of mineral water called Sarr Brown.

(f) PHALSBURG, a town. Its trade is chiefly in fine liqueurs, particularly *Peaux de noyau*, which is much esteemed.

(g) SARGUEMINES, a town situated at the confluence of the Sarre and the Blize, trades in corn and timber: its manufactories are, china, earthenware, and crucibles, cloths, pins, scythes, snuff-boxes, and paper.

(h) DIEUZE, a small town on the right bank of the Meuse, in a plain watered by the Verbach and the Spin, is one of the most ancient places in France: the Romans considered it an important post. It is noted for its dyes, its saltpetre, and its salt-pits, which produce annually 200 quintals. Its manufactures are hosiery, striped and plain calicoes.

(i) MOYENVIC, a town on the canal of the same name. It is noted for manufactories of excellent china, a great quantity of which is exported. It has magnificent salt-houses, which are supplied from Dieuze.

(j) BITCHE, a town at the foot of a mountain near the river Schwall. Its manufactures are, silk, nails, iron wire, paper, and glass.

(k) DEUX PONTS, a town on the right bank of the

Clein Erbach, has a beautiful castle. Its environs have many manufactories for muslin, wool-spinning, and dyeing, one for powder, and one for starch; mines of coals, silver, quicksilver, copper, and one of agate, said to be the only one in Europe: the agates are equal to those which come from India, and much cheaper. Iron mines are also found here.

No. 66.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO COLMAR, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HAUT RHIN, THROUGH CHALONS, NANCY, AND SCHFLESTAT.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Bar sur Orain (<i>see No. 33.</i>)	63	(a) Luneville	3
Ligny	4	Ménil Flin	4
Saint Aubin	2	(b) Raon l'Étape	4½
Void	3½	(c) Saint Dié	4
Laye	3	Gernaingotte	3
Toul*	3	(d) Sainte Marie aux Mines	3
Velaine	3	(e) Schelestat	5
Nancy*	3	Ostheim	3
Domballe	4	(f) Colmar	2

69 p. 120 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM NANCY TO PHALSBURG.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Champenoux	3	Löudrefing	3
Moyenvic*	4	(g) Fénéstrange	3
Dieuze*	3	Phalsbourg*	5

10½ p. 21 l.

From Saar Union to Fénéstrange	3
From Schelestat to (h) Marckolsheim	4

FROM PHALSBURG TO BENHEIM.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(i) Saverne	3	(k) Haguenau	4
Hochfeldt	3½	Benheim	6

8½ p. 16½ l.

(a) **LUXEVILLE**, a neat town on the Meurthe and the Vezouze, a little above the confluence of these two rivers. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the neat church formerly belonging to the canons; the Place Neuve, with a superb fountain; the place ci-devant Carmes, in which are the barracks; the Riding-house, where 300 horsemen may exercise; the theatre, the *bosquets*, and le Champ de Mars, near which is the château, where the dukes of Lorraine held their court, and which is now made use of as a barrack. The manufactures of this place are, stockings, cloth, embroidery, muslins, lace, gloves, coarse cotton cloths, china, tobacco-pipes, and porcelain: it has also mills for spinning cotton and wool, and glass-houses. The treaty of peace between Austria and France was concluded here, February the 9th, 1801. The marquise de Chatelet, the heroine of Voltaire, was buried at this place.

Fairs. 16th March, and 19th September.

Inn. La Tête d'Or.

(b) **RAON L'ETAPE**, a town at the confluence of the Plaine and the Meurthe, carries on a large trade in timber.

(c) **SAINT DIEY**, a town on the Meurthe, has manufactures for cotton counterpanes, flannels, handkerchiefs, calicoes, and hosiery. The inhabitants are likewise employed in bleaching linen.

(d) **SAINTE MARIE AUX MINES**. The manufactures of this town are, calicoes, lawns, mohairs, cottons in imitation of those of Rouen, hosiery, and cloths. It is noted for its mines of lead, interspersed with veins of silver.

Inns. Le Pied de Bœuf, le Canon d'Or, and le Mouton d'Or.

(e) **SCHELESTAT ON THE ILL**. It is an ancient town of great strength, and was a place of importance even in the time of Charlemagne. The Swedes besieged and took it in 1693. At Schelestat the art of glazing earthenware was invented. It has manufactories of linens, hosiery, arms, and potash.

Fairs. 22d February, 25th May, 24th August, and 26th September.

Inn. Hotel de la Couronne. Population, 8,000.

(f) **COLMAR**, chief place of Haut Rhin, a pretty town on a branch of the Fecht. Its situation, on a fine plain, almost at the foot of a mountain, renders it one of the most healthy towns in the country: and the rivers Fecht and Lauch, which water its streets, in little canals, contribute much to its neatness. Its vineyards are excellent. At a little distance is a large manufactory for printed calicoes, and near it is a powder mill. It trades in corn, wine, calicoes, cottons, cloths, snuff, and paper. Its promenades are beautiful. Population, 14,000.

Inns. Hotel de la République, les Six Montagnes Noires, les Deux Clés, le Cor de Chasse, and le Roi de Pologne.

(g) **FENESTRANGE**, a small town on the left bank of the Sarre, has two manufactories for stockings and nightcaps.

(h) **MARCKOLSHEIM**, a town; has many bleaching-yards for linen, and manufactories of candles, coppers, kettles, &c., and tobacco.

(i) **SAVERNE**, on the river Moselle, at the foot of the Vosges. It has a castle. The mountain of Saverne is likewise at the foot of the Vosges. The highway to it, formerly impassable in bad weather, is now a very good road. It is one of the most curious works of human industry, and was so much admired, when first completed, that the ladies invented a fashion in honour of it; they arranged pearls in a spiral form, in imitation of the road, which they wore in their hair; and this head-dress was called *coiffure à la Saverne*. From the top of these mountains Alsace appears to be a vast garden. There may be seen a great variety of hills, vineyards, fields, meadows, gardens, farms, woods, villages, and towns. In the distance, the Rhine flows majestically along the bottom of the mountains of Germany, on which are erected villages and châteaux amidst numerous thickets.

At a little distance is the town of Saverne with a château, and the road leading to Strasbourg, which is lined with walnut trees. The new palace, formerly belonging to the cardinal of Rohan, is a perfect resemblance of the château of Wilhelmshöhe near Cassel, and is very magnificent. The gardens have been partly destroyed since the revolution. Coarse linen is made at Saverne.

Inn. La Poste.

(*k*) HAGUENAU, an ancient and strong town, situated on the Moder, has sauff-mills, and manufactories of china and starch.

No. 67.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO COLOGNE, THROUGH LIEGE AND AIX LA CHAPELLE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Namées of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Aix la Chapelle (<i>see</i> <i>No. 9.</i>)	103½	(<i>b</i>) Bergheim	5
(<i>a</i>) Juliers.....	6	(<i>b</i>) Cologne	6

60½ p. 120½ l.

(*a*) JULIERS, a town on the Roër. The collegiate church is very elegant. The Vogelsang, formerly a monastery, is about half an hour's walk from this place.

Aldenhosen, at the distance of one league and a half, is celebrated for the victory gained by the imperial troops over the French, in 1793.

(*b*) COLOGNE, a very ancient town on the left bank of the Rhine. It was founded by Marcus Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus. Its port is very convenient, and it receives large quantities of merchandise from the North. The most remarkable buildings and curiosities are, the cathedral church of St. Peter; the choir and painted windows have a striking appearance; in the year 1800 it was made use of as a magazine; the chapter of St. Géréon and its capola; the church of the Minorites; the arsenal, and twelve hospitals. This city has a

society for the encouragement of arts, &c., a public school, and a library, in which are preserved some letters of Turenne. The manufactures of Cologne are cloth, calico, stockings, ribands, and tobacco. It has also paper and cotton mills. The pavement of this city is composed of basalt. At the distance of four leagues, in the environs of Bruhl and of Liblas, are the mines of *tuffa*, known under the name of *terre d'ombre*, or *terre brune de Cologne*. Cologne contains about 7,500 houses, and it is about three hours' walk round the town; its walls are furnished with 83 towers, and with 13 gates. On the right bank of the river, at Deutz, is an office for the government posting, and a good inn. The flying bridge, which connects Cologne and Deutz, is very grand.

This town is noted for the excellence of its aromatic and distilled water, which is known under the name of Eau de Cologne. The best inns in this town are Saint-Esprit, on the Rhine; la Cour Impériale, in the town; and la Cour de Prague. Population, 40,000.

No. 69.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO DIGNE, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE BASSES ALPES, THROUGH LYON AND GRENOBLE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Bourgois (<i>see No. 68.</i>)	120½	Corps	2½
Écluse	3	Chafeyère	2½
La Frette	4	Brutinel	3
(a) Rives	3	(f) Gap	3
Voreppe	3	La Saulce	2½
(b) Grenoble	4	Rourebeau	2½
(c) Vizille	3	(g) Sisteron	2½
(d) Lafrey	2	L'Escale	4
(e) Lamure	3	Les Grillons	3
Senechoux	2½	(h) Digne	3

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DIGNE TO BRIGNOLLES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Mezel	3	Quinsonl	5
La Begude	3	(j) Barjois.....	5
(i) Riez	4	(k) Brignolles	5
		<hr/>	
		12½ p. 25 l.	

FROM RIEZ TO AIX.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(l) Grenoble.....	5	(m) Peyrolles.....	3
Saint Paul	2½	Aix*	3½
		<hr/>	
		7 p. 14 l.	

(a) **RIVES**, a small market-town situated on the Fure, on the borders of one of the most delightful and romantic valleys in France. At this place the Fure receives the waters of the Reaumont, a rivulet which swells in summer and diminishes in winter. On the first river there are seven forges of the manufacture of steel. It has a beautiful paper-mill; and carries on a great trade in linens, which bear the name of the town. In its environs are mineral waters, iron mines, and the château d'Alivete, remarkable for its situation.

(b) **GRENOBLE**, a considerable town, chief place of the Isere. This river divides it into two unequal parts: the smallest, that of Perriere and St. Laurent, enclosed between its right bank and the foot of the mountain, consists of one very long street. The other part, properly called the town, is large and well laid out, but ill built. Grenoble is surrounded by ramparts; and the entrance to it is over a drawbridge. It was formerly defended by a fort, on the summit of the mountain which overlooks the town on the N., from which there is a delightful prospect. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the public hospital; the principal church, which is a Gothic building; the arsenal, resembling a citadel; the four bathing-houses; the theatre; and the

palais de justice, on the Place St. André, a Gothic edifice of delicate architecture.

The college contains an extensive library; in which are preserved some curious manuscripts, and the poetical effusions of the duke of Orleans, father of Louis XII.: here likewise may be seen the statues of the four most celebrated men that Grenoble has given birth to; the Chevalier Bayard, the metaphysicians Condillac and Mably, and the Mechanic Vaucanson. The same house has a beautiful museum, a cabinet of natural history, and a very small one of antiquities, in which are some Egyptian mummies.

Grenoble has a lyceum, a medical school, a school of artillery, a royal court, a botanical garden, and several promenades; the principal of which are, la porte de France; the garden of the prefect or of the town, ornamented with a statue of Hercules, in bronze, taken from the magnificent château belonging to the constable Lesdiguières; the glacis, and the cours de la Graille, which extend in a direct line from Grenoble to the bridge of Claix, a single arch over the Drac, 140 feet wide from one abutment to the other, and 120 feet high.

It has manufactories for ratafia and other liquors, cloths, gloves, preferred for their lightness and fineness before those of Spain and Italy, bayonets, clocks, linens, and paper. In its environs are found sapphires; and there are also mines of copper, iron, and lead.

Fairs. 29d January, 16th August, and 4th December.

Inns. Les Trois Dauphins; les Trois Princes; l'Hotel des Ambassadeurs; and l'Aigle Imperial. Population, 21,000.

CURIOSITIES IN THE ENVIRONS.

ONE league distant, the town of *Sassenage*, and a league farther the mountain of that name, famous for its cheese.

Sassenage is a large town situated on the Furon, which falls with great rapidity into the strait of *Sassenage* at *Lans*. The mountain is celebrated for its peculiar form, as well as for the cavern which bears its name, and is well worthy the traveller's attention. There

are several grottos at this mountain, from the principal of which runs the torrent at Germe.

The *preciosier de Sassenage* has received its name from the brilliant stones which are found there in great abundance.

La Grande Chartreuse. Those who are fond of seeing the horrors of nature will be delighted with the way leading to this convent, which is about six or seven leagues distant. It abounds with steep mountains, impetuous torrents, irregular rocks, frightful precipices, immense cascades, &c. At the end of the road in the middle of a desert is situated the convent, which has cost more than a million of money, and is a majestic and strong building. The front is embellished by the gardens of the officers of the house. The traveller may visit, in the interior, the strangers' apartments, the spacious cellars, and the dairy, where a kind of gruyere is made. The kitchen tables are formed of two pieces of marble. The hall of the chapter, adorned with portraits of all the generals of the order, is the most worthy of notice. The cloister is very large; it contains 94 cells.

La Fontaine Ardente. This spring, vulgarly called *Fontaine Ardente*, is three leagues from Grenoble, near the village of St. Barthelemy. The phenomenon which distinguishes it was formerly more frequent: flames and smoke used often to issue from it; but these are but seldom seen now. An inflammable gas is emitted from its waters; by means of which paper or candles may be lighted.

(c) *VIZILLE*, a market-town, containing 1,600 inhabitants, is situated on the banks of the Romanche, in a very fertile plain, surrounded by high mountains. It has a beautiful Gothic château, which was the favourite residence of the constable Lesdiguières. The principal objects worthy of attention in this château are, the apartments for the manufactory of printed calicots, established by its present proprietors; a very curiously decorated hall, in the same state as during the constable's time; his equestrian statue, in bronze, the seat-

tered fragments of which seem to deserve a better fate ; and within its walls is the source of a clear, but poisonous river, which runs for half a league, and falls into the Romanche, near the beautiful bridge of Vizille.

(d) **LAFREY**, a village, which has a mine of pyrites.

(e) **LAMURE**, a small town, has manufactories for nails and packing cloth. It has a good inn.

(f) **GAP**. This very ancient town, chief place of Hautes Alpes, is situated in the centre of the department, surrounded by hills. Beyond these hills are mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow. This town has nothing remarkable. The houses are ill built, and the streets narrow, dirty, badly paved, and uneven. The only monument which Gap possesses is the superb mausoleum of the constable Leudiguères, executed in alabaster by Jacob Richier, the most skilful artist of his time. He is represented with his cuirass, in armour. This town manufactures shalloons, serges, leathers, hats, and linens ; and it trades in corn, fruit, cattle, skins, and wool. In its environs are corn-fields and pasturages, which abound with game ; and there are also mineral waters.

Fairs. 1st May, 18th September, and 11th November.

Inns. Laval's and Marchand's.

(g) **SISTERON**, on the Durance, an ancient, rich, and populous town, defended by a good citadel, which was the prison of the celebrated king of Poland. It has a paper-mill.

(h) **DIGNE**, chief place of the Basses Alpes, a town on the left bank of the Bléonne, has paper-mills. It has a beautiful promenade, which serves it as an entrance. The streets are steep and crooked, and the houses miserable. Rather less than a league from this town are baths of mineral waters, celebrated for healing wounds made by fire-arms ; they have produced miraculous cures. Very near these is to be seen the crater of a volcano, which no longer exists. Digne trades in dry fruits and plums.

(i) **RIEZ**, a small and pleasant town on the Colostre, is noted for the antiquities which have been found there ;

the principal of which are, four superb Corinthian columns, on the borders of a meadow, about a market shot from the town. Not far from them, in the middle of some fields, is a rotunda, composed of eight Corinthian columns. Riez has tanyards and manufactories of cord.

(j) **BARJOLS**, a small town, has manufactories for china and white wax, also paper and cotton mills. In its environs is a gold and a silver mine.

(k) **BRIGNOLLES**, a town on the right bank of the Calami, has cotton mills and manufactories for soap, cloths, wax, glue, brandy, starch, candles, china, silk, galleons and liqueurs.

(l) **GRMOUX**, a village, has mineral waters.

(m) **PEYROLLES**, a village near the Durance, at which is a grotto formed of curious petrifications.

No. 69.—FIRST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO DIJON, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CÔTE D'OR, THROUGH TROYES.

From Paris to Dijon (*see No. 38.*)..... 37½ p. 75 l.

No. 70.—SECOND ROUTE FROM PARIS TO DIJON, THROUGH JOIGNY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Joigny (<i>see No. 6.</i>) ..	34½	(d) Montbard	3
Esnon.....	4	Villeneuve les Couverts ..	5
(a) Saint Florentin	3	Chanceaux.....	3
Plogny	3	Saint Seine	3
(b) Tonnerre	3½	Val de Suzon*	3
Ancy le Franc	4	Dijon*.....	4
(c) Aisy sur Arinauçon....	3½		

38½ p. 76½ l.

(a) **SAINT FLORENTIN**, a small town, which trades in cattle, fire-wood, and coals. Near this place commences the beautiful canal of Burgoyne, which after-

wards enters the department of Côte d'Or, and extends to Dijon.

(b) **TONNERRE**, an ancient town on the Armançon. Here is to be seen one of the finest monuments erected to the sciences, a Gnomon, constructed in 1786, unique in its kind; it suffered much during the revolution. This place trades in excellent wine, and has paper-mills and glasshouses.

(c) **AIZY SUR ARMANÇON**, a village, has iron works and two distilleries.

(d) **MONT BARD**, a small town on the Brenne. Buffon was born here; and his residence in the place has rendered it celebrated. In a pavilion called la Tour de Saint Louis, a square building on the side of a terrace, may be seen his study, where he composed the greater part of his natural history. In this place, likewise, Danbenton made his experiments for the amelioration of wool. It has manufactories for paper and dog-skin gloves. Near it are quarries of marble. The inhabitants feed sheep of a foreign breed.

3D ROUTE THROUGH MELUN, AUXERRE, AND ROUVRAY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Rouvray (<i>see No. 6.</i>)	58	La Chauxr 3½	
La Maison Neuve	4	Pont de Paris 3	
Vitteaux.....	4	Dijon*.....	5
			<hr/> 38½ p. 77½ l.

NO. 71.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO DOUAY, THROUGH ROYE ET PERONNE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Cambrai (<i>see No. 10</i>)	43½	Douai*	3½
Bac à Bincheux	3		
			<hr/> 25 p. 50 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DOUAY TO TOURNAI.

(a) Orchies	4
Tournai.....	4
	<hr/> 4 p. 8 l.

FROM DOUAY TO BETHUNE.

Lens	5
Béthune*	4
	<hr/> 4½ p. 9 l.

FROM BETHUNE TO LILLE.

Waguet.....	5
Lille*.....	4
	<hr/> 4½ p. 9 l.

(a) ORCHIES, a town, has twenty-eight manufactories of different kinds, some of oil and soap.

NO. 72.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO DRAGUIGNAN PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE VAR, THROUGH LYON AND AIX.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Aix (<i>see</i> No. 6.).....	98	Plassans	3
La Galinière.....	3	(b) Le Luc	3
La Grande Pagère	3½	Vidauban	2
(a) Tourves	5	(c) Le Muy	3
Brignolles*	2	(d) Draguignan	3

63½ p. 126½ l.

(a) TOURVES, a village, has four manufactories for brandy, one for soap, and one for paper. In its environs it found beautiful marble of different colours.

(b) LE LUC, a small town on the Riter, has many tan-yards; and in its environs is a mine of silver, and another of lead.

(c) **LE MUY**, a village on the Pis or Artubie, several oil mills, a tanyard, and three saw mills.

(d) **DRAGUIGNAN**. The mountains which surround this town produce a large quantity of delicious wines. It has two manufactories for cloths, one for soap, one for stockings, and several oil mills. Population, 6,560.

No. 73.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO DUNKERQUE THROUGH AMIENS, ARRAS AND LILLE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Lille (<i>see No. 47.</i>) ..	58	(c) Cassel	5
(a) Armentières	4	(d) Bergues	5
(b) Bailleul	3	Dunkerque*	2

38½ p. 77 l.

(a) **ARMENTIERES**, a neat town on the Lys, carries on a great trade in cloths, leather, linens, and cheeses. Population, 7,500.

(b) **BAILLEUL**, a town where excellent cheeses are made. It possesses 160 manufactories for thread, two for tapes, two for china, and one for salt; cloths, linens, and napkins, as well as ratteens, are manufactured in every establishment; all these manufactories are within the town, except that for linens, which is situated on a stream that springs from la Montagne Noire. Population, 9,000.

(c) **CASSEL**, a small town on the mountain of the same name, whence they have a view of the sea, which is six leagues distant, and a number of towns and villages. More than 100 villages and 32 towns may be seen in this view, which is one of the finest prospects in France. and the productions of the country are much varied. It is celebrated by two victories obtained by the French; one, in 1328, over the Flemings, by Philip de Valois: the other, in 1677, over the Dutch, by Louis XIV. Its manufactories are hats and laces; and it has breweries and oil mills.

(d) **BERGUES** is a small fortified town on the Colme. It has a communication with Furnes and the sea by means of a canal, which is navigable for vessels of 300 tons. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the great square, with its town-house and belfry, and the church of St. Winax, in which are fourteen small pictures on copper, supposed to have been painted by Robert Van-Hoecq. Besides the ramparts, Bergues is defended by two forts. It has three principal gates, each opening to a post-road. It has manufactories of cloths, lawns, calicoes, black and green soap; and trades in butter, cheese, and lace.

No. 74.—1ST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO EPINAL, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE VOSGES, THROUGH DOMREMY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Ligny (<i>see No. 66.</i>)	67	Chatenoy	3
Houdelaincourt	5	Mirecourt	6
(a) Domremy	5	Darnieule	5
(b) Neufchâteau	2½	(c) Epinal	2½

48 p. 901-

COMMUNICATION.

From Mirecourt to Charmes 3

(a) **DOMREMY** is remarkable as the native place of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc. A school for the education of female children has been founded adjoining the house in which she was born, and a statue raised to her memory.

(b) **NEUFCHÂTEAU**, a town on the Monzon. Its manufactures are coarse cotton cloth, of every colour, woollen cloths, baskets, and nails; and it is famous for the excellence of its cheese. In its environs are several glass-houses; and alum is found in its vicinity.

(c) **EPINAL**, a small town on the Moselle, which divides it into great and little. The manufactures are linens,

china, and oil, and its thread is celebrated. Between two and three leagues from this place are paper-mills. Population, 7,391.

No. 75.—2D ROUTE FROM PARIS TO EPINAL, THROUGH NANCY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Nancy (<i>see No. 66.</i>)	84½	Charmes	3
Flavigny	3½	Igney	3
Bosville.....	3½	Epinal*	3
		50½ p. 100½ l.	

No. 76.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO EVREUX, PRINCIPAL TOWN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EURE, THROUGH MANTES.

From Paris to Evreux (*see No. 51.*) 13 p. 26 l.

No. 77.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO FOIX, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARRIEGE, THROUGH LIMOGES AND TOULOUSE.

From Paris to Toulouse (*see No. 11.*) 90 p. 120 l.

No. 78.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO FONTENAY LE PEUPLE, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LA VENDEE, THROUGH ORLEANS, TOURS, AND POITIERS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Croutelle (<i>see No. 5.</i>) ..	90	(a) Saint Maixent	4
Lusignan	5	(b) Niort	5
Villedieu du Perron	3	(c) Fontenay le Peuple	3
		57½ p. 115 l.	

(a) SAINT MAIXENT, on the Sèvre Niortaise, has manufactories of fine serges, druggets, baizes, and hosiery.

(b) NIORT, chief place of Deux Sèvres on the Sèvre Niortaise. As this river is navigable to the sea, it affords a convenient way of forwarding merchandise, which prin-

cipally consists of corn, flour, and wool. In 1806 a canal was opened from this town to Rochelle. Niort is large, but badly built. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the Places St. Gelais and Martiale, two theatres, and two churches, one of which is a beautiful Gothic building, erected by the English. The town-house, an ancient palace of Eleonora Aquitain, has one of the oldest striking clocks in existence. Niort has a royal college, an academy, and fountains. It was taken and pillaged by the English, who kept it in their possession eighteen years. Philip Augustus made himself master of it in 1202. Its manufactures are, serges, coarse woollen cloths, flannels, linsey-woolsey, druggets, and leathern caps. Excellent angelica is preserved here. In a prison of this town, in 1635, was born Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, afterwards Madame de Maintenon.

Fairs. 6th February, 7th May, 6th October, and 30th November. Population, 15,000.

Inns. Le Raisin de Bourgogne, les Trois Pigeons, l'Hotel de la Paix, la Boule d'Or, le Lion d'Or, and le Grand Cerf.

(c) FONTENAY LE PEUPLE, a town on the Vendée. The most extensive and populous part is built in a valley on the banks of this river. The other part is on a hill. It was the birth-place of Rapin, a Latin poet. It has manufactories of woollen cloths for soldiers' clothes, and trades in horses and mules.

Inn. Les Trois Pigeons.

No. 79.—1ST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO GAND, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ESCAUT, THROUGH PERONNE, VALENCIENNES, AND LEUZE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Valenciennes (<i>see</i>		Rensais	4
No. 10.)	51½	(a) Audenarde	2½
Nord Libre	3	Gand*	6
Leuze	4½		

35½ p. 71½ l.

(a) AUDENARDE, a town on the Scheldt, has manufactories for nankeens, and one for tapestry.

No. 80.—2D ROUTE FROM PARIS TO GAND, THROUGH SAINT QUENTIN, VALENCIENNES, AND MONS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Mons (<i>see No. 19.</i>)	61½	Grostenberg	3
Ath*	6	Osterseele	2½
Grammont*	5½	Gand*	3½

41 p. 62 l.

No. 81.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO GAP, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HAUTES ALPES, THROUGH LYON AND GRENOBLE.

From Paris to Gap (*see No. 68.*).....84 p. 168 l.

No. 82.—ROUTES FROM PARIS TO GENES, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THAT NAME.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Chambéry (<i>see No. 60.</i>)	145	(d) Volaggio	3
(a) Turin	61	(e) Campomarone	3½
(b) Alexandria	25½	(f) Gênes	4½
(c) Novi	7		

129½ p. 259 l.

COMMUNICATIONS.—ROUTE OF THE APENNINES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Campomarone*	4½	Alexandrie*	7
Volaggio*	8	(g) Tortone	6
Novi*	8		

10½ p. 33½ l.

ROUTE OF THE LEVANT.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Recco	6	(j) Borghetto	3
(A) Rappallo	3	(k) La Spezia	6
(i) Chiavari	2½	Lerici	3
Braco	5½	Sarzana	3
Mattarana	3	Lavagna	3

10½ p. 30 l.

ROUTE OF THE PONANT.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Voltri	6	Diano	6
(l) Savone	9	(n) Port Maurice.....	3
(m) Finale	7½	(o) San Remo	9
La Pietra	3	(p) Vintimille	6
Alasio.....	6	Menton	3

29½ p. 58½ l.

(a) **TURIN**, chief town of the Pô, on the river of that name. It has an archbishopric, and has a lyceum, an university, and a board of trade. Its remarkable buildings and curiosities are, the cathedral, the treasury, containing many precious vases, the chapel of St. Suaire, the finest in Turin, the ci-devant palace of the king, the furniture of which is magnificent, the castle, the theatre, the largest in Italy, the church of St. Laurent, whose cupola is of the most beautiful kind, the buildings of the university and of the academy, under the porticos of which are ancient inscriptions and bas-relievos, the hospital *della Charita*, the church of Saint Croix, a beautiful rotunda, the church of Saint Philippe de Neri, the palace of Carignan, the square of St. Charles, perhaps the finest in Europe, on account of its grandeur, its size, and the equality of its buildings, the church of St. Christine, where is the fine statue of St. Theresa, the chef d'œuvre of Legros, the churches of the Visitation and of the Conception, the church of Saint Theresa, the citadel, an immense building, considered one of the strongest in Europe, the arsenal, the church la Consolata, much frequented on account of the statue of Notre Dame de Consolation; the view of the terrace from the top of the church is very beautiful; the church of St. Salvatore, it was formerly occupied by Jesuits; the Hotel de Ville, the church of Corpus Domini, a very elegant building, and the barrack near the gate of Surze, supposed to be the finest in Europe. Its manufactures are velvets, cloths, silks, tapestry, in the style of the Gobelins, porcelain, gloves, of chamois

leather in much request, water of mille-fleurs, silk stockings, perfumery, &c. This town has an academy of the sciences, re-established in 1801: Its collections and cabinets are, the museum and gallery of pictures in the ci-devant palace of the king, the gallery of the archives, &c. Its promenades are, on the ramparts, in the public garden, on the glacis of the citadel, and the Corsa, where numbers of people in carriages are collected between five and seven o'clock in the evening. Turin has four handsome gates, the chief of which is that of the Pô. It has 110 churches and chapels, and 10 squares. The streets are regularly laid out; la rue du Pô, and la rue Neuve, are the most remarkable: la rue Dora Grossa is more than 500 toises. The streets, crossing at right angles, divide the town into 145 parts or squares. In the middle is a large stone, from which may be seen, at one view, the whole of these streets, which, like the rays of the sun, extend in every direction from one common centre, each commanding some agreeable prospect. They make here excellent bread in the form of a rolled wafer. The environs of this place are, the former *Vigne de la Reine*, now the palace of the Senate; the mountain of the Capuchins, from which is a fine view of the town, including the rivers Pô and the Doire; the hermitage of the Camaldules, the road to which is quite romantic; the Superga, a large and beautiful church, built as a memorial of the defeat sustained by the French in 1706: from the top of its cupola may be seen the surrounding mountains of Piedmont, and in fine weather the whole country as far as Milan. The ashes of the kings of Sardinia, which escaped the revolutionary vandalism, are deposited in the vaults of this church, its ornaments have been mutilated and defaced; the library has been removed to Turin; the château of Stapinis, the church of St. Saviour, and la Venerie, formerly the principal country-house of the king. About half way on the road from Turin to la Vénere, is an old oak, under whose branches was held the council of war, which determined on the attack of the French lines, when it was besieged by them in

1706. Moncalderi, pleasantly situated on the Pò; and the ruins of the ancient town of Industria, six leagues from Turin on the side of Verceil, are worthy of observation. Population, 78,000.

Inns. L'Hotel de France, called les Bonnes Femmes, l'Hotel d'Angleterre, le Bœuf Rouge, and l'Europe.

(b) ALEXANDRIE, chief town of Marengo, has a lyceum, a bishoprick, and carries on a considerable trade. At this place is a building in which fairs are held in April and October, and here also is the palace of the count de Guilin. Between this town and Novi is the Abbey del Bosco, and not far from thence is the memorable field of battle of Marengo, which was fought in 1800, and which decided the fate of Italy. A column is erected at the spot on which General Dessaix was killed. Marengo is situated on the road from Tortona to Alexandria. There is a ferry over the Tanaro near this place. Its fortifications have been considerably augmented, and it is now one of the strongest towns in Europe.

Inns. Les Trois Rois, la Ville, l'Aigle, and l'Italie.

Coffee-Houses. Le Café Cerf, and three on the Great Square.

(c) NOVI, is celebrated for the great victory gained by Suwarrow, in 1799, over the French, under General Joubert. It is also noted for silk-spinning. The palace Brignoli, near the church of St. Peter, is one of the finest in the town.

(d) VOLTAGGIO, near to which is the Bochetta, that is, the summit of the Apennines, which is difficult of access, and from which may be seen Gênes, and the valley of Polceverra. The fortress of Gavi is remarkable for its situation.

(e) CAMPOMARONE, situated in the valley of Polceverra, along which is a magnificent road, bordered with trees on each side resembling the walks of a garden, and enlivened by the beauty of the country, and the multitude of the palaces by which it is adorned. This promenade leads to the suburb of San Pietro d'Areno, situa-

ated on the sea-shore. The houses are painted in imitation of palaces.

(f) GENES, a considerable town, with an university. Its remarkable buildings and principal curiosities are, the church of St. Laurent, the top of which commands a view of the city, the church of the Annonciade, the church of Carignano, the church of Philippini of St. Mathien, the chapel of the family Doria, the palace formerly belonging to the Doge, the palace of Doria, the hospital of Incurables, l'Albergo, a magnificent hospital, the former bank of St. George, the archives, the light-house, the prison, the gate and piazza of Banchi; the streets of Balbi and the Peuple, many of the houses of which are of polished marble, the palaces of Brignole, of Pallavicini, Spinola, Balbi, Durazzo, &c., which all bear marks of the fury and horrors of war; the chef-d'œuvres of the arts have nearly all disappeared. A lady will do well to ride, that she may avoid the insolence of the beggars, with which this place abounds. This town has a harbour capable of containing many vessels, a dock yard, a cannon foundry, powder-mills, and a large military hospital.

The principal promenades are, les Molles, the terrace of the church of St. Laurent, the ramparts which extend from the convent of the monks of St. Antoine as far as the light-house, the garden of Lomellino, and the promenade of the bridge of Carignan: these are crowded every evening. The chief prospects are, on the sea about a mile from the harbour, from the top of the tower of the light-house, and from the mountain which commands Gènes.

The commerce and manufactures of this place consist of velvets, particularly black, damasks, stuffs, ribands, silk stockings, wool, linen, soap, paper which is impenetrable to worms, and which has a pleasant scent when burnt, works in ebony, pies considered the best in Italy, dried mushrooms, work boxes, and artificial flowers. The convents of la Nève, Rozina, St. Nicolas, St. Barthelemy, and St. Esprit, are famous for their flowers.

The public amusements are, the opera at the two theatres Saint Agostino and di Falcone; comedy at the little theatre Teatrino; parties at Villas, particularly in the environs of Polcevera, and balls at Casinos.

The mezzaro, which the ladies of Gènes wear when they walk out, is a veil two or three yards long. Voitures, &c., are to be procured in abundance at this place. The ducats of Holland and of Cremnitz, and the écu of six francs, are the only foreign coins which pass here. Population, 80,000.

The best inns are, la Croix de Malte, near the port, and the Hotel des Quartres Nations.

(g) TORTONA, a town, at the bottom of a small hill, on which was the citadel. The church of Saint François, the chapel of Garofoli, and the balustrade of the altar, which is of a singular stone, are worthy of observation.

Inn. La Poste.

(h) RAPALLO, a small town and harbour, on a gulf, is noted for the excellence of its oils.

(i) CHIAVARI, famous for its flowers, which cost from sixty to seventy Genoese livres each, and for its anchovy fisheries.

(j) BORGHETTO. The road to this place is bad and mountainous, but the country around is beautiful, covered with olive trees and vines, myrtles, and pomegranates, which grow spontaneously.

(k) SPEZIA, a small town, situated on a gulf of the same name, which forms one of the finest in Europe.—Numerous pleasure-houses, and beautiful plantations of olive and fruit-trees, render its environs delightful. From this town there is not only a beautiful view of the gulf, but of the coast of Livornia, 20 leagues distant.

(l) SAVONE, a large and fine town, with two strong castles. It has many fine buildings, but its harbour is almost entirely choked up. It has manufactories for silk and for confectionary. The environs are well cultivated, and produce lemons, bergamot, pears, &c., in great perfection.

Fairs. 18th May, and 15th August.

Inns. La Poste, l'Ancienne Poste, or Inn of Rovere, Inn of Trabot and of St. Francis.

(m) FINALE, abounds in oil and fruits, particularly excellent apples, called *pomi carli*.

(n) PORT MAURICE, a town and seaport, carries on a large trade in oil of olives, which its environs produce in abundance.

(o) SAN REMO, a small, neat, and pleasant town, with a good port. Its environs are very fertile, and produce large quantities of oranges and citrons, and here, also, are plantations of palm-trees, which do not grow in any other part of Italy.

(p) VINTIMILLE has a small port and a strong castle.

No. 83.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO GENEVE, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LEMAN, THROUGH DIJON AND DÔLE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Dôle <i>see No. 38.</i>)	6	(c) Mores	6
Mont sous Vandrey....	5	Saint Cergue	6
(a) Poligny	4½	Nyon	4
(b) Champagnole	5	Genève*	6
La Maison Neuve	3		

62½ p. 125½ l.

(a) POLIGNY, a neat small town on the Glantine, has manufactories for sithes, for china, and for clocks.

Inns. Le Grand Cerf, and Hotel de Genève.

Beyond Poligny commences the beautiful road over the Jura mountains, constructed by Buonaparte.

(b) CHAMPAGNOLE, a small town on the right bank of the Ain, has several iron-works. Near this place, on the left bank of the Ain, is a beautiful manufactory for brass wire, a great quantity of which is sent to Paris.

Inns. Hotel de Genève, and Hotel de Lyon.

(c) MOREZ. This market-town, situated on a torrent called the Bief de la Cheille, is at the bottom of a very long strait, which is sufficiently broad for two rows of houses, and the street which separates them. The moun-

tains on each side rise almost as perpendicularly as two walls. Morez is famous for its manufactories of brass wire, pins, clocks, watches, and jacks.

Inns. La Poste.

No. 84.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO GRENOBLE, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ISERE, THROUGH LYON.

From Paris to Grenoble (*see No. 68.*)..... 71½ p. 143½ l.

No. 85.—FIRST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO GUELDRES, THROUGH VALENCIENNES, MONS, AND BRUXELLES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Bruxelles (<i>see No. 10.</i>)	71½	(a) Maëstricht.....	4
Cortenberg	3½	Reckem.....	2
Louvain*	3	Maëseick	5
Tirlemont*	4½	(b) Ruremonde	4½
Saint Trond	4	Tegelen	4½
Tongres	5	(c) Gueldres	6

58½ p. 117½ l.

(a) **MAËSTRICHT**, chief place of the Meuse Inférieure, on the river of that name. It is a large and strong town, which has a fine arsenal. It was taken by the French the 14th Brumaire, 1794, after a siege of 15 days. Its trade consists of pins, soap, brandy, starch, madder, succory, and tobacco. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the church of St. Servace, the town-house, the glass-house of Wik, the manufactories of cloths and fire-arms, the Vethof, and the market, two beautiful squares, and the promenades along the ramparts and the Meuse.

A boat sets out every day from Maëstricht to Liege, and performs the passage in six hours; the price of a place in the cabin is two shillings.

Fairs. 13th May, and second Sunday in September.

Inns. Les Trois Rois, le Monlin à Vent, and that on the Veythof. Population, 18,400.

(b) **RUREMONDE**, a town situated at the confluence of the Meuse and Roer, trades in velvet riband.

(c) **GUELDRES**, a small and strong town on the right bank of the Niers, surrounded by marshes, has manufactories for cloth, linens, and leather.

No. 86.—SECOND ROUTE FROM PARIS TO GUELDRES, THROUGH GIVET, AVELANGE, AND LIEGE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Dinant (<i>see No. 9.</i>) ..	71	Liège*	6
Emptine	6½	Maëstricht*	6½
Avelange	3	Gueldres (<i>see No. 85.</i>)	22
Fraineaux	4		

59½ p. 119 l.

No. 87.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO GUERET, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CREUSE, THROUGH LIMOGES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Limoges (<i>see No. 4.</i>) ..	97	(b) Bourganenif	3½
Mazey	3	Drouillé.....	4
(a) Saint Léonard	3	(c) Guéret	3
Sarvial.....	3		

58½ p. 116½ l.

(a) **ST. LEONARD**, a small town, on the Vienne, famous for its manufactures of plate-paper, known under the name of Limoges, of which it makes an immense quantity; the greater part is sold at Paris. It has manufactories of coarse cloth for soldiers, shalloon stuffs, druggets, parchments, nails for farriery, and copper kitchen utensils.

(b) **BOURGANENIF**, a town near the left bank of the Thorian, has manufactories of files and paper.

(c) **GUERET** trades in cattle, and has tan-yards and paper-mills.

Inns. La Poste, le Lion d'Or, and St. François.

**No. 88.—FIRST ROUTE FROM PARIS TO HAVRE,
THROUGH PONTOISE AND ROUEN.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Saint Denis*	2	La Forge Ferret	2
(a) Franconville	3	Rouen*	3
Pontoise*	3	(c) Barentin	4
Bordeau de Vigny	3	(d) Yvetot	4½
(b) Magny	4	Aliquerville	3
Tilliers	4	(e) Boibec	2½
Ecouis	4½	La Botte	3
Bourg Baudouin	3½	(f) Le Havre	4

20½ p. 53 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM PONTOIS TO NEUFCHATEL.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Chars	4	(h) Forges	5
Gisors*	4	(i) Neufchâtel	4
(g) Gournay	6		

11½ p. 21 l.

FROM YVETOT TO FECAMP.

Ypreville	5
(j) Fecamp	3

4 p. 8 l.

FROM YVETOT TO LISIEUX.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
La Mailleraye	4	Lisieux*	8
(k) Pont Audeiner	6		

9 p. 18 l.

(a) **FRANCONVILLE**, a small village in the environs of Paris.

(b) **MAGNY**, a small town on the Aubette, in a soil fertile for corn, in which it carries on a large trade. It

has manufactories for stockings and cotton caps, and there are many quarries of stone fit for building.

(c) BARENTIN, a village, manufactures coarse cotton, cloth, linen, and paper.

(d) YVETOT, a town, has manufactories for coarse cotton cloth, ticking dimities, calicoes, hats, cotton velvet, ferret, also cotton-mills, and paper-mills. Population, 10,000.

(e) BOLBEC, a small town on the right bank of the river of the same name. Its manufactures are good table-cloths, printed calicoes, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, various patterns and colours; striped and cross-barred linens, coarse cotton cloths, &c. These articles are principally sold at Rouen, Lyons, Bordeaux, Paris, and Havre, for the colonies.

Fair. 29th September.

Inns. By Bonnetot, and by widow Béhéré.

(f) LE HAVRE, a seaport town, situated at the mouth of the Seine. The foundation of it was begun by Louis XII. in 1509; it was fortified by order of Francis I., and a citadel was built by Cardinal Richelieu at his expense. The safety of the harbour, its proximity to the capital, and the communication which the Seine affords with the interior departments, render it one of the most commercial towns in France. There are few harbours so easy of access; vessels can enter with almost any wind. This place has a manufactory of tobacco, which occupies 400 people in time of peace; also manufactories for china, starch, vitriol, paper, cards, and laces, as well as sugar-houses. This town carries on a great import as well as export trade with the maritime countries of Europe, the French colonies, and the United States. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the docks, and flood-gates constructed by order of Napoleon; the light-house of la Hève, the arsenals, and the library.

The fair of St. Michael, which commences on the 19th September, is held outside the town in a field belonging to the military hospital.

Inns. Le Bienvenu, Hotel de S. François, Hotel d'Angleterre, l'Aigle d'Or, la Ville de Havre, and l'Hotel de la Paix. Population, 19,600.

The traveller might proceed from Rouen to Havre by the ancient road through Caudebec and Lillebonne, which is five leagues shorter than the new road, but the posting is not always so well attended to. Persons who prefer travelling by water may go from Paris to this place in passage boats along the Seine.

(g) GOURNAY, a small town at the confluence of the rivers Epte and Saint Aubin. Every Tuesday a market is held here, which is the most considerable in the department, on account of the number of tradesmen who come from Paris, Pontoise, St. Germain, and other places, to supply themselves. The receipts of this market are estimated at 300,000 francs every week. This place is famous for the excellence of its butter, eggs, veal, pork, and fowls. It has a manufactory for porcelain and serges, and one for white soap.

(h) FORGES, a small town, celebrated for its mineral waters. It has a manufactory for cotton velvet, one for ribands, and two for hats. Its environs produce earth of a lead colour, much used in manufacturing crucibles, china, and earthenware.

(i) NEUFCHATEL, a town on the Arques, trades in excellent butter and cheese. Its manufactories are cloths, serges, and other woollen stuffs, coarse cotton cloths, laces, and paper. In its vicinity are several glass-houses, and on the mountains near it alum is found.

(j) FECAMP, a small town, carries on a large trade in common oil, brandy, drugs, and hemp. The herring and cod fishery is considerable. Its manufactures are cloths, serges, linens, and laces.

Innkeepers. L. Simon, and widow Gouteux.

Furnished Hotels. Le Cheval Blanc, and le Grand Cerf. Population, 7,000.

(k) PONT AUDEMER, a small town on the Rille, has manufactories for cotton, velvet, linens, artificial flowers, and printed calicoes; also cotton and paper-mills, and an establishment for dressing leather like that of England.

Inns. Le Louvre, le Pot d'Etain, and l'Image St. Pierre.

**No. 89.—SECOND ROUTE FROM PARIS TO HAVRE,
THROUGH ST GERMAIN AND ROUEN.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Bonnières (<i>see No. 48.</i>)	13	Port Saint Ouen	3
(a) Vernon	3	Rouen*	3
Gaillon	3½	Havre (<i>see No. 89.</i>) ..	21
Vaudreuil	4		

27½ p. 55½ l.

(a) VERNON, a town, has manufactories of velvet, linens, leather, and cotton, and a mineral spring. It trades in corn and wine.

**No. 90.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO LANGRES, THROUGH
TROYES.**

From Paris to Langres (*see No. 34.*).....34½ p. 69½ l.

**No. 91.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO LAON, PRINCIPAL
TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AISNES, THROUGH
SOISSONS.**

From Paris to Laon (*see No. 9.*)16½ p. 33 l.

**No. 92.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO LAVAL, PRINCIPAL
TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MAYENNE, THROUGH
ALENÇON.**

From Paris to Laval (*see No. 5.*)34½ p. 69½ l.

**No. 93.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO LIEGE, PRINCIPAL
TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OURTE, THROUGH
GIVET AND NAMUR.**

From Paris to Liège (*see No. 9.*) 46½ p. 93 l.

No. 94.—ROUTES FROM PARIS TO LILLE, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NORD. FIRST ROUTE THROUGH AMIENS AND ARRAS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Amiens (<i>see No. 32.</i>)..	31	Lens	4
Talmas	4	Carvin	3
L'Arbret	3½	Lille*	4½
Arras*	4		

27 p. 54 l.

SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH PERONNE AND DOUAL.

From Paris to Lille (*see No. 47.*) 29 p. 56 l.

No. 95.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO LIMOGES, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HAUTE VIENNE, THROUGH ORLEANS AND CHATEAUROUX.

From Paris to Limoges (*see No. 4.*) 48½ p. 97 l.

No. 96.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO LONS LE SAULNIER, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE JURA, THROUGH TRÔYES, DIJON, AND DÔLE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Dôle (<i>see No. 86.</i>)....	36	Mantry	4
Tassenières	5	(a) Lons le Saulnier	3½

49½ p. 92½ l.

(a) LONS LE SAULNIER, on the small river Vaille. Its situation is one of the most agreeable in the whole country: the air is pure, the soil very fertile, and the neighbouring hills produce excellent wine. All kinds of game and fowls abound here. This town is very ancient; as long ago as 1364, it was a place of considerable strength. At this place are very curious salt-

works; and in its environs are mines of lead, iron, and copper, as well as mineral waters. This town is the entrepôt, for the commerce of Jura, which consists in wood, cheese, wine, iron, and leather.

Fair. 15th of each month.

Inn. Le Palais Royal.

Curiosities in Jura. The principal curiosities in this department worthy the traveller's attention are,

The natural fortifications, situated at a short distance from a village called Petites Chiettes, in the environs of Clairvaux.

The sources of the river Seille, which spring from a calcareous rock surrounded by hills.

The grottos of Loizia, in the environs of the village of Loizia. There are four, all of which abound with stalactites, and have often afforded a retreat to unfortunate fugitives during civil wars. In the part of the valley opposite to the grottos of Loizia, are several cavities, some of which are ten feet deep. In the rock of Grimont, which overlooks Poligny, is an excavation of considerable extent, called *Trou de la Lune*.

A natural fountain, in the commune of Chatagna, canton of Orgelet, at the foot of a steep hill.

Streight of Tour du Métix, a quarter of a league from the village of Tour du Métix, formed by the road of St. Claude, passing between two perpendicular rocks.

The course of the Ain; remarkable for its numerous falls, and the picturesque views which ornament its banks. It rises at a short distance from the village of Sirod, and becomes navigable at the Port de la Sez. In its course it receives the waters of the fountain of Siros, and those of the Souleine, which spring about a hundred feet from the Ain.

The Langonette; remarkable for the falls of the Sene, particularly that near the village of Planches.

The Rocks of Sirod, on the road to the village of Sirod, They are colossal statues, 50 or 60 feet high, which, at a distance, appear like a company of giants.

The Perpetual Torrent; a remarkable fountain at the source of the Ain, which abounds with excellent trout.

The Sources of the Lison and Sarrazin, some leagues S.E. of the town of Salins.

The Echo. In a forest of pines, in one of the mountains of Sept Moncel, there is a singular echo, which it is said fills the air with numerous sounds, forming a concert, when a horn is sounded.

Dole. This is the highest mountain in the chain of Jura, which separates France from Switzerland.

**No. 97.—ROUTES FROM PARIS TO LUXEMBOURG, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE FORETS.
FIRST ROUTE, THROUGH CHALONS.**

From Paris to Châlons (<i>see No. 59.</i>).....	42
Châlons to Luxembourg (<i>see No. 65.</i>).....	43

42½ p. 35 l.

SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH REIMS AND MEZIERES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Mézières (<i>see No. 65.</i>)..	58½	(c) Montmédy	3
(a) Sedan.....	5½	Longuyon*	6
(b) Mouzon	4	Longwy*	4
Stenay	4	Luxembourg*	9

47 p. 94 l.

(a) **SEDAN**, a town, with a beautiful bridge over the Meuse. It has a cannon-foundry, and a well-furnished arsenal, in which are preserved the arms of many warriors. It is considered one of the most important keys of France; its fortifications are increased by a castle with four bastions. This castle was the birth-place of Turenne, in 1611. The black cloths of Sedan, known under the name of Paignon and Rousseau, are of a superior quality. This place trades in buttons, steel instruments, copper utensils, buckles, and china. The shears for dressing the cloth are still celebrated on account of the excellence of their temper, and the

manner in which they are mounted. The *ci-devant Chartreuse*, near Sedan, was magnificent. Population, 12,000.

Inns. La Croix d'Or, and le Palais Royal.

(b) MOUZON, a town on the Meuse, has manufactories of serges.

(c) MONTMEDY, a strong town on the Chiers. Louis XVI. intended to have retired here when he fled from the Thuilleries the 21st June, 1791, had he not been stopped at Varennes. This place has manufactories for hosiery, and for dressing leathern gloves, two saw-mills, and an oil-mill.

NO. 98.—ROUTES FROM PARIS TO LYON, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE RHÔNE.
FIRST ROUTE, THROUGH MELUN, AUXERRE, AND AUTUN.

See No. 6. 117

SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH NEVERS AND MOULINS.

See No. 8. 118

THIRD ROUTE, THROUGH TROYES, DIJON, AND MACON.

From Paris to Mâcon (*see No. 43.*)..... 107½
 Mâcon to Lyons (*see No. 6.*)..... 16½

62 p. 124 l.

FOURTH ROUTE, THROUGH JOIGNY AND DIJON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Dijon (<i>see No. 60.</i>)....	75½	Chagny*	4
La Baraque*	3	Châlons*	4
Nuits*	3	Lyon (<i>see No. 6.</i>)	32
Beaune*.....	3½		

62½ p. 125½ l.

No. 99.—ROUTES FROM PARIS TO MACON, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SAÔNE ET LOIRE. FIRST ROUTE, THROUGH MÊLUN AND AUXERRE.

See No. 6. 100

SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH TROYES AND DIJON.

See No. 43. 107½

THIRD ROUTE, THROUGH JOIGNY AND DIJON.

From Paris to Châlons (*see No. 98.*) 93
 Châlons to Mâcon (*see No. 6.*) 15

54 p. 106 l.

No. 100.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MAESTRICHT, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MEUSE INFÉRIEURE, THROUGH LIÈGE.

From Paris to Liège (*see No. 10.*) 93
 Liège to Maestricht* 6½

49½ p. 99½ l.

No. 101.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MANHEIM, THROUGH METZ, SARREBRUCK, AND DÜRKHEIM.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Metz (<i>see No. 65.</i>)	78½	Bruchmulbach	4
Courcelles	5	Landstul	2
Fondigny	2	(c) Kayerslautern	4
Saint Avold*	4	Frankenstein	4
(a) Forback	4½	(d) Durkeim	4
(b) Sarrebruck	3	Ogersheim	4
Rorback	4	(e) Mannheim	2
Hombourg	4		

64½ p. 129 l.

From Frankenstein to (f) Neustadt 6

(a) **FORBACK**, a small town, has manufactories of cloth.

(b) **SARREBRUCK**, on the Sarre. The bridge, which joins this town to that of Saint Jean, and the theatre, are worthy of observation. This town is well built, and has been very commercial. The pleasure-houses of the princes, who reigned at Sarrebruck, were destroyed during the revolution. On the Halberg, where formerly stood the ancient town built by the Romans, is a grotto cut out of the rock, which was used for pagan worship. It is still called, in the language of the country, Die alte Heiden Capelle. At this place are manufactories for iron and steel, alum, Prussian blue, sal ammoniac, and one for porcelain; also glass-houses. In the arrondissement of Sarrebruck a great number of snuff-boxes are sold, which are made of cards and *papier mâché*.

(c) **KAYERSLAUTERN**, a town on the Lauter; has manufactories for fustians and coarse cotton cloths; and here are the iron-works of Fitzcherzet.

(d) **DURKHEIM**, a neat town on the Isenach, near the salt-pit of Philipshalle.

(e) **MANHEIM**, a neat town at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine. The most remarkable buildings are, the castle, partly destroyed by the bombardment in 1795; the church of la Cour, a superb building; the theatre, the arsenal, the cannon-foundry, the mint, and the observatory, which deserves the attention of the curious, on account of its staircase of 108 steps, erected with a great deal of skill. This town has a botanic garden, an academy of sciences, a society of German literature, and a meteorological society. The promenades are, the garden of the castle, the walks on the bridges over the Neckar and the Rhine, the parade, the ramparts, and the Planken. It manufactures snuff, ribands, hats, linen, and cards.

Inns. La Cour Palatine, le Paon, la Charrue d'Or, and le Bonc d'Or.

At Heidelberg, in the environs of Manheim, may be seen a beautiful bridge over the Neckar, a statue of the

grand duke, and the church of St. Pierre, with the sepulchral inscription of the celebrated Olympia Fulvia Mirate. Heidelberg has a university, a library, cabinets of minerals, models, and chemistry; and a good inn, the Brochet d'Or.

(f) NEUSTADT, a small town on the Spirbach, has two manufactories for arms. Its environs contain immense quarries of very hard red freestone.

No. 102.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MANS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SARTHE, THROUGH CHARTRES.

From Paris to Mans (*see No. 13.*) 25½ p. 50½ l.

No. 103.—ROUTES FROM PARIS TO MARSEILLE, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE BOUCHES DU RHÔNE.

FIRST ROUTE, THROUGH MELUN, AUXERRE, AND LYON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Aix (<i>see No. 6.</i>)	196	(a) Marseille.....	4
Pin	4		

102 p. 204 l.

(a) MARSEILLE, on the Mediterranean, is an ancient, large, and strong town, which owes its origin to a colony of Phœceans. It is divided into Old and New Town. The first is constructed on the brow of a high hill; the second has regular streets, and very beautiful buildings. Marseilles, which is situated at the end of a gulf, covered and defended by islands, has one of the largest and best harbours in the Mediterranean. The exchange opens at two o'clock, and closes at half-past four, which is announced by the ringing of a bell and the beating of a drum. The principal objects worthy of observation are, the town-house, the cathedral church,

containing some paintings by Puget, the ci-devant Grands Carmes, the arsenal, the theatre, one of the finest in France; the concert-hall, the hospital, the rope-walk, Saint Victor, the inferior church, the antique tombs, the cloister, the monastery, formerly belonging to the Char treusian monks, half a league from the town; the inscriptions and column, raised in 1802, in memory of the assistance obtained by the pope during the plague of 1720; the lazaretto, one of the finest in Europe, where the vessels perform quarantine; château d'If, on an island, from which is a fine view of the town and harbour. The streets of the New Town are broad and well laid out, with foot-pavements. The promenades are, the *allées du Meillan*; the course, particularly crowded with company on Sunday and Friday evenings; it is a beautiful street, in the middle of which are two rows of trees, with stone seats, and on each side are uniform buildings of an imposing architecture; the garden of the *ci-devant intendance*; the promenade on the quays of the harbour, particularly frequented at change hours. This town has a lyceum, a board of trade, a museum, and a mint, in which are made coins, with the cipher M. and A. Marseilles has given birth to Honoré Durfé, author of *Astrée*; Father Plumier, a celebrated botanist; the famous Puget, an architect, sculptor, and painter; Massillon, Father Croiset, Dumursais, and Dulart, author of the wonders of nature. It has manufactories for gold and silver tissues, silks, printed calicoes, hats, caps, glass, china, morocco, vitriol, nitre, alum, corks, soap, sulphur, and for sugar-refining in large quantities: coral necklaces and bracelets are made here. There are 54 offices for the short post. The *coup-d'œil*, from the gate of Aix to the gate of Rome, is perfectly unique, particularly on Sundays, when the court appears in all its splendour. The flower and fruit markets present, also, every day a pleasing appearance. The length of the harbour of Marseilles is 580 toises, and its breadth 160. The appearance of the harbour is very striking: in time of peace may be seen the vessels and productions of the four quarters of the globe, as

well as their inhabitants, in different costumes. Marseilles may be viewed from the top of Notre Dame de la Garde, and from the roof of the Observatory, where the harbour, the town, the surrounding country, and the sea, may be seen at a single glance. The beauty and purity of the climate of Marseilles is sometimes interrupted by a cold and strong north-west wind, called the *mistral*; but, when this does not blow, the winter-days are like our spring. Gnats are likewise the scourge of this country, and can only be guarded against by having a curtain of gauze, called *cousinière*, made use of at this place. The scorpion also infests the environs, and even the town. The environs have a prodigious number of small pleasure-houses, called *bastides*, which were calculated to be 5,000 in number a short time ago. The soil is not fertile, but it produces wine, oil of olives, and fruits. During peace, Marseilles trades in the productions of the southern departments of France, Levant, Africa, Italy, Spain, ports of the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Baltic; principal states of Europe, French islands in America, and India. Population, 111,000.

Fair. 31st August.

Public Voitures. Richard Galline and Co., for Lyons, Avignon, &c.; — Poulain, for Lyons, Avignon, &c.; — Barrachin, sen., and Co., for Aix, Tarascon, and Nîmes; — Avon, sen., for Toulon, &c.

Hotels. Des Ambassadeurs, rue Beaveau; de Beauveau; de la Croix de Malte, rue des Pucelles; des Empereurs, rue Suffrein; d'Europe, rue du Pavillon; de Franklin, rue Beauveau; de Pologne, rue Thyar; des Princes, rue Canebière.

The château Borelli, one league S. of Marseilles, on the sea coast, at the mouth of the Huveaune, is worthy of observation. A league farther, in the same direction, is the grotto, or Baume de Roland, the largest in the department.

SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH NEVERS AND MOULINS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Lyon (<i>see No. 8.</i>)	.... 118	Marseille (<i>see No. 103.</i>)	8
Aix (<i>see No. 6.</i>)	..... 80		

 103 p. 206 l.
THIRD ROUTE, THROUGH TROYES, DIJON, AND LYON.

From Paris to Lyon (<i>see No. 98.</i>)	..... 123½
Lyon to Marseille (<i>see No. 103.</i>)	..... 88

 106½ p. 211½ l.
FOURTH ROUTE, THROUGH JOIGNY AND DIJON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
From Paris to Châlons (<i>see No. 98.</i>)	..... 93	From Aix to Marseille (<i>see No. 103.</i>)	..... 8
Châlons to Aix (<i>see No. 6.</i>)	..... 111		

 106 p. 212 l.
COMMUNICATIONS FROM MARSEILLE TO TOULON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) Aubagne	..... 4	(b) Le Beausset	..... 4
Cuges	..... 3	(c) Toulon	..... 4

 7½ p. 15 l.

(a) **AUBAGNE**, a town situated on the Veauune, in the environs of which some remains of antiquity are to be seen. It trades in wine and earthenware.

(b) **LE BEAUSSET**, a market-town, in the environs of which large quantities of olives are gathered. It has dye-houses, glass-houses, and manufactories for cloths and linens.

(c) **TOULON**, in the Mediterranean, an ancient, rich, and considerable town. Its harbour is one of the largest and best in Europe. It is divided into two, the Old and the New Harbour, connected by a canal; both open

into a road for ships, which is covered and defended by castles and batteries. The New Harbour, constructed by Louis XIV., has a magnificent arsenal, where there is every thing necessary for the building and fitting out vessels. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the marine arsenal, the timber-yards, iron-works, rope-walks, mast-houses, sail-manufactory, the grand magazine of arms, which was partly destroyed when the English evacuated it, but it has been rebuilt since; the dock of M. Grogard, 300 feet long, and 100 broad, particularly adapted for building and refitting ships; *le champ de bataille*, a large and superb place, surrounded by a double row of poplars and aspin trees; the town-house, on the beautiful quay Marchand; the arsenal for the land troops, the lazaretto, the *ci-devant* cathedral, from the steeple of which is a fine prospect. The balcony of the town-house is supported by two colossal caricature figures, by the celebrated Puget; who, it is said, having been injured by the two consuls, represented them with so much fidelity on the stone, that the whole town recognised them. Toulon has a maritime prefect, a school of navigation, and a board of trade. The trade in this place consists of Muscadel and Malaga wine, brandy, oil, capers, figs, raisins, almonds, and other excellent fruit. Its manufactures are, soap, fine cloths, silk stuffs, caps, and glass. Population, 25,500.

Fairs. 20th February, and 15th November.

Hotels. La Croix de Malte, and la Croix d'Or.

Coffee-houses. Café Militaire, Café de la Marine, and Café d'Espagne.

In the environs of Toulon is Hyeres, a small town a league from the sea, opposite to the islands of that name, celebrated for the beauty and mildness of its climate, which is much recommended to valetudinarians; at this place are woods of orange-trees, lemon-trees, citron-trees, and pomegranates, growing in the open air; and the salt-rocks have a sparkling appearance on the sea-shore. Notwithstanding all these advantages, this place is uninhabitable during the hot season, on ac-

count of the marshes in its environs, which render the air unwholesome. Near to the chapel of Notre Dame de Consolation, on a hill, is a fine prospect of the sea, and of a country worthy the pencil of a great master. Population, 7,000.

No. 104.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MAYENCE, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MONT TONNERRE, THROUGH METZ, SARREBRUCK, AND WORMS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Ogersheim (<i>see No. 101.</i>)	128½	(b) Oppenheim.....	6
(a) Worms	4	(c) Mayence.....	4
		<hr/>	
		71½ p. 142½ l.	

COMMUNICATIONS FROM MAYENCE TO COBLENTZ.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(d) Bingen	6	Boppart	3½
(e) Beccarach	3½	Coblentz	5
Saint Goard	3½		
		<hr/>	
		10½ p. 21½ l.	

(a) WORMS, an ancient town, whose Gothic towers have an elegant appearance at a distance. At this place is the room in which Luther made his profession of faith, and here are several Roman antiquities. The cathedral was built in the twelfth century. The road from Oppenheim to Worms is very agreeable, and bordered by the celebrated vineyards of Nierenstern and of Under-lieben-frauen-Milch.

(b) OPPENHEIM, a town on the Rhine, noted for the excellence of its wines. The devastations of Melac, under Louis XIV., may still be traced at this place; and near here Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, passed the Rhine, and conquered the Spaniards. In a wood,

on the other side of the Rhine, is an obelisk erected to commemorate it.

(c) **MAYENCE**, at the confluence of the Rhine and Mayn. The remarkable buildings and the principal curiosities [are, the street Grand Grosse Bleche, the palace of the prefect, formerly that of Stadion; la place Verte, la Place du Marché, where is to be seen the celebrated cathedral, with its ruined towers; the church of the Augustins, the church of St. Pierre, the square of la Liberté, formerly of the Château. Mayence has an episcopal see, a board of trade, an academy, and a lyceum. After passing the Rhine, over the bridge of boats at Mayence, one is surprised by the most magnificent sight that can be imagined. This rapid river, which receives the waters of the Mayn, and which is at this place 1,400 feet wide, crosses a plain, bounded by the horizon, and appears to blend itself with the azure sky. Lower down, high mountains oppose its course, and it turns to the west, after having watered Bale; towards the north it forms some pleasant islands. These hills are covered with villages, and the environs form an amphitheatre, named the Rhintgan, which may be considered as the throne of the German Bacchus. The Rhine always preserves, through its long course, the beautiful green, for which its waters are remarkable in Swisserland, and which visibly distinguishes them from those of the Mayn. Hocheim is a small town on the German bank, opposite Mayence, and not far from Cassel; has a good inn, l'Ours Noir. The wine called Hock comes from this place. In a productive season, a butt, containing 600 pints, sells from 900 to 1,000 florins. Its trade consists in snuff, wine from the Rhine and Moselle, and hams, called Mayence hams, which are excellent. Persons travelling from here to Paris, should go by the route of Coblenz and Treves, that they may avoid the bad roads, &c., of Durckheim, and Lantern. They may go to Coblenz either by water, on the Rhine, or by the new road made along its bank. From Coblenz to Treves is only about twelve German miles; but they must sleep between these two

towns at the baths of Bértlich, not far from the village of Luzerath. Population, 23,000.

Inns. Les Trois Couronnes, la Haute Bourg, la Bourg Blanche, and la Ville de Paris.

Coffee Houses. Café Datis, and Café Schroder.

(d) BINGEN, a small town, pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Nahr and of the Rhine, which falls considerably among the rocks at a little distance. The road which has been made along the side of the river, as far as Coblenz, adds much to its commerce. This place was burnt in 1689.

(e) BECCARACH, a town on the banks of the Rhine. Excellent Muscadel wines are made here, in which it carries on a large trade.

No. 105.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MELUN, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE ET MARNE.

From Paris to Melun (*see No. 6.*) 11

No. 106.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MENDE, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LOZERE, THROUGH NEVERS, MOULINS, AND CLERMONT.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Clermont (<i>see No. 7.</i>) ..	93½	Loubinet	4
Vaire	3½	(c) Saint Flour	3
Conde	2	Bessière	4
(a) Issoire	2	(d) Saint Chely	4
Saint Germain Lambron	2	Serverette	4
Lempde	2	Rientort	3
(b) Massiac	4	(e) Mende	4

67½ p. 135 l.

(a) ISSOIRE, a small and ancient town on the Crouze, near to the Allier, has manufactories for stuffs.

(b) MASSIAC, near the Arcueil, has manufactories for red and white linens.

(c) SAINT FLOUR, a town situated on a mountain, difficult of access. Coarse stuffs are made here, much worn by the country people; and copper utensils, form a branch of its trade. It has manufactories for *orseille* (a drug used for dyeing) and glue. Two leagues from the town is a considerable glass-house, where all kinds of white glass are made.

Inns. Kept by Amagat, Missonier, and Delcross.

(d) SAINT CHELEY, a small town, has manufactories for serges, and for spinning cotton and yarn.

(e) MENDE, on the Lot, a bishoprick, is only remarkable for its fountains. Its manufactures are woollen-stuffs, knit articles, and serges, known under the name of *serges de Mende*, which are sent to Spain, Italy, Germany, and the interior of France. The steeple of the cathedral, and the gallery of pictures, painted by Bernard, at the prefect's house, are worthy of observation. Population, 5,700.

Inns. Kept by Planchon, Cadet, Mercier, and Rey.

No. 107.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO METZ, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MOSELLE, THROUGH VERDUN.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Verdun (<i>see No. 65.</i>) ..	62½	Mars la Tour	3
Manheule	4	Gravelotte	2½
Harville	2½	Metz*	4½

39½ p. 791.

No. 108.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MEZIERES, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARDENNES, THROUGH SOISSONS, REIMS, AND RETHEL.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Soissons (<i>see No. 9.</i>) ..	25	Isle	4
(a) Braine	4	(d) Rethel	5
(b) Fismes	3	Vauxelles	3
Jonchery	2½	Launoy	3
(c) Reims	4	Mézières*	5

29½ p. 59½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM REIMS TO STENAY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Isle	4	Bonz	3
Pauvre	5½	Buzancy	2
Vouzières	4	Stenay	5

11½ p. 23½ l.

From Rethel to Pauvre 4

FROM MEZIERES TO GIVET.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Lony	3	Fumay.....	3½
(e) Rocroy	4	Givet*.....	5½

8½ p. 17½ l.

From Rocroy to Maubert Fontaine,..... 4

(a) BRAINE, a small town on the right bank of the Vesle, has several mineral springs in its environs.

(b) FISMES, a small town on the right bank of the Vesle, has manufactories for woollen stuffs.

(c) REIMS, one of the most ancient and celebrated cities of France, situated in a small plain, which is watered by the river Vesle, and surrounded by moun-

tains, which produce a delicious wine. The cathedral is a Gothic building of great beauty; the entrance is particularly celebrated. In the church of St. Nicolas is an arch, which is moved by striking the smallest of the four bells, and which remains motionless when the others strike. M. Pluche has explained this phenomenon in his "Spectacle de la Nature." The front of this church is ornamented with two spires. At the entrance is an ancient tomb with curious basso-relievos. At Reims are several Roman monuments, a triumphal arch in honour of Cæsar and Augustus; an arch, called Romulus, with bas-reliefs, &c. The place-royale is very handsome. A considerable trade is carried on in candles and gingerbread. Here is a superb promenade, called *cours*. The manufactures of this place are, fine cloths, like those of England; woollen stuffs of every description, camlets, blankets, crapes, swandown, Silesia cloths, druggets, stuffs, flannels, muslins, shalloons, serges, coarse cotton cloth, nuns' veils, worsted and silk hosiery, ironmongery, and dyes. It has also mills for spinning cotton and yarn. Population, 32,000.

Fairs. 7th January, Whit Tuesday, and 23d July.

Inns. Le Lion d'Or and le Moulinet.

(d) RETHEL, an ancient town on the Aisne, has manufactories of flannels, linen cloth, Silesia cloths, crapes, light stuffs, shalloons, serges, linseywoolsey, and other stuffs, and hosiery. It has also a manufactory for spinning wool.

(e) ROCROY, a small fortified town, celebrated by the victory which the young prince of Condé gained here over the Spaniards in 1643. It has quarries of slates, and manufactories for cloth, for spinning yarn, and for paper.

NO. 109.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MONS, PRINCIPAL TOWNS
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE JEMMAPE, THROUGH
PERONNE,

From Paris to Mons (see No. 10.) 26 p. 00.

No. 110.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MONTAUBAN, THROUGH ORLEANS AND LIMOGES.

From Paris to Montauban (*see No. 4.*) 84 p. 168 l.

No. 111.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MONTBRISON, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LOIRE, THROUGH NEVERS AND ROANNE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Roanne (<i>see No. 8.</i>)....	97	Noirestable	3
Villemontais	3	Saint Thurin.....	2½
Saint Just en Chevalet ..	4	(a) Boen	4
Peubru	4	(b) Montbrison	4
		60½ p. 121½ l.	

COMMUNICATIONS FROM ROANNE TO CLERMONT.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
From Roanne to Pru-		Lezoux	3
brn (<i>see No. 111.</i>)....	11	(d) Pont sur Allier	3
(c) Thiers	3	Clermont*.....	3
		11½ p. 23 l.	

FROM MONTBRISON TO SAINT ETIENNE.

Saint Rambert	4½
(e) Saint Etienne	3½
4 p. 8 l.	

FROM SAINT ETIENNE TO LYON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(f) Saint Chamond	3	(h) Saint Genis Laval	3
(g) Rives de Gier	2	Lyon*.....	2
Logis Neuf	3	6½ p. 13 l.	

(a) **BORN**, a town at the foot of the mountains, on the left bank of the Lignon, has a paper-mill.

(b) **MONTBRISON**, near the Viserg, is a considerable town, with a castle. Its manufactures are laces, linens, and paper. It has an agricultural society, a royal college, and mineral waters in its environs. The beautiful and large corn hall, the new boulevards, the palace of justice, and the theatre, are worthy of observation. Population, 5,200.

Inns. L'Ecu de France, and le Lion d'Or.

Coffee Houses. Café de la Comedie, Café Royal, and Café Neuf.

(c) **THIERS**, a town on the river of the same name. Its inhabitants are employed in manufacturing ribands, garters, iron-ware, cutlery, sheaths, twisted thread of every colour and quality, nails, copper utensils, bayonets, cards, and in making lace, spinning hemp, dressing leather, and dyeing. It has considerable paper-mills. Population, 15,000.

(d) **PONT SUR ALLIER**, a small town, carries on salmon-fishing.

(e) **SAINT ETIENNE**, a town on the Furand, has paper-mills, mines of iron and of pit-coal, and a celebrated manufactory for fire-arms. The inhabitants also make linens, ferrets, tapes, plain and figured ribands, blonda, coarse cotton cloths, pins, cutlery, particularly knives, called Eustache Dubois; ironmongery, locks, saws, and other steel instruments. It has manufactories for milling silk, making laces, and glasshouses. In its environs are quarries of stone. It has a beautiful theatre and promenades. Population, 25,000.

Inns. L'Hotel de la Paix and l'hotel de l'Union.

(f) **SAINT CHAMOND**, a small town on the banks of the Gier, with a strong castle; has mines of pit-coal, silk-mills, foundries, dye-houses, and manufactories for ribands, silk galloons, nails, and laces.

(g) **RIVES DE GIER**, a market-town on the Gier. The glasshouses and iron-works of Lyonnais, Dauphiné, Comtat, and Bovençe, are supplied from the coal-mines of this place. It has two glasshouses.

(A) SAINT GENIS LAVAL, a town, has manufactories for paper-hanging.

No. 112.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MONT DE MARSAN, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LANDES, THROUGH ORLEANS AND POITIERS.

From Paris to Mont de Marsan (*see No. 35.*) 96½ p. 192½ l.

No. 113.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MONTPELLIER, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HERAULT, THROUGH LYON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Lyon (<i>see No. 6.</i>)....	116½	Saint Gervasy.....	2½
Palud (<i>see No. 6.</i>) ..	47	(c) Nîmes	2½
(a) Pont St. Esprit	2	Uchaut	3½
(b) Bagnols	3½	(d) Lunel	3½
Connaux	2½	Colombières	2½
Valignières	3	(e) Montpellier.....	3½
La Foux.....	3½		

98 p. 196 l.

(a) PONT SAINT ESPRIT, a town on the right bank of the Rhône, over which there is a bridge, remarkable as the only one of stone between this place and the mouth, the others being of boats. This bridge, the passage of which is denied to loaded carriages, was commenced in 1805, and built from the produce of offerings which were made then at a small oratory dedicated to Saint Esprit. It is 420 toises in length, and is composed of 26 arches. This place trades in wine, oil, and silk. Population, 4,500.

(b) BAGNOLS, a small town on the Cèze, in which river gold-dust is found. It has silk-mills, manufactories of serges, ferrets, and artificial flowers, a very beautiful square, and a dock. Population, 4,800.

(c) NÎMES, chief place of Gard, an ancient, large, and flourishing town, situated in a delightful and fertile

plain. It is probable that it was founded, as well as Marseille, by the Phocians of Ionia. Some inscriptions, found among the ruins of ancient buildings, prove, that the Romans had sent colonies here, that it had been governed by consuls and decemvirs, and had, like Rome, ediles, a senate, decurions, and a questor. There are several monuments of antiquity, the principal of which is the amphitheatre, one of the finest in the world. It is of an elliptical form; its greatest breadth is 67 toises three feet, and its least 52 toises five feet; the whole is built of stone. There are remains of the tower of Magne, 13 toises in height, which was built of free-stone, in the form of a septagon.

The beautiful fountain, which had been destroyed in the barbarous ages, has been re-established, and magnificently decorated. The building, called *la Maison Carrée*, on account of its form, is a superb Roman antiquity, supposed to have been a Corinthian temple, erected in honour of Caius and Lucius, the sons of Agrippa. Nîmes has also some fine modern buildings, a lyceum, called the *lycée du Gard*, a cabinet of natural history and of antiques, a public library, a royal court, an exchange, an academy, beautiful promenades, and a theatre. The manufactures of this place are, silks of various kinds, silk and cotton-coloured handkerchiefs, in imitation of those of Madras, woollen stuffs and silk stockings, particularly cheap. It has dye-houses and manufactories for coarse cottons, and trades in muslins, wines, brandies, drugs, and spices.

The Fountain of Nîmes. This fountain has always been celebrated. The Romans being struck with its beauty, built a magnificent temple on its borders; the remains of which may still be seen in its environs. Its source is situated in one of the calcareous hills which surround Nîmes. Its diameter is 12 toises, and its depth nearly four. The water issues from its centre, and often with considerable ebullition; a calcareous gravel covers the bottom of it, and its banks are adorned with numerous plants. The chain of hills in which it is situated abounds with grottos and cavities, which extend more than six

miles, and communicate with each other. After long rains the fountain increases, and in a few hours becomes a river of considerable size.

About four leagues north of Nimes is the *Pont du Gard*, which was built by a Roman colony, to convey water from one mountain to another. This aqueduct is 174 feet high, and 728 long, and is composed of three rows of arches, one above another; the lower row is three arches, the middle row eleven arches, and the upper row thirty-five.

Fairs. 16th August, and 29th September.

Inns. Le Louvre, le Luxembourg. Pop. 40,000.

(d) LUNEL, a small town, trades in excellent muscadel wines, dry sweetmeats, muscadel raisins, madder-root, and aniseed. It manufactures silk stockings, spirits of wine, and brandies. The canal of this town, which is connected with the Rhone, the Mediterranean, and the canal of the two seas, renders the town very commercial. The merchandise of Upper Languedoc and Bordeaux are brought here in exchange for that of the northern part of France.

Fairs. 31st May, and 25th August.

Inns. Le Palais Royal, and le Grand Soleil.

(e) MONTPELLIER, a city near the river Lez, on the Merdanson, which crosses it by several subterranean canals. This place is not very ancient; in the tenth century it was only a small village; it was increased from the ruins of Maguelone, the bishoprick of which was transferred here. Its remarkable buildings and curiosities are, the church of St. Pierre, the exchange, the citadel, the school of medicine, the palace, formerly belonging to the archbishop, the hall of anatomy, and the anatomical figures, in wax, of the celebrated Fontana, the government-house, the theatre, the concert hall, the place de Peyrou, the aqueduct, and the fine harbour, whence may be seen, in a clear day, on the left, the Mediterranean sea, and on the right, the mountains of Roussillon, as well as the Pyrenees. Amongst the literary and useful establishments are, the college of physicians, in considerable repute, the French lyceum,

the observatory, the institute, or athenæum, the museum, and the botanic garden, in which is interred Narcissa, the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Young, to whom a monument has been erected. The garden of plants was the first of the kind established in Europe. The articles of trade and manufactures are wines, the principal produce of the country, brandy, oil of vitriol, wool, blankets, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, coarse cottons, flannels, liquenrs, which is the most important part of their trade, scents, and perfumes. The best pomatum in France is to be procured at this place, and at Grasse, in Provence. Great quantities of verdigris are made here, about 2,000 quintals per year.

A variety of cypress trees, known under the appellation of *arbre de Montpellier*, gave name to this place. There is still to be seen a very fine tree of this kind at the *mas de Limaçon*. In the language of the country, *mas* signifies a country house. The *mas de Montserrier*, *Laverune*, *la Piscine*, and *le Clos*, are very agreeably situated, though verdure is rarely seen, and soon loses its freshness; but the roads are bordered with jessamines and pomegranates. At Montpellier, the almond tree is called the *tree of folly* because it blossoms too soon; and the jujub tree, the *tree of wisdom*, because it only blossoms when the weather is warm. The climate of this place is extremely mild and temperate. The autumn is particularly beautiful, but the variation of the weather occasions many rheumatic disorders, and strangers should not change their dress too hastily. *La bise* and *le marin*, or the winds from the north-east, and from the sea, affect the nerves very much. The *marin* spreads a dampness, which extends even to the beds, in such a degree, that it is necessary to warm them. Near Montpellier is found that singular insect called the Mason spider, which it is said is to be seen at no other place. Invalids who have visited this place, give rather an unfavourable description of its boasted advantages, indeed the variation of the weather is too frequent to ensure a speedy restoration to health. The necessaries of life may be procured on very moderate terms here, and fruit is cheap and plentiful, the wine of

Provence is also very cheap, but all other wines are quite as dear, as in Paris. The town itself is not favourable for pedestrians, the streets being narrow and badly paved. The vineyards present a very pleasing and novel appearance to strangers, the grape vines grow in the style of our gooseberry trees, and not much higher, the stem is sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the fruit without any other support. They are carefully dressed at stated periods, and produce great abundance for all the purposes required by the inhabitants. Pop. 33,000.

Fairs. 2d November, and 9th April.

Inns. Le Cheval Blanc, l'Hôtel de Midi, le Petit Paris, and le Luxembourg.

Coffee-Houses. Le Pavillon Chinois, le Café Militaire, le Café Indien, and Frascati.

The following places in the environs, are worthy of observation: the mineral waters of Balaruc, to the south of Montpellier; the island of Maguelone, in the deserted and ruined cathedral of which, is shown the tomb of Pierre de Provence, of the beautiful Maguelone, and of their child; the port of Cette, five leagues from Montpellier, the road to which leads through a delightful country; and Frontignan, renowned for its muscadel wines; near it is the hermitage, from which is a fine view. The situation of Cette presents a coup d'œil extremely picturesque. France is indebted to the celebrated Vernet for a picture of it, engravings of which are to be found every where. In the months of January and February the harbour is crowded with vessels. The tower of the pilots, from which there is a fine view of the sea, the great bridge, and the citadel, are worthy the attention of the stranger. Price of a voiture to Cette, including the return, is twenty-four livres, and six to the coachman.

Diligences pass every day from Montpellier to Cette, three livres each place. At Cette begins the canal of the South, or of Languedoc. By this canal, and the Garonne, merchandise is conveyed as far as Bordeaux; and by the Rhone, the Saone, and the canal of Briare,

to Paris. *See No. 11.* Cette has salt works producing excellent salt.

Ions. La grande Galion, and la Souche.

Ganges, ten leagues N. N. W. of Montpellier, merits the traveller's attention, on account of its manufactures for silk stockings. The Baume des Demoiselles is a curious grotto, three-fourths of a league from Ganges, near St. Bausile, in a wood, which surmounts the rock of Thaurac. It is twenty feet in diameter, and thirty deep. The entrance is covered with trees, plants, and vines. The descent is difficult and dangerous.

No. 114.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MORTEFONTAINE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Le Bourget	3	Mortefontaine*	3
Louvres*	3		
			4½ p. 9 l.

No. 115.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO MOULINS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ALLIER, THROUGH NEVERS.

From Paris to Moulins (*see No. 8.*)..... 35½ p. 71 l.

No. 116.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO NAMUR, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SAMBRE ET MEUSE, THROUGH LAON AND GIVET.

From Paris to Namur (*see No. 9.*)..... 38 p. 77 l.

No. 117.—ROUTES FROM PARIS TO NANCY, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MEURTHE. FIRST ROUTE THROUGH BAR SUR ORNAIN.

From Paris to Nancy (*see No. 65.*)..... 42½ p. 84½ l.

**SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH PROVINS, GRANGES, BRIENNE,
JOINVILLE, AND TOUL.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Provins (<i>see No. 34.</i>) ..	22	Dommartin le Saint	
Nogent sur Seine*	4	Père*	3½
Pont sur Seine.....	2	Joinville*	5½
Granges	3	Saudron.....\...	4
Mery	3	Hondelaincourt	3
(a) Arcis sur Aube.....	4½	Vaucouleurs*	4
Coclois	4	Toul*	5
Brienne*	4	Velaine	3
Tremilly.....	5	Nancy*	3

40½ p. 81½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Dommartin to Colombé les Deux Eglises..... 6

From Brienne to Bar sur Aube* 5

(a) **ARCIS SUR AUBE**, a town which carries on a considerable trade in salt meat, and has manufactories of hosiery and soap.

**No. 118.—ROUTES FROM PARIS TO NANTES, PRINCIPAL
TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LOIRE INFERIEURE.
FIRST ROUTE, THROUGH LE MANS AND ANGERS.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Angers (<i>see No. 15.</i>)..	73½	(a) Ancenis	3
Saint Georges	4½	Tertre	3
Chantocé	2	Mauves	3
Varades	3	(b) Nantes	3

47½ p. 95½ l.

(a) **ANCENIS**, a town, trades in wines, corn, iron, and timber.

(b) **NANTES**, on the right bank of the Loire, at its confluence with the Erdre and the Sevre, is one of the richest, most considerable, and commercial towns in France. A great number of privateers are sent every

year from this place to the French colonies. It has many institutions for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, such as the public library, the royal college, a museum, a cabinet of natural history, the school of anatomy and surgery, the society of agriculture, of commerce, and of arts, the garden of plants, the school of hydrography, &c. There is a rope manufactory, which, employs about 1,200 persons. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the cathedral, the townhouse, the palace of the prefect, the theatre, the exchange, the hall, the column 70 feet high, and the promenades. The castle is large: the different quarters of the town are connected together by twelve bridges, most of which are handsome.

This place has four considerable faubourgs, as well peopled as the town; that of la Fosse, which is the richest and largest, is inhabited by the most opulent merchants. From the quay is a magnificent view of the Loire, which is covered with vessels of every description, and interspersed with numerous small islands. On its banks are several public promenades; amongst which, the Cour des Etats is particularly distinguished. The scenery around is very extensive, and highly picturesque. It was at Nantes that Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict in favour of the Protestants, the repeal of which, by Louis XIV., was so detrimental to the commerce and population of France. It has manufactories of printed calicoes, cottons, dimities, ticking, serges, blankets, linens, leather, iron instruments, liqueurs, china, white wax, and glass bottles; it has also a cotton-mill and sugar-houses. Nantes produces coals and wood, and exports to different foreign countries the productions of France. It trades with India, Africa, and the American colonies, and carries on the cod fishery at Newfoundland and Cape Breton. Merchant vessels of 1,000 tons, corvettes, and other ships of war, are built at this place. Population, 75,000.

Fairs. 3d February, 25th May, 16th July, 2d September, 11th October, and 1st December.

Messageries. Every day for Paris, M. Robiée, di-

factor. Grandandon and Mahen for Rennes every other day, for all Bretagne and Normandie. Silladière for Bordeaux every other day. Madame veuve Mouillé for Paris, and road by Mans, every other day. For Macheoul and Paimbœuf, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday. At Pelirom, for les Sables and Bourbon Vendée, once a week.

Public Baths. Jourdain, isle Feydeau, and Steiner on the Loire.

Furnished Hotels. L'hotel de France, l'hotel des Etrangers, l'hotel du Cheval Blanc, l'hotel Robin, and l'hotel Solende.

Inns. La Croix Verte, la Pelican, and la Maison Blanche.

Coffee Houses. Café de Foi, Café Bioret, Café de la Comedie, and Café du Concert.

Indret, two leagues W. of Nantes, is the timber magazine of the government. In the island of Indret is one of the most beautiful cannon foundries in Europe; and opposite the island, on the coasts of Basse Indre, frigates and vessels of an inferior description are built for government.

In the environs of Nantes, the traveller should visit the *Plauteau de la Salle Verte*, a name given to a block of granite, which contains the fœtid quartz. This stone is grey, and almost transparent, and when rubbed, emits a disagreeable smell; if warmed in the fire, it loses its scent, becomes white, and increases in weight.

SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH ORLEANS, TOURS, AND ANGERS.

From Paris to Angers (<i>see No. 15.</i>)	86
Angers to Nantes (<i>see No. 118.</i>)	21½
<hr/>	
59½ p. 107½ l.	

No. 119.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO NARBONNE THROUGH ORLEANS AND TOULOUSE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Carcassonne (<i>see</i>		Moux	3
No. 57).....	293	Cruscades	4
Barbeyrac	4	(a) Narbonne	4
		<hr/>	
		109 p. 218 l.	

(a) NARBONNE, a town situated on a canal, which the Romans made from the river Aude to the sea, near to the lake of la Ronbine, which once formed a harbour, but which has been a long time useless, in consequence of the withdrawing of the sea. In this town may be seen the remains of several Roman buildings, and in the cathedral is the decayed tomb of Philippe le Hardi. Narbonne contains more antique inscriptions than any other town of the Gauls. The nave or organ of the cathedral, and the promenade, are worthy of notice. It trades in corn, and in its environs are procured large quantities of olives, and excellent honey, known under the name of *miel de Narbonne*. It has manufactories for cloths, strong leather, and hosiery. Between Narbonne and Beziers, on the road to Montpellier, the road is cut through to the extent of 120 toises, to give a passage to the canal of Languedoc. The effect produced by such an extraordinary work is sublime. Numerous steps at each end, enable the traveller to examine it with great attention. This town has a board of trade, and produces wine, oil, brandy, spirits of wine, verdigris, and silk. Population, 9,086.

Fair, 7th August.

Inns. L'Hotel de la Daurade, and l'Hotel de France.

No. 120.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO NEVERS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NIEVRE, THROUGH FONTAINEBLEAU.

From Paris to Nevers (*see* No. 8.)..... 20½ p. 57½ l.

**No. 121.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO NICE, PRINCIPAL TOWN
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ALPES MARITIMES,
THROUGH LYON AND AIX.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Aix (<i>see No. 6, 7, and</i>		Lestrelles.....	4
8.)	190½	Cannes.....	6
Le Muy (<i>see No. 72.</i>)..	25½	(b) Antibes	4
(a) Fréjus.....	4	(c) Nice.....	8

124 p. 248 l.

(a) **FREJUS**, a small town on the Reyran. Remains of its ancient splendour are still to be seen; an arch of a Roman gate, built by Julius Cæsar, and the ruins of an aqueduct, of an antique temple, of an amphitheatre, and of a pharos, &c. It trades in leather and soap, and was the birth-place of Agricola, father-in-law of the Emperor Tacitus. It was at Fréjus that Buonaparte landed on his return from Egypt, and at Cannes, near this place, when he returned from Elba. Amethysts crystals, and red and white jaspers, are found in its vicinity.

(b) **ANTIBES**, a town with a small harbour on the Mediterranean. From the western bulwark is a very pretty view of the town, the sea, &c. At this place are the remains of a Roman theatre, and a great number of orange trees are grown here. The history of the man in an iron mask, has given celebrity to the château de Sainte Marguerite, a small island in the neighbourhood of Antibes. Along the sea-coast are charming promenades. This town distinguished itself in 1815, by shutting its gates against Buonaparte. It trades in salt fish, excellent fruit, and oil of olives.

(c) **NICE**, on the Mediterranean, has an harbour defended by a castle, which is built on a steep rock. The principal objects of curiosity are, the church of Santa Reparata, the ascent to the rampart, the ruins and antiquities of Cimier, Cemenalium, at the distance of three-fourths of a league on a fine hill; the ruins of a temple, not far from the *bastide* of Ferreri, and of the abbey of Saint Pont; the harbour of Villefranche,

half a league from Nice, the road for ships is one of the finest in Europe, 500 vessels can anchor in it; the lighthouse, and the fort of Montalben. In the environs of Nice, are three soap manufactories, one silk-mill, ten cotton mills, one manufactory of tobacco, two of paper, and 100 oil-mills.

The promenades of this town are, the terrace on the sea-shore, whence in a clear day the mountains of Corsica may be seen; the promenade of olive trees, the *bastides* or small country-houses, painted different colours, which cover the hills; the road to Var is also a favourite walk, either on account of the prospects which it commands, or the pleasure of walking through a delightful forest, which extends from Var to within a league of Nice. The climate of Nice is considered preferable to that of Montpellier, for the restoration of health, notwithstanding the boasted qualities of the latter. Population, 19,475.

Inns. Le Dauphin, la Poste, and Hotel de York.

NO. 122.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO NIMEGUE, THROUGH AIX LA CHAPELLE AND GUELDRES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Aix la Chapelle (<i>see</i>		(a) Crevelt	4
No. 9.)	103½	Gueuldres*	6
Juliers*	6	(b) Cleves	8
Furth	6	Nimègue (<i>foreign post</i>)	6
Neuss	4		

71½ p. 143½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Neuss to Dusseldorf 5

FROM CLEVES TO NEUSS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Xanten	8	Neuss	8
Hochstras	6		

11 p. 22 l.

(a) CREVELT, a town which owes its splendour and riches to the protestant refugees, who came here and established manufactories in the sixteenth century. There is one of silk only, which occupies from 4 to 5,000 persons. Its other manufactures are, satins, damasks, serges, shalloons of St. Maur, all kinds of stuffs, linens, table linen, dimities, muslins, ribands, velvets, handkerchiefs, fringes, sewing silks, cloths, serges, soap, tobacco, and vinegar. Population, 7,443.

(b) CLEVES, a large and handsome town, has manufactories for silks, cloths, and linens. On the most elevated part is a tower which the inhabitants pretend was built 300 years before the birth of Christ. From the top of this tower may be seen twenty-four towns.

NO. 123.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO NIORT, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DEUX SEVRES, THROUGH TOURS AND POITIERS.

From Paris to Niort (*see No. 78*) 53½ p. 107 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM NIORT TO LA ROCHELLE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Mauzé	6	Dampierre	3
La Laigne	2	(a) La Rochelle	2
Nouaillé	3½		
			8½ p. 16½ l.

(a) LA ROCHELLE, a town with an harbour on the ocean. It is handsome and well built, many of the houses are supported by arcades and porticos, and the square of the château is one of the finest in France. The harbour is safe and convenient. Rochelle has an episcopal see, a board of trade, a mint, a theatre, an exchange, and an agricultural society. The islands of

Oleron, Ré, Aix, Bronages, and Marenne, may be seen from the promenade du Mail at a single view. At Rochelle may be seen the remains of the famous mole made under the direction of Richelieu. The taking of Rochelle, in 1628, cost upwards of thirty millions. The mall is advantageously situated. The inhabitants of the Isle of Ré, three leagues from Rochelle, are famous for making a very pleasant liquor, called *anissette*. From the top of the tower of Baleine is a prospect which extends eight or ten leagues. A number of lights reflected in a glass dome, form, during the night, a globe of fire, which serves as a lighthouse. This town has glass-houses and manufactories for refining sugar, and for making china. The Place d'Armes is used as a promenade. It produces wine, brandy, salt, hemp, corn, and mustard. Reaumur was born at Rochelle. Population, 18,000.

Fairs. 1st January, and 1st July.

Inns. Hotel des Ambassadeurs, Hotel des Princes, and Hotel des Trois Chandeliers.

Coffee-Houses. Café de la Comedie, and Café Militaire.

No. 124.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO NIMES, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GARD, THROUGH LYON.

From Paris to Nimes (*see No. 113.*)..... 91½ p. 182½ l.

No. 125.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO ORLEANS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LOIRET.

From Paris to Orléans (*see No. 4.*)..... 14½ p. 29 l.

NO. 126.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO PAU, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE BASSES PYRENEES, THROUGH ORLEANS, LIMOGES, AND BOURDEAUX.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Bordeaux (<i>see No. 40</i>)	152	(a) Aire	5
Langon (<i>see No. 5.</i>) ..	13	Tourniquet	5
Roquefort (<i>see No. 35.</i>)	18	Navailles	3
Villeneuve de Marsan	4	(b) Pau	2½
		<hr/>	
		101½ p. 203½ l.	

(a) AIRE, a small town at the foot of a hill, above which is the Mas d'Acric. It was formerly a considerable town, where Alaric, king of the Goths, resided.

(b) PAU, on the river called the Gave de Pau, which is re-united to the Gave d'Oleron. This town is of a tolerable size, and well built, but without walls or gates. Henry IV. was born here in 1553. It trades in wines of Jurançon, excellent hams, called Bayonne, cloths, linsens, table-cloths, blankets, hosiery, and linen handkerchiefs, of a superior quality, called *mouchoirs de Bearn*. It has a manufactory for spinning wool. Population, 8,585.

NO. 127.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO PERIGUEUX, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DORDOGNE, THROUGH ORLEANS AND LIMOGES.

From Paris to Perigueux (*see No. 40.*)..... 120½ p.

No. 128.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO PERPIGNAN, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PYRENEES ORIENTALES, THROUGH ORLEANS, TOULOUSE AND NARBONNE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Narbonne (<i>see No. 119.</i>)	218	Fitou	4
(a) Sijean	5	(b) Salces	2
		(c) Perpignan	4
		<hr/>	
		116½ p. 233 l.	

CUMMUNICATIONS FROM PERPIGNAN TO PORT VENDRES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Elne.....	3	(e) Port Vendres.....	2
(d) Collioure.....	3	<hr/>	
		4 p. 8 l.	

FROM PERPIGNAN TO LA JONQUIERE.

Boulon	5
La Jonquière (<i>foreign post</i>)	3
<hr/>	
4 p. 8 l.	

(a) **SIJEAN**, a small town which has salt marshes.

(b) **SALCES**, a small town with a considerable fort, constructed by Charles V., opposite to that of Leucate. A little farther are the remains of the ancient Saluda, which took its name from the salt waters of a fountain which run into a neighbouring lake. It is at Salces that the excellent wine, known under the name of Macabeau, is made.

(c) **PERPIGNAN**, on the right bank of the Tet. It has a mint, letter Q. The principal church is a fine building, but wants a portal. The Hotel de Ville deserves notice. This town is situated in a country which pro-

duces good wines. It is built partly in a plain, and partly on a hill, defended by a citadel which overlooks it. The greater part of its inhabitants have no water to drink, but from wells and cisterns; but the rich people have it conveyed from a fountain out of the town, which is in a place so low that it cannot be obtained without a pump. The manufactures of this place are, cloths, stuffs, laces, and iron of all qualities. In its vicinity are produced the excellent muscadel wines of Rivesaltes, white wines, wines of Macabeau, of Grenache, and of Malvoisie. The breeding of silkworms is much encouraged here. Population, 11,100.

Fairs. 15th January, and 11th November.

Inn. Hotel des Ambassadeurs.

(d) **COLLIOURE**, a town on the sea-shore, near which is a mineral spring. The coast, as far as the Cape of Bearn, presents perpendicular banks of schist.

(e) **PORT VENDRES**, a small place, which trades in wine.

**No. 129.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO PLOMBIERES.
FIRST ROUTE, THROUGH DOMREMY AND EPINAL.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Epinal (<i>see No. 74.</i>) ..	97	(a) Plombières	3
Xertigny	4		
			52 p. 104 l.

COMMUNICATION.

From Plombières to (b) Remiremont..... 4

(a) **PLOMBIERES**, a small town on the Angronne, between two steep mountains. It is famous for its warm mineral waters and baths, which are salutary for ulcers, cholic, inveterate fevers, rheumatism, and inflammations. In its environs are manufactories of cutlery and vellum papers.

(b) REMIREMONT, a town situated at the foot of the Vosges, on the left bank of the Moselle, celebrated for a chapter of nuns, the abbess of which had the title of Princess of Saint Empire. The inhabitants trade in excellent butter and cheese, which takes its name from Gerardmer, a village three leagues distant, where it is made. Medicinal herbs, roots and seeds are gathered on the mountains. It manufactures velvets and thread.

SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH NANCY AND EPIINAL.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
From Paris to Nancy (see No. 66.).....	84½	Epinal to Plombières (see No. 129.)	7
From Nancy to Epinal (see No. 75.).....	17		<hr/> 54½ p. 108½ l.

No. 130.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO POITIERS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE VIENNE.

FIRST ROUTE, THROUGH ORLEANS.

See No. 5..... 44 p. 88 l.

SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH CHARTRES AND TOURS.

From Paris to Tours (see No. 18.)	58½
From Tours to Poitiers (see No. 5.).....	30
	<hr/> 44½ p. 88½ l.

No. 131.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO PORENTRUY, THROUGH TROYES AND BELFORT.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Belfort (see No. 34.)..	102½	(a) Porentruy	3
Delle	4		<hr/> 54½ p. 108½ l.

(a) **PORENTUUY**, a town on the river Hallen, with a château which is the residence of the bishop. Excellent earthenware is made here, and it has manufactures of gloves and stockings.

No. 132.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO PRIVAS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARDECHE, THROUGH LYON AND VALENCE.

From Paris to Valence (*see No. 6.*) 72 p. 144 l.

Curiosities in the department of Ardèche. These are numerous, and deserve the traveller's attention; the following are the principal:

The rocks of Ruoms. Ruoms is a market-town, four and a half leagues from Barjac, on the left bank of the Ardèche, in the Vivarais. In its environs is an enormous mass of rocks, of all sizes and all shapes, heaped together in the greatest disorder; whilst at a short distance may be seen numerous other rocks, remarkable for their regular form and disposition.

The fall of the Ardèche. The Ardèche is the principal river which falls into the Rhone. It is formed by thirty-six rivulets, which unite in the Vivarais. Most of them form cascades in falling from the mountains; but they are all surpassed in beauty by the fall of the Ardèche, which descends perpendicularly a height of twenty toises from a lofty rock. The traveller may proceed without danger between the rock and the column of water.

The bridge of Arc. In order to form an idea of this wonder of nature, one must conceive two lofty mountains, one on the right, the other on the left bank of the Ardèche; these constitute the foundation for a natural bridge, formed of a single rock which is ninety feet above the level of the river. Its breadth is one hundred and sixty-three feet.

The grotto of Valon, abounding with stalactites of various forms.

The gulf of the Goule, situated in a valley of the mountains of Usége. The surrounding mountains, which form the basin of the Goule, are seven or eight leagues in circumference: the most elevated is fifty toises above the gulf into which the waters fall, and about one hundred and seventeen above the level of the Ardèche. After forming numerous cataracts, the waters of the Goule issue through several subterranean canals near the bridge of Arc, and fall into the Ardèche.

The crater of St. Leger. The mountain of St. Leger forms part of a chain which was formerly volcanic. The crater of St. Leger is a circular enclosure, formed by granitic rocks, disposed in the shape of an amphitheatre: the interior consists of cultivated plains, and sheets of warm and cold mineral waters.

The mountain Tanurgues, which is separated from the Mediterranean by large valleys. The Loire and the Borne flow through these valleys, forming numerous frightful precipices, one of which is called, *Precipice du bout du Monde*.

No. 133.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO PUY, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HAUTE LOIRE, THROUGH NEVERS, MOULINS, AND CLERMONT.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Clermont (<i>see No. 64.</i>)	93½	Lempde	2
Vaire	3½	(a) Brioude	3
Coude	2	Saint Georges d'Aurat..	5
Issoire*	2	Coupladon	6½
Saint Germain Lambron	2	(b) Le Puy	3½

61½ p. 123 l.

(a) **BRIOUDE**, a town on the left bank of the Allier, has manufactories of cloths, linens, black laces, threads, and silks. It has also cotton and paper mills.

Inns. Kept by Peladan and Pradier.

(b) **LE PUY**, on the mountain Anis, near the Borne and the Loire. This town is built in the form of an amphitheatre; its cathedral is a large and beautiful Gothic edifice. Its manufactures are laces, blankets, stuffs, linens, china, and pins. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the theatre, the promenade, called Breteuil, two hundred toises from the town, and the rock of St. Michel, which is ascended by two hundred and twenty-two steps cut in it. Near this rock is a small ancient temple, in good preservation, supposed to have been erected to Diana. On the west of the town are the ruins of the château of Polignac, and a short distance from them, the remains of a temple of Apollo. Population, 12,000.

Inns. Kept by Berjæt and Marcelin.

The principal curiosities worthy of notice in the department of Haute Loire are, *The Basaltic Balls*, near Pradelles, seven leagues from Puy, and the *Natural Temple*, at a short distance from Gondet and from the mountain of Masclaux.

NO. 134.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO QUIMPER, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE FINISTERE, THROUGH ALENÇON AND RENNES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Mayenne (<i>see No. 46</i>)..	61	Ploermel.....	6
Ernée	6	(c) Josselin	3
La Pellerine	2	Lominé	6
(a) Fougères	3	(d) Baud	4
(b) Saint Aubin du Cormier	4	(e) Hennebion	5
Liffré	2	Quimperlé	5
Rennes*	4	Rosporden	6
Mordelles	4	(f) Quimper	5
Plehan	5		

66½ p. 131 l.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Landevant to (g) Port Louis.....	4½
Hennebon to (h) Lorient	3
Hennebon to Port Louis*	3
Lorient to Quimperlé	5

(a) **FOUGERES.** This town is pleasantly situated on a beautiful hill, at the foot of which runs the small river Nanson, which falls into the Cousnon, half a league from this place. It manufactures ribands, flannels, linens, leather, hats and sailcloth. It has a glasshouse, paper mills, and mineral springs. It was taken by the English in 1448, and this event produced a war, the result of which was the recapture of Normandy. Population, 7,300.

(b) **SAINT AUBIN DU CORMIER.** This small town, which was formerly very strong, is celebrated for the battle gained the 28th July, 1488, by Viscount Tremouille, over the Britons and duke of Orleans (afterwards Louis XII.) who was made prisoner. It has a manufactory of earthenware.

(c) **JOSSELIN,** a town, has manufactories of cloths, and a fountain of mineral waters.

(d) **BAUD,** in the environs of which curious metallic stones are found.

(e) **HENNEBON,** a small town on the Blavet, trades in seeds, tobacco, honey, iron, sardinas, white soap, and porcelain. The locks on the Blavet, in order to render it navigable, are worthy of notice.

Inns. Le Lion d'Or, and le Dauphin.

(f) **QUIMPER,** or **QUIMPER-CORENTIN,** a town situated at the confluence of the Odet and the Benaudet, produces corn, wood, cattle, paper, and china. It was the native place of L. Hardouin, a learned Jesuit, and of Freron, a celebrated literary character. Population, 6,600.

The natural curiosities of Penmark, three leagues from Quimper, and of the coast of Plougastel, four leagues from Brest, the grottoes of Crozon, the gulf of Belargenet, on the coast of Brignau, and the Bains de Diane, are worthy of notice.

(g) **PORT LOUIS**, or **PORT DE LA LIBERTE**, is a town situated at the mouth of the river Blavet. It was built by order of Louis XIII., from the ruins of the town of Blavet. It trades in sardinias, eels, and congars.

(h) **LORIENT**, a new town, (the foundations having been begun about 1720,) is situated at the bottom of a small bay, near the month of the river Scorff. It has excellent fortifications, and is very commercial. It is the mart of the French East-India Company, and here they fit out their fleets. In its environs is found beautiful granite. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the harbour, the warehouses, the beautiful theatre, and the promenades at the place d'armes, foot of the tower, quays, place royale, and place de la comédie, Population, 19,922.

Inns. Hotel du Commerce, des Etrangers, and la Cheval Blanc.

No. 135.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO RENNES, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ILE ET VILAINE, THROUGH ALENÇON.

From Paris to Rennes (*see No. 46.*) 44½ p. 88½ l.

No. 136.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO REIMS, THROUGH SOISSONS.

From Paris to Reims (*see No. 108.*) 19½ p. 38½ l.

No. 137.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO ROCHEFORT, THROUGH POITIERS AND NIORT.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Niort (<i>see No. 78.</i>) ..	107	(a) Surgères	3
Mauzé	6	(b) Rochefort	7
			61½ p. 123 l.

(a) **SURGERES**, a small town, trades in horses, oxen, and sheep. It has seven mineral fountains.

(b) **ROCHEFORT**, on the Charente, with a convenient harbour, defended at the entrance of the river by many forts. This beautiful and regular town was built, in 1664, by Louis XIV. It has a dock-yard, large magazines for the equipment of ships of war, an arsenal, a place d'armes in the centre of the town, beautiful promenades, and a magnificent hospital. The harbour for merchantmen is above the town; it is large enough to admit vessels of 800 tons, with the whole of their cargoes. Vessels are fitted out from this place for the cod-fisheries of Newfoundland, and for the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon. It has manufactories of sailcloth and stuffs, and trades in wine, brandy, salt, and corn. Population, 17,000.

Fairs. 4th March, 11th July, and 11th November.

Inns. Le Bacha, la Coquille d'Or, la Grace de Dieu, and la Ville de la Rochelle.

**No. 138.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO LA ROCHELLE
THROUGH POITIERS AND NIORT.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Niort (<i>see</i> No. 78.) ..	107	Nouaillé	3½
Mauze	6	Dampierre	3
La Laigne	2	La Rochelle*	2
			<hr/>
			61½ p. 123½ l.

**No. 139.—ROUTES FROM PARIS TO ROUEN, PRINCIPAL
TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE INFERIEURE.**

<i>First Route, through Pontoise (see</i> No. 88.)	31½
<i>Second Route, through St. Germain (see</i> No. 89.) ..	34½

COMMUNICATION FROM ROUEN TO DIEPPE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Cambres	4	Osmonville.....	3
Tostes	3	(a) Dieppe.....	4
		<hr/>	
		7 p. 141.	

(a) **DIEPPE**, a large, handsome, and rich town, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the Arques: its houses are well built, and its streets well laid out. It has a good harbour, two piers, and an old castle. The principal business of the inhabitants consists in catching and salting herrings, mackerel, and cod. They manufacture all kinds of work in ivory, bone, and horn, laces, linens, tickings, coarse cottons, tobacco-pipes, and soap; they also refine sugar. The coasts of England may be seen from the tower of the parish church of St. Jacques. During peace it is one of the principal stations for the packet-boats, which go to and from Brighton. The chief objects worthy of notice are, the docks; the sea-baths, lately established; the moles; the castle, and the harbour, which is capable of containing 200 vessels, from 60 to 400 tons, and as many fishing boats. The battle of Arques, in which Henry IV. conquered the duke of Mayenne, took place close to the walls of this town: and, according to some historians, it was from Dieppe that William, duke of Normandy, embarked for England. This town was often taken and retaken, in the wars between the English and French, from the reign of Philip till 1195. In 1694, it was entirely destroyed by the bombardment of the English and Dutch; but was afterwards rebuilt by Louis XIV. It was the birth-place of the celebrated admiral Duquesne, of Martinière, a geographer, and of Pacquet, a physician. Population, 19,000.

Fairs. 16th August and 30th November.

Inns. Hotel de Londres, on the harbour; le petit Hotel de Paris; l'Hotel de Rouen, and Hotel d'Angleterre, kept by an Englishman.

No. 140.—ROUTES FROM PARIS TO SAINTES, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CHARENTE INFÉRIEURE, THROUGH POITIERS AND ROCHEFORT.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Rochefort (<i>see No. 137.</i>)	123	Saint Porchaire.....	3
Saint Hypollite.....	3	(a) Saintes.....	4

66½ p. 1331.

(a) SAINTES, on an eminence near the left bank of the Charente. The streets are narrow, and the houses badly built. It preserves some vestiges of its ancient splendour; such as the remains of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch of white marble, which is to be seen on the bridge over the Charente. It has beautiful promenades, and a theatre. Its environs produce annually 8,000 tons of red wine, and 10,000 of white; these are made into brandy, and spirits of wine of an excellent quality.

This place has manufactories of stuffs, flannels, serges, dimities, druggets, hosiery, porcelain, china, crucibles of freestone, and other articles of a similar kind.

Fairs. 26th April, and 1st Monday in every month except May.

Inns. L'Hotel de France, and la Cloche.

No. 141.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO SAINT BRIEUX, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CÔTES DU NORD, THROUGH ALENÇON AND RENNES.

From Paris to Saint Briex (*see No. 46.*).... 57½ p. 114½ l.

No. 142.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO SAINT LÔ, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LA MANCHE, THROUGH EVREUX AND CAEN.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Caen (<i>see No. 51.</i>)	55	Vaubadon	3
Bretteville	3	(b) Saint Lô.....	5
(a) Bayeux	4		

35 p. 70 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM SAINT LÔ TO CHERBOURG.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Le Desert	3	(d) Valognes	4
(c) Carentan	3½	(e) Cherbourg	5
Sainte Mère Eglise	3		

9½ p. 18½ l.

FROM SAINT LÔ TO COUTANCES.

La Fosse	3
(f) Coutances	4

3½ p. 7 l.

(a) **BAYEUX**, a very ancient town on the Aure, has manufactories of linens, serges, worsted stockings, cloths, cotton, velvet, laces, black and white silk, and thread of every kind. Its dyes are very good. Population, 10,000.

Fairs. 25th June, 14th September, 18th October, 3d November, and 6th December.

Inns. Le Luxembourg, le Grand Hotel, and l'Ecu d'Or.

(b) **SAINT LÔ**, a town on the Dives, carries on a considerable trade in salt butter, fowls, cider, horses, and cattle. Its manufactures are woollen stuffs, cloths, fine serges, shalloons, linens, ferret, laces, and leather. It has a theatre, and a bridge.

Fairs. 25th January, 28th April, 22d July, 22d September, and 29th November.

Inn. Le Grand Soleil.

(c) **CARENTAN**, a town on the left bank of the Douve, has manufactories for spinning cotton and wool of all qualities. It trades in corn, cider, hemp, flax, honey, butter, fish, cattle, and horses.

(d) **VALOGNES**, a town, has manufactories for linens, cloths, gloves, paper, spinning wool, and cotton, and one for porcelain.

(e) **CHERBOURG**, a town and seaport on the Channel. Its road, which is one of the best in France, is capable of containing 500 vessels; and its harbour, which was improved by Napoleon, is one of the strongest and safest in Europe. The manufactures are linens, cloths, and glass. It is famous for the naval engagement which took place near it in 1693. Cherbourg has a board of trade, public baths, beautiful promenades, and a theatre.

Inns. Hotel d'Angleterre, Hotel du Grave Turc, la Barque, and l'Hotel de Rance.

Coffee Houses. Café de Paris, Café du Port, Café Granché, Café de l'Amitié, and Café de la Marine. Population, 14,000.

(f) **COUTANCES**, a town on the right bank of the Souse. Its cathedral is one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in Europe. It carries on a large trade in cattle, particularly in excellent horses. Its manufactures consist of fine linens, table cloths, tickings, druggats, and laces. Population, 8,507.

No. 143.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO SOISSONS, THROUGH VILLERS COTTERETS.

From Paris to Soissons (*see* No. 9.) 12½ p. 251

COMMUNICATION FROM SOISSONS TO CHATEAU THIERY.

Quincy le Château.....	5
Château Thiéry.....	4½

44p. 992

**No. 144.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO SPA, THROUGH
GIVET, NAMUR, AND LIEGE.**

Liège (<i>see No. 9.</i>)	93
(a) Spa	11
<hr/>	
52 p. 104 l.	

COMMUNICATION,

From Spa to Battice..... 7

(a) SPA, a town noted for its mineral waters. The inhabitants manufacture all kinds of ornamental, japanned, and wooden articles; also square toilets, containing every convenience, at various prices, from three to sixty louis; also cases of instruments, together with beautiful articles of turned ivory.

**No. 145.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO STRASBOURG, PRIN-
CIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE BAS
RHIN. FIRST ROUTE THROUGH CHALONS AND METZ.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Metz (<i>see No. 65.</i>)	78½	Heming	5
La Horgne	3	(b) Sarrebourg.....	2
Solgne	2½	Hommartin	2
Delme	3	Phalsbourg*	2
(a) Chateau Salins	3	Saverne*	3
Moyenvic*	2	Marlenheim	4½
La Bourdonnaye	4	(c) Strasbourg	4½
		<hr/>	
		59½ p. 119½ l.	

COMMUNICATIONS FROM SAVERNE TO SCHELESTAT.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Marlenheim	4½	Schelestat*	5
(d) Obernheim.....	4	<hr/>	
		6½ p. 13½ l.	

(a) CHATEAU SALINS, a small town on the right bank of the little Seille, has two springs of salt water, which produce from 112,000 to 115,000 quintals of salt per annum. It trades in saffron and hosiery.

(b) SARREBOURG, a town on the Sarre, which becomes navigable for boats at this place. This town carries on a large trade in wool, and has manufactories for linen, for china of every description, particularly that known under the name of *manufacture de Nidervillers*, and it has also several glasshouses. The paper made at the manufactory of Abervillers is considered to be very good.

(c) STRASBOURG, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong town, agreeably situated on the river Ill, which runs through it, half a league before it falls into the Rhine. Its remarkable buildings and principal curiosities are, the cathedral, or the Munster, whose Gothic architecture is admired by connoisseurs; its tower is 549 feet high, and is ascended by 635 steps; it is only surpassed in height by the large pyramid of Egypt; from the top of it is a fine prospect; the church called the Mitre, on one of the towers of which is a telegraph, which communicates with Paris; the church of Saint Thomas, where is to be seen the mausoleum of marshal Saxe, the *chef-d'œuvre* of Pigale, and the tombstone of Schœpflin; the arsenal and cannon foundry, the imperial palace, the public magazine, the foundling hospital, the citizens' hospital, the observatory, the ancient town house, the citadel, built in the form of a pentagon, by marshal Vauban, in 1682; the monuments of generals Desaix and Kleber, the great and little bridge, and the imperial bridge of the Rhine. Strasbourg has two telegraphs, one communicating with Paris, the other with Bâle. Its manufactures consist of gold articles, excellent liqueurs, musical instruments, cloths, blankets, fustians, cottons, linens, table-cloths, tapestry de Bergame, knit stockings, works in imitation of enamel, paper, cards, fur skins, saffron, bayonets, sack and sail-cloth, china, braziers, cordage, chamois leather, and ironmongery. Two fairs are held at Strasbourg, and it

is famous for seeds, tobacco, potherbs, and onions. The public amusements are, the French comedy, the German comedy, and the concert hall. The collections and cabinets are, the library of the protestant academy, held at the new temple, which is opened on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the museum of antiquities of Schoepflin; two others of physic and natural history, being the collections of the professors Ehrmann and Herman; and one of mechanism. The literary and useful institutions are, the protestant academy, the lyceum of the department, the school of medicine, the former school of surgery, the free school, the school in the grand military hospital, the board of trade, the society of arts and sciences, the anatomical amphitheatre, the botanical garden, which is enriched by many plants from the gardens of Oberbronn and Bouxweiler, formerly belonging to the princes of Hohenlohe and Darmstadt; and the observatory. The promenades are, le Broglie in the town, the island of Robert or Ruprechtsau, at a little distance from the town, the plain of Hohenliuden, formerly Contades, and the environs of the canal of Brusche. This place, formerly an imperial town, surrendered by capitulation to Louis XIV. in 1681: it has seven gates. Its streets are handsome, and most of its houses well built. There are several wooden bridges over the Ill. The great street, that of the fishmarket, and that of the shambles, are broad and well laid out. The fish caught in the Rhine, the Ill, and the Brusche, are, sturgeon, sometimes weighing 300 pounds, salmon, shadfish of a fine flavour, lampreys, the beautiful crawfish of the Ill, and the trouts and graylings of the Brusche. This town is a bishop's see. In its environs is Kehl, which was formerly fortified, and which had a bridge, but was rased to the ground in 1801.

Fairs. 25th June, 18th and 26th December.

Inns. Hotel de l'Esprit, Hotel de la Fleur, la Ville de Lyon, la Maison Rouge, le Poêle des Vignerons, and la Hache.

Coffee Houses. L'Hotel du Miroir; Café Adam; Café Colmago, and Café Durstein.

(d) OBERNHEIM, a town on the Ergens, has a manufactory for copperplates.

SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH CHALONS AND NANCY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Nancy (<i>see No. 66.</i>) ..	84½	(a) Blamont	4
Domballe	4	Heming	4
Lunéville*	3	Strasbourg (<i>see No. 145</i>)	18½
Bénaménil	3½		
			60½ p. 121½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM NANCY TO HOUDELAINCOURT.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Velaine	3	Vancouleurs*	5
Toul*	3	Houdelaincourt	4
			7½ p. 15 l.

FROM TOUL TO PONT A MOUSSON.

Rosières en Haye	4
(b) Pont à Mousson	4
	4 p. 8 l.

FROM NANCY TO LIGNY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Rosières en Haye	5	Saint Aubin	3
Beaumont*	4	Ligny	2
(c) Commercy	4		
			9 p. 18 l.

(a) BLAMONT, a small town on the Vezouze, has manufactories of china and glasshouses in its vicinity, as well as mineral waters.

(b) PONT A MOUSSON, a large and beautiful town on the Moselle, derives its name from the mountain of Mousson, at the foot of which it is situated, and from a

bridge which connected it with the fortress formerly situated on this coast. It trades in corn, wine, and brandy, and has manufactories of hosiery and leather, one for cloths, and one for spinning cotton and wool.

(c) **COMMERCEY**, a small town on the left bank of the Meuse. The canal runs under the walls of the town, and of the magnificent castle. It has iron-works, paper-mills, and manufactories of violins. It trades in corn, wine, and wood.

No. 146.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO TARBES, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HAUTES-PYRENEES, THROUGH LIMOGES AND AUCH.

From Paris to Tarbes (*see No. 31.*) 218½

No. 147.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO TOULON. FIRST ROUTE THROUGH MELUN, LYON, AND AIX.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Aix (<i>see No. 6.</i>).....	196½	Le Beausset*	4
Cuges	9½	Toulon	4

107½ p. 214 l.

2D ROUTE, THROUGH FONTAINEBLEAU, LYON, AND AIX.

From Paris to Aix (*see No. 7.*)..... 197½
 Aix to Toulon (*see No. 147.*) 17½

107½ p. 215 l.

3D ROUTE, THROUGH NEVERS AND MOULINS.

From Paris to Aix (*see No. 8.*) 197½
 Aix to Toulon (*see No. 147.*) 17½

107½ p. 215 l.

4TH ROUTE, THROUGH TROYES, DIJON, AND LYON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
From Paris to Mâcon (see No. 43.)	107½	From Aix to Toulon (see No. 147.)	17½
From Mâcon to Aix (see No. 6.)	96		
			110½ p. 211 l.

COMMUNICATION FROM TOULON TO LUC.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) Solliers	4	Le-Luc*	4
(b) Pignan	5		
			6½ p. 13 l.

(a) SOLLIERS, a village, has a paper-mill, and a soap manufactory.

(b) PIGNAN, a small town, at which are several mills for flattening copper, milling cloth, and making paper.

No. 148.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO TOULOUSE, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DÉPARTEMENT OF THE HAUTE GARONNE, THROUGH LIMOGES AND MONTAUBAN.

From Paris to Toulouse (see No. 11) 180

90 p. 150 l.

No. 149.—ROUTES FROM PARIS TO TOURS, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DÉPARTEMENT OF THE INDRE ET LOIRE. FIRST ROUTE THROUGH ORLÉANS.

(See No. 5) 56

2D ROUTE, THROUGH CHARTRES AND VENDÔME.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Chartres (see No. 17.) ..	21½	Vendôme*	3
La Bérardière	4	Neuve Saint-Amand... 3½	
Bonneval	4	Château Renaud*	3½
Châteaudun	4	Monnoye	4
Gloye*	3	Tours*	4
Percey	4		
			29½ p. 52½ l.

NO. 150.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO TREVES, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SARRE. FIRST ROUTE, THROUGH CHALONS AND LUXEMBOURG.

From Paris to Trèves (*see No. 65.*)..... 47½ p. 95½ l.

SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH RHEIMS AND MEZIERES.

From Paris to Luxembourg (*see No. 97.*)..... 95½

Luxembourg to Trèves (*see No. 201.*)..... 19

52½ p. 105½ l.

NO. 151.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO TROYES, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AUBE, THROUGH PROVINS.

From Paris to Troyes (*see No. 34.*) 19½ p. 39 l.

NO. 152.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO TULLE, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CORREZE THROUGH ORLEANS AND LIMOGES.

From Paris to Tulle (*see No. 24.*) 60½ p. 120½ l.

NO. 153.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO TURIN, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PO, THROUGH LYON AND CHAMBERY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Chambéry (<i>see No. 60.</i>) 145		Bramans	2
(a) Montmeillan	4	(d) Laus le Bourg	4
Maltaverne.....	3	(e) Mont Cenis.....	3
(b) Aiguebelle	3	La Novalaise.....	4½
(c) Epierre	3	(f) Suze.....	3
La Chambre	3	Saint Georgio.....	3
Saint Jean de Maurienne	3	Saint Antonin	2
Saint Michel	4	Avillane	3
Saint André	4	Rivoli	3
Villaroudin.....	3	Turin*	3½

103 p. 206 l.

(a) **MONTMEILLAN**, a town, with a fortress on a rock; it is composed of two small streets, and its position is rendered very favourable for defence as well as prospect, by the union of four valleys, connected by four groups of mountains.

(b) **AIGUEBELLE**, a small town on the left bank of the Isère, containing 7 or 800 inhabitants, most of them in easy circumstances, and some of them rich. It has a post-office, and several inns. In the environs are tan-yards and foundries.

(c) **EPIERRE**, a village, which has iron-works.

(d) **LANE LE BOURG** is a market-town, at the foot of Mont Cenis, which has a post-office, and some tolerable inns.

(e) **MONT CENIS** has in its environs the establishments of Creusot, the finest in Europe: they are divided into three distinct parts; the working of the coal-mines, the foundry, and the manufacture of crystals. The celebrated mountain of Cenis is 1,444 fathoms above the level of the sea.

(f) **SUZE**, a town on the little Doire. The triumphal arch in the gardens of the castle, is the only one in Lombardy. The marble called *vert de Suze*, comes from the quarry of Fossemagne. From the valley of Suze may be seen the Roche Melon, the highest mountain in this part of the Alps; from which Milan, and almost the whole of Lombardy, may be viewed. It has manufactories of silk and chamois leather.

NO. 154.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO VALENCE, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DROME, THROUGH MELUN, AUXERRE, AND LYON.

From Paris to Valence (*see No. 6.*)72 p. 1441.

**No. 155.—ROUTES FROM PARIS TO VALENCIENNES;
FIRST ROUTE, THROUGH SAINT QUENTIN.**

From Paris to Valenciennes (*see No. 19.*) 26½ p. 53 l.

SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH SAINT QUENTIN AND LANDRECIES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
St. Quentin (<i>see No. 19.</i>)	35½	(a) Landrecies	4
Sequehart	2	(b) Le Quesnoy	3
Maraye	3	Valenciennes	4
Cateau Cambresis.....	2		

26½ p. 53½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Landrecies to Avesnes*	4½
From Landrecies to Maubenge*	6

FROM VALENCIENNES TO LAON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Le Quesnoy*	4	La Herie.....	2
Landrecies*	3	Crécy*.....	3
Etreux-Landerna	4	Laon*	3
(c) Guise	3		

11 p. 22 l.

(a) **LANDRECIES**, a strong town near the source of the Sambre, is celebrated for the sieges it has sustained; it was taken by Louis XIV. in 1655, by the Austrians in 1793, and by the Allies in 1815. This place carries on a considerable trade in cheese, and in cattle, which are fed in the surrounding meadows. In its environs are mines of pit-coal.

Inn. L'Ecu.

(b) **LE QUESNOY**, a small town with an old castle, is situated in a large plain. It trades in wood, iron, horses, cattle, beautiful flax, which is produced in the neighbourhood, and copper utensils. The Austrians took possession of it in 1793, and the Allies in 1815.

Inn. Hotel St. Martin.

(c) **GUISE**, a small town, defended by a very strong

castle, is celebrated for having given title to one of the branches of the family of Lorraine, frequently mentioned in the French history. It is famous for its manufactories of hats, gloves, leather, hosiery, and linen cloth. In its environs is a fountain of water, which facilitates digestion, and purifies the blood.

No. 156.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO VANNES, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MORBIHAN, THROUGH ALENÇON AND RENNES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Ploermel (<i>see No. 134</i>).	97	Pont Guillemet	4
Le Roc Saint André....	2	(a) Vannes	4½

53½ p. 107½ l.

(a) **VANNES**, a town situated on the Marle, in an excellent commercial position, two leagues from the sea, with which it has a communication by the small lake of Morbihan. It has an episcopal see, an agricultural society, a board of trade, a very pretty mall, and a harbour, supplied from two small rivers, which is capable of admitting large vessels. It manufactures cloths and laces, and trades in corn, iron rods, sardinias, eels, salt, hemp, cider, honey, and butter. The promenades are at the harbour and at the warren. Near this place are the celebrated stones *debout de Carnac*, remarkable Celtic monuments, ranged in five rows, to the number of four thousand. Population, 10,000.

Fairs. Once a month.

Inns. Le Dauphin, le Lion d'Or, and l'Hotel de France.

No. 157.—ROUTE FROM PARIS TO VESOUL, PRINCIPAL TOWN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HAUTE SAONE, THROUGH TROYES AND CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY.

From Paris to Vesoul (*see No. 34*).....43½ p. 87 l.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

ITINERARY

OF

FRANCE AND BELGIUM,

&c. &c.

SECOND PART,

*Containing Routes which form the Communications
between the chief Places of the Departments and
other principal Towns.*

No. 158.—ROUTE FROM ABBEVILLE TO HAVRE, THROUGH DIEPPE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Valines	4	(b) Cany	5
(a) Eu.....	4	Fécamp*.....	5
Tocqueville.....	3	Goderville	3
Dieppe*	4	Epouville	3
Le Bourg-d'Un	4	Le Havre	4

19½ p. 39 l.

(a) EU, a small town on the Bresle, with a very celebrated college. Its manufactures are linen cloth, sail-cloth, laces, like those of Valenciennes, green soap, ironmongery, and locks. It has considerable cotton-mills.

(b) CANY, a small town on the left bank of the Dur-dan. There are from 20 to 25 oil-mills in its environs, the products of which form a principal part of its trade. It has manufactories for coarse cloths.

No. 159.—ROUTE FROM AGEN TO AUCH.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Port de Leyrac.....	2	Mont Astruc	4
Astafort	3	Auch*	4
(a) Lectoure	4		

8½ p. 17 l.

(a) LECTOURE is a very ancient town on a mountain, the foot of which is watered by the river Gers.—Many inscriptions have been discovered here, the greater part made under the reign of Gordien III. It has tan-yards, and manufactories for coarse cottons, shalloons, serges, and cloth. From the bastion (one of its squares) there is a delightful prospect; in the foreground are rich pasturages, through which winds the river Gers; their extent is limited by a beautiful forest, above which rise numerous charming hills covered with vineyards, houses, towns, and villages; in the distance, the view is bounded by the tops of the Pyrenees, whose majestic appearance seems to unite heaven and earth.

No. 160.—ROUTE FROM AIX (BOUCHES DU RHÔNE) TO PERPIGNAN.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Saint Cannat	4	Gigean.....	2
Le Pont National.....	4	Méze	3
Orgon	4	(c) Pézenas	4½
(a) Saint Remy	4	La Begude de Jordy ..	2½
(b) Tarascon	4	(d) Beziers	3½
Carbussot	4	Nissan	2½
Nîmes*	3	Narbonne*	4
Uchaut.....	3½	Sijean*	5
Lupel*.....	3½	Fitou	4
Colombières	2½	Salces*	2
Montpellier*	3½	Perpignan*.....	4
Fabrégues	3		

40½ p. 8½ l.

(a) SAINT REMY. This small town is well situated, and has a promenade, in the form of a boulevard, which

surrounds it. It is the birth-place of the celebrated astrologer Nostradamus, and of the abbé Expilly, a geographer.

Near St. Remy may be seen a Roman monument. This curious vestige of antiquity consists of a triumphal arch, and a mausoleum, situated on a ridge a quarter of a league south of the town: there is a good road to them.

The first is a single arch, on each side of which are two fluted columns, with groups of figures representing captives. This monument has been covered with stonework, in order to preserve it.

The mausoleum, placed in the middle of the triumphal arch, is the best preserved antiquity, and is likewise one of the finest specimens of the kind either in France or Italy. Three parts, placed one above another, compose it, and it is fifty feet high above the square base, composed of large freestones, on which it is erected.

The first part is square, like the base on which it rests, but rather smaller, and ornamented on each side with a relievo, the figures of which are as large as life; on the north side is a combat of cavalry; on the west, a combat of infantry; on the south, a field of battle after an action; and on the east, the triumph of the conquerors.

The second part is composed of a square building, a little smaller than the first, on each side of which are arches. Four fluted columns, with Corinthian chapiters, occupy the four corners of it.

The third part is a rotunda, composed of ten fluted Corinthian columns, resting on a round base, and supporting a circular entablature, on which is a small cupola of a parabolic form.

It is supposed that a town once stood near this monument, as coins, urns, medals, and engraved stones, are often dug up in the vicinity.

The cabinet of M. Lagoy, one of the most respectable inhabitants of St. Remy, is worthy of observation, on account of its rich collection of drawings, some of which are originals by Raphael and Michael Angelo.

(b) **TARASCON**, a town, remarkable for its situation on the left bank of the Rhone, opposite to the town of Beaucaire, and for its ancient château, formerly the residence of the Counts de Provence: it is commonly called the *Château du Roi René*. This château is in very good preservation; and although transformed into a prison, is one of the principal ornaments of the town. It is built of freestone, fortified in the Gothic style, and surmounted by a platform, from which there is a beautiful view of the Rhone. In the church of *Sainte Marthe* is the beautiful marble tomb of this saint, who is represented sleeping. In this church, likewise, is a grotesque figure of a dragon, called *la Tarasque*. In its environs are produced wines, corn, brandy, silk, &c.; and it has manufactories for starch, woollen stuffs, which have a good sale, caps, and serges. At this place is a house called *les Redoubts*, in which more than two hundred people reside, who are employed in constructing boats for the conveyance of salt from Provence to *Lyonnais*. Population, 12,000.

Three leagues from Tarascon, on the left bank of the Rhone, is the town of **ARLES**, which well deserves a visit from the traveller who is fond of antiquities, although its narrow deserted streets, and old ill-built houses, are far from denoting its ancient splendour. It was the residence of a Roman prefect, and the metropolis of the Gauls. The church of *St. Honorat*, the town-house, the archbishop's house, the convent of *Miséricorde*, and several private houses, have a great number of inscriptions, relieves, fragments, columns, &c.

The best preserved monuments of antiquity are, 1st. an amphitheatre, the steps of which are destroyed, and the arena filled with rubbish.—2d. In the garden of *Miséricorde*, the remains of a theatre, consisting of two columns of veined marble, and five arches, two of which only are entire; the other three have been formed into what is called the *Tour de Rotland*.—3d. In the abbey of *St. Suaire*, the remains of a considerable building, consisting of fragments of columns and cornices, and a beautiful Mosaic pavement.—4th. In private houses on

the banks of the Rhone, near St. Jean, are columns of granite and white marble, large stones, and leaden pipes, supposed to be the ruins of the palace of Constantine.—5th. An obelisk of ancient granite, which ornaments the square of the town-house, the only monument of the kind in France. It was a single piece, but was broken into two by a fall; it is about 50 feet high, and 5 in diameter at the base.

The town-house is a beautiful modern building, constructed from the designs of Mansard: the porch is grand, and its roof is much admired. Under the porticos of this porch, and on the landing-places of the staircase, are the different specimens of antiquity preserved in this house. There is a mile-stone with a trunk on it, which formerly marked the first mile from Arles to Marseille, and a copy in plaster of the Venus found in this town in 1684, and which was given by the inhabitants to Louis XIV. The original was restored by Girardon, placed in the gallery of Versailles, and afterwards removed to the museum of the Louvre, under the name of Venus d'Arles.

In a field near the town, called the Champs Elysées, may be seen a great number of tombs, sarcophaguses, and inscriptions. The cathedral is a Gothic edifice, the portal of which is crowded with statues and sculptures.

Arles is famous for its sausages, and it trades in corn, wine, oil, and all sorts of fruit. It was the birth-place of Morand and Patrat, dramatic authors; of Balechou, an engraver; and of Saverien, an engineer. Population, 18,000.

On the right bank of the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, is BEAUCAIRE, celebrated for its fair, the largest in Europe, which commences on the 22d July, and finishes on the 29th. Business to the amount of 40 or 50 millions is executed at this fair.

Director of Coaches, Griwet. During the fair, coaches set out every day from Lyons to Beaucaire, and three times a week the rest of the year. Population, 8,000.

(c) PEZENAS, a town pleasantly situated at the mouth

of the Peine, carries on a great trade in wines of an excellent quality, brandy, almonds, oil of olives, dried raisins and figs, capers, alum, copperas, cream of tartar, linens, handkerchiefs, wool, and cloths of every description. It has manufactories of linens, cotton handkerchiefs, soap, verdigris, stockings, and hats. It has an exchange, a board of trade, a theatre, and charming promenades.

Fairs. Monday after 21st May, and Monday after St. Martin.

Furnished Hotels. Les Trois Pigeons, and le Tapis Vert.

Inns. Le Lion d'Or, le Chapeau Rouge, and l'Hotel de la Paix.

Coffee-Houses. Café National, Café Royal, and Café du Commerce.

Three leagues and a half from Pezenas, is the village of GABIAN, near which is a spring producing abundance of rock oil. This oil is thick, and of a red brown colour; it always floats on the top of the water with which it comes out of the rock, and has a strong and disagreeable smell like bitumen: when some of it is thrown into common water, it displays the most beautiful colours that can be imagined; or when lighted, the smoke from it will inflame at five feet high. The water of this spring is clear and transparent, and smells of the rock oil, which renders it an excellent mineral water, which is frequently employed with success in curing burns and wounds.

(d) BEZIERS. This town is surrounded by beautiful meadows, and is pleasantly situated on a hill, which is on the Canal du Midi, near the Orbe, three leagues from the sea. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the remains of an amphitheatre, the nine locks at the harbour of the canal, the promenades, and the mountain through which the canal passes, a league from Beziers. Its productions consist of corn, wine, almonds, wool, silk, iron, oil of olives, and dried and preserved fruits. It has a board of trade, and manufactories of brandy, spirits of wine, cloths, and silk stockings. It is the

birth-place of Riquet, who formed the canal of Languedoc, and of P. Vanieré, a learned Jesuit. Population, 14,800.

Fairs. 20th February, and 9th August.

Furnished Hotels. La Croix Blanche, and les Balances.

Inns. Les Trois Mulets, and le Cheval Blanc.

Coffee Houses. Café du Commerce, and Café de la Durelle.

Five leagues east from Beziers, and one league from the Mediterranean, is the town of Agde, on the left bank of the Herault: it has a board of trade, and an exchange. The situation of this town renders it the general depôt for all the productions of nature and art, which constitutes the trade carried on between the inhabitants of the west and those of the south of France. It is by the harbour of Agde that the departments of Aude, Haute Garonne, Gers, Lot, Lot et Garonne, Tarn et Garonne, &c., supply the Catalogne, and the departments on the shores of the Mediterranean, with corn and flour. It is by this harbour, also, that the states of Genoa and Tuscany provide themselves with wine, and are enabled to send oil of olives, fruits, and rice to the western departments of France. The commerce is so extensive, that about 1,200 vessels leave the harbour of Agde every year. Agde supplies the whole of the department of Herault, and part of that of Gard, with fresh fish. It has docks, and manufactories for soap, verdigris, and brandy. Population, 7,500.

Fair. 9th August.

Inns. Notre Dame, le Lion d'Or, and l'Hotel du Cheval Blanc.

The celebrated *Canal Royal du Midi*, anciently called Canal du Languedoc, commences north-west of Toulouse. This canal was undertaken in 1666, and finished in 1681, after the plans and under the direction of Riquet. It forms a communication between the ocean and the Mediterranean. It begins at the Garonne, above Toulouse, the walls of which it washes; takes a direction from north to south-east, passes to Montgiscard, enters

the department of Aude, which it crosses from west to east, waters Castelnaudary, runs almost parallel with the Aude, waters Tresbes, passes through the department of Herault from east to west, by Beziers and Villeneuve, and finally enters the lake of Thau near the Mediterranean, a short distance from Agde.

No. 161.—ROUTE FROM ALENÇON TO CAEN.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) Séz 5		Falaise* 5	
(b) La Grande-Mortrée.... 2		Langannerie 4	
Argentan* 2½		Caen* 5	

12½ p. 24½ l.

(a) SÉZ, a town, in an agreeable and fertile country. The cathedral is very beautiful. The principal manufacture is knit stockings, and it has also manufactories for lace, point lace, and dimities.

(b) LA GRANDE MORTREE is a small town, where there are manufactories of linen.

No. 162.—ROUTE FROM ALENÇON TO CHARTRES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Neufchâtel..... 3½		La Loupe 5	
(a) Mamers 2½		Courville 4½	
Belesme* 4		Chartres* 4½	
Regnolard 4			

14 p. 28 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM COURVILLE TO NOGENT LE ROTROU.

La Loupe.....	4½
Nogent le Rotrou	5

42½ p. 24½ l.

(a) **MAMERS**, a town on the Dive, has a considerable manufactory of sailcloth, and several for worsted stockings.

No. 163.—ROUTE FROM ALENÇON TO EVREUX.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Sées*	5	Lire	4
Nonant	3	(a) Conches	4
Sainte-Goburge	4	Evreux*	4
L'Aigle*	4		

14 p. 431.

COMMUNICATION.

From Nonant to Argentan* 5

FROM CONCHES TO NONANCOURT.

Damville	5
(b) Nonancourt	3

4 p. 31.

(a) **CONCHES**, a small town on the left bank of the Iton, has forges as well as iron mines. It manufactures coarse cottons, and trades in iron and nails.

(b) **NONANCOURT**, a town on the Avre, has manufactories for papers, leather, and cards.

No. 164.—ROUTE FROM ALENÇON TO TOURS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
La Hutte	3	(b) Beaulieu	5
(a) Beaumont	2	(c) Château du Loir	5
La Baroche	4	La Roue	5
Mama*	3	Tours*	5

16 p. 321.

(a) **BEAUMONT** is a small town on the left bank of the *Sarte*. Large herds of cattle are bred here, which form a considerable trade. It has manufactories of linens, serges, and stuffs.

(b) **ECOMMOY** is a small town which trades in lime, and has manufactories for coarse linen.

(c) **CHATEAU DU LOIR**, a small town at the confluence of the *Ive* and the *Loir*, carries on a large trade in very good claret and white wine, corn, fruit, fowls, and game. It has manufactories for linens, napkins, and paper, and is celebrated for the siege of seven years, which it sustained against Hubert, called *Eveille Chine*, count of *Maine*.

No. 165.—ROUTE FROM AMIENS TO LAON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) Moreuil	5	Jaulay	5
(b) Montdidier	4	Soissons*	5
Cavilly	4	Vairain	4
Compiègne*	5	Laon*	4

18 p. 361

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Montdidier {	to Saint Just	4
	to Bretenil* {	5
	to Roye*	4
	to Wavigny	4
	to Gouruay sur Aronde	5

FROM SAINT QUENTIN TO AVESNES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Origny	4	La Capele	3
Gules*	3	Avesnes*	4
L'Echelle	3		

8½ p. 171

From Gules to Marle

5

FROM LA FERE TO GUISE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Cerisy	3	Guise*	3
Origny	4		
			<u>6 p. 12 L.</u>

FROM LA FERE TO NOYON.

(c) Chauny	3
Noyon*	4
	<u>7½ p. 7 L.</u>

From Chauny to Ham

FROM PERONNE TO SAINT QUENTIN.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Beauvoir	4	Saint Quentin*	2
Roupy	2		
			<u>4 p. 2 L.</u>

From Beauvoir to Saint Quentin

FROM PERONNE TO LILLE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Sailly	3	Lens	4½
Hervillers	4	Carvin	3
Arras*	4	Lille*	4½
			<u>11½ p. 22 L.</u>

FROM ARRAS TO DOUAY.

Cavrelles	2½
Douai*	4
	<u>6½ p. 6½ L.</u>

(a) MOREUIL is a small town on the Avre, which has manufactories of stockings and pins.

(b) **MONTDIDIER** is a small town trading in grain of every kind, stockings, fowls, butter, and flour. It manufactures hosiery, linens, white wax, nails, and paper. It has a cotton mill.

(c) **CHAUNY**, a small town, which trades in gunpowder and soap, and has glass-houses, potteries, bleaching-yards, and several mills.

No. 166.—ROUTE FROM AMIENS TO ROUEN.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) Quevauvillers	4	La Boissière	3
Poix	2	Le Vert Galant	3
(b) Aumale	4	Rouen*	4
Neufchâtel*	6		

18 p. 28 l.

COMMUNICATION.

From Vert Galant to Cambres 3

FROM ROUEN TO FORGES

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Le Vert Galant	4	Forges*	4
(c) Bachy	3		

5½ p. 11 l.

(a) **QUEVAUVILLERS** has a manufactory for galloons and ribands.

(b) **AUMALE**, a small town on the Bresle. Its manufactures are worsted stockings, hosiery, excellent serges, like those of London, called galmaces, and common serges, on which they print in different patterns and colours. It has tanyards which produce good leather.

No. 167.—ROUTE FROM AMIENS TO DUNKERQUE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Talmas	4	Aire*	3
Doullens*	3½	Hazebronnck	3½
Frevent	4	Cassel*	3
(a) Saint Pol	3	Bergues*	5
Pernes	3	Dunkerque	2
Lillers*	3		

18½ p. 37 l.

(a) SAINT POL, a small town, has mineral waters, and manufactories of oil, dimitties, and nankeen. Near this place is Agincourt, a village rendered famous by the victory which the English obtained over the French, in 1415.

No. 168.—ROUTE FROM ANGERS TO ROUEN, THROUGH LE MANS AND ALENÇON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Mans (see No. 15.)	23	Verneuse	4
La Bazoché	3	(a) Chambray	2½
Beaumont sur Sarthe* ..	4	(b) Bernay	2½
La Hutte	2	Brionne	4
Alençon*	3	Bourg Theronde	4
Sées*	5	Moulineaux	3
Nonant*	3	Rouen*	4
Gacé	4		

35½ p. 17 l.

COMMUNICATION FROM ROUEN TO HONFLEUR.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Moulineaux	4	Pont Audemer*	5
Bourg Achard	3	(c) Honfleur	5

8½ p. 17 l.

(a) CHAMBRAY, a small town on the left bank of the Charentonne, has two forges, and the foundry called Laferrière.

(b) BERNAY, a small town, has two manufactories for linens, which have considerable sale, and it manufactures

coarse cottons, flannels, woollen stuffs, and rattens. It has more than 400 looms in its environs, as well as bleaching-yards, paper-mills, glass-houses, and three dye-houses. It has also a theatre, and beautiful promenades in the valley Charentonne.

Inns. L'Equerre, le Cheval Blanc, and le Lion d'Or.

(c) HONFLEUR, a town and seaport, situated on the left bank of the Seine, near its mouth. It has manufactories of hosiery and ironmongery, and one of copperas and oil of vitriol. It fits out vessels for the cod-fisheries, and carries on a considerable trade with the maritime powers of Europe, and the United States of America. Mackerel and herrings are salted at this place, and ships are built there. The promenades are at the Côte de Grâce, on the sea-shore, and the cours d'Orleans.

Passage-boats set out every day from Honfleur to Havre, which is four leagues distant.

Fairs. 17th July, and 25th November.

Inns. Le Cheval Blanc, la Poste, l'Hotel d'Orleans, and la Victoire.

No. 169.—ROUTE FROM ANVERS TO LUXEMBOURG, THROUGH BRUXELLES AND NAMUR.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Matines*	5½	(a) Marche	5
Bruxelles*	5½	Bellevue	4½
Genappe*	7	Flamisolz	3
Sombref	4	Malmaison	4½
Namur*	5	Attert	4½
Vivier l'Anneau	3	Steinfort	4
Emptine	3	Luxembourg*	4

31½ p. 62½ l.

(a) MARCHE, a town on the rivulet called Marchette, has forges, flatting-mills, and manufactories for making wire.

No. 170.—ROUTE FROM ARRAS TO DUNKERQUE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Lens	4	Saint Omer*	4
Béthune*	4	Cassel*	5
Lillers*	3	Bergues*	5
Aire*	3	Dunkerque*	2

15 p. 30 l.

COMMUNICATION FROM ARRAS TO HESDIN, THROUGH SAINT POL.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Tinques	5½	Hesdin*	5
Saint Pol*	3		

6½ p. 13½ l.

No. 171.—ROUTE FROM BALE TO LUXEMBOURG, THROUGH EPINAL, NANCY, AND METZ.

<i>Names of the Relays</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Bourg Libre*	2	Nancy (<i>see No. 75.</i>) ..	16
(a) Sierentz	3½	Belleville	4
(b) Mulhausen	5	Pont à Mousson*	3
Aspach	4½	Voisage	3
Orbey	4½	Metz	4
Saint Maurice	3½	Mondelange	4
La Roche	3½	Thionville*	3
Remiremont*	3	Prisange	4
Pouxoux	3	Luxembourg*	3½
Epinal*	3		

40 p. 80 l.

COMMUNICATION.From Mondelange to (c) Fontoy

(a) **SIERENTZ** has a manufactory for printed calicoes, and one for china.

(b) **MULHAUSEN**, a town in an island formed by the Ill, has several manufactories of coarse cloth and woollen druggets. There are also manufactories for worsted

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and silk stockings, cottons, printed calicoes, beautiful morocco, and paper-hangings. It has excellent tanneries, and dye-houses, and its environs, produce corn, wine, and fruits.

Inns. La Couronne, le Sauvage, and l'Aigle. Population, 9,000.

(c) FONTROY manufactures coarse cloths.

No. 172.—ROUTE FROM BALE TO NINEGUE, THROUGH STRASBOURG, COBLENTZ, AND GUELDRES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Bourg Libre*	2	Worms	4
Groskemps	3	Oppenheim*	6
Bautzenheim	4	Mayence*	4
Pessenheim	2½	Bingen*	6
Neuf Brisack	3	Sallershut	4
Marckolsheim*	4	Simmern	4
Friessenheim	4½	Coblentz*	12
Krafft	3	(e) Andernach	4
Strasbourg*	4	Remagen	6
La Ventezenau	3	(f) Bonn	5
Drusenheim	4	Cologne*	6
Bienheim	4	Dormagen	4
(a) Lauterbourg	4	Neuss	4
(b) Rhinsabern	4	Crevelt*	4
(c) Gemersheim	4	Guedres*	6
(d) Spire	4	Clèves*	
Ogersheim	5	Ninègue (foreign post) 8	

77½ p. 151.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Lauterbourg to Wissembourg 4

FROM ALTKIRCH TO BAUTZENHEIM.

Malhausen*	4½
Bautzenheim	4½

41 p. 91.

(a) LAUTERBOURG, a town on the Lanter, was celebrated for its entrenchments, &c.

(b) RHINZABERN. The road to which, through a large forest, called, Bewald or Bienwald, is very sandy.

(c) GEMERSHEIM, a town at the confluence of the Querich and of the Rhine, is celebrated for the gold found in its environs, from which the florins and ducats of the Rhine have taken their name. The rivers which run through it abound with fish.

(d) SPËRE is a large town on the Rhine. The cathedral, which is a Gothic building, and the tombs of the emperors, are the principal objects of curiosity. This was formerly an imperial town, but has been subdued several times by the French.

(e) ANDERNACH is a town on the Rhine. All its trade is concentrated in its port. In its vicinity are mineral waters, which rival those of Spa.

(f) BONN is a town on the left bank of the Rhine, with a handsome château, which was formerly the residence of the elector of Trèves. Population, 8,833.

**No. 173.—ROUTE FROM BAYONNE TO TARDES,
THROUGH PAU.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Biarritz	4	Artix	5
Peyssorade,	5	Pau*	5
Payoo	4	Bordes d'Expony	4
(a) Orthes	8	Tarbes*	2

16 p. 32 l.

(a) ORTHES, a small town on the Gave de Pau carries on a considerable trade in salting pork, which is sent to Paris. It has dye-houses, and manufactories of woollen stuffs and flannels. Many workmen are employed in making brass, iron, and copper wire. In its environs are slate-quarries, a coal-mine, and a sulphur-mine. Population, 6,738.

**No. 174.—ROUTE FROM BAYONNE TO TOULOUSE,
THROUGH TARRES AND AUCH.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
From Bayonne to Tarbes (<i>see No. 168.</i>)	36	From Auch to Toulouse (<i>see No. 22.</i>)	17
From Tarbes to Auch (<i>see No. 20.</i>)	16½		

34½ p. 000½ l

**No. 175.—ROUTE FROM BESANÇON TO CHALONS,
THROUGH LANGRES.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Recologne.....	4	(c) Vignoris.....	5
Bonboillon	3	Joinville*	5
(a) Gray	3½	Neuville	4
(b) Champlitte.....	5½	Saint Dizier*	4
Longeau	6	Longchamps.....	3
Langres*	3	Vitry sur Marne*.....	4
Vesaignes	4	La Chaussée	4
Chaumont en Bassigny*	4	Châlons*	4

33 p. 56 l

(a) GRAY, a small town on the left bank of the Saône, trades in corn, wines, iron, cabinet-work, and timber: it has manufactories of linens and cottons. There are several iron mines and forges in this place. It has a board of trade, a promenade, called Allée des Capucins; an ancient château, built by the dukes of Burgundy, and a theatre.

Inns. La Ville de Lyon, and le Chapeau Rouge.

(b) CHAMPLITTE, a market-town on the left bank of the Saône, manufactures hats and woollen druggets.

(c) VIGNORIS, a small town, has manufactories of stockings.

No. 176.—ROUTE FROM BESANÇON TO GENEVE, THROUGH SALINS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Buzy	3	Morez*	6
(a) Quingey	3	Saint Cergue	6
(b) Salins	5	Nyon	4
Champagnolle*	6	Genève*	6
La Maison Neuve	3		

 21 p. 42 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM SALINS TO DÔLE, THROUGH ARBOIS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(c) Arbois	4	Dôle*	5
Mont sous Vaudrey ..	4		

 6½ p. 13 l.

FROM SALINS TO DÔLE, THROUGH MOUCHARD.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Mouchard	2	Dôle*	5
Mont sous Vaudrey ..	4		

 5½ p. 11 l.

FROM BESANÇON TO BEAUNE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Saint Witt	4	Seures	3
Orchamps	3	Corberon	3
Dôle*	4	Beaune*	3
Grand Noir	5		

 12½ p. 25 l.

(a) QUINGEY, a small town on the Loue, trades in iron. One league from this place are the famous grottoes of Quingey, more than a quarter of a league in length, and containing thirty-six apartments. Before the visitor

enters, he must provide himself with a torch, and, in passing through these grottos, must take care not to disturb the bats, which abound there; as they would fly in such numbers as to prevent his progress. After taking these precautions, he may admire at his leisure the extraordinary beauties of this grotto, which may be compared to a hall adorned with antiquities and curiosities. There may be seen pavilions, alcoves, cabinets, tables, altars, tombs, statues, trophies, fruits, flowers and Gothic columns, curiously decorated. In some places are niches, singularly ornamented, with organ pipes and pulpits. At the extremity is a lake, 20 feet in diameter, and so deep, that it is said 1,000 fathoms of cord, with two bullets at the end, have not reached the bottom.

(b) **SALINS**, a town between two mountains, on the small river Furiense. It takes its name from some salt springs, the product of which is considerable. It trades in wine, wax, and honey. Population, 8,125.

(c) **ARBOIS** is a town on the Cuisance. It has paper-mills, a mine of nitre, and a manufactory of china. Large quantities of vegetables and flowers are grown there, in which a great trade is carried on, as well as in white wines, for which it is famous. Arbois was the birth-place of Pichegru.

**No. 177.—ROUTE FROM BESANÇON AND METZ,
THROUGH LANGRES AND NANCY.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Langres (<i>see No. 175.</i>)	25	Martigny	3
Montigny	5	(a) Colombey	3
Cleymont	3	Bainville	4
Saint Thiébaud	3	Nancy*	2½
Neuschâteau*	5	Metz (<i>see No. 171.</i>)..	14

34½ p. 68½ l.

COMMUNICATION

From Pont à Mousson to Beaumont*

(a) COLOMBEY, a small town, near which are the remains of an ancient road, made by the Romans.

No. 178.—ROUTE FROM BESANÇON TO SARRE LIBRE, THROUGH VESOUL AND NANCY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Voray.....	3	Nancy (<i>see</i> No. 75.) ..	16
La Maison Neuve	4	Champenoux.....	3
Vesoul*	4	Château Salins*	4
Saulx	3	Dieuzé*	3
Saint Sauveur	3½	Altroff	4
Fougerolles	2½	Saint Avold*	4
Plombières*	3	Uberherrnn.....	4
Xertigny*	3	(a) Sarre Libre	3
Epinal*	4		

25½ p: 71 l.

COMMUNICATION FROM SAINT AVOLD TO SARREBRÜCK.

Forbach*	4½
Sarrebruck*	3

2½ p. 7½ l.

(a) SARRE LIBRE, a strong town on the Sarre, has iron mines; and in its environs are several manufactories for steel, iron, and tin.

No. 179.—ROUTE FROM BORDEAUX TO BAGNERES, THROUGH ROQUEFORT AND PAU.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Pau (<i>see</i> No. 126.) ..	51½	Tarbes*	6
Bordes d'Expouy	4	Bagnères*.....	5

33½ p. 67½ l.

**No. 180.—ROUTE FROM BORDEAUX TO BAREGES,
THROUGH ROQUEFORT AND PAU.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Pau (<i>see</i> No. 126.)	51½	Pierrefitte*	5
Estelles	5½	Barèges	6
Lourdes*	4		

26 p. 72 l.

**No. 181.—ROUTE FROM BORDEAUX TO BREST, THROUGH
SAINTES, NANTES, AND VANNES.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Carbon Blanc	4	(c) Chantonnay	4
Cubzac	2	Saint Fulgent	5
Daxnet	3	(d) Montaigu	4
Fontarabie	2	Aigrefeuille	3
Ragonneau	3	Naintes*	5
Etauliers	2	Temple	5
Saint Aubin	2	La Moere	3
Mirambeau	3	Pont Château	4
Saint Genis	3	La Roche Bernard,...	4
(a) Pons	3	Musillac	4
La Jard	2	Vannes*	6
Saintes*	3	(e) Auray	4
Saint Porchaire	4	Landévant	4
Saint Hypolite	3	Hennebon*	3
Rochefort*	2	Quimperle	5
Passage	4	Rosporden	6
La Rochelle*	4	Quimper*	5
Dampierre	2	(f) Châteaulin	6
(b) Marans	4	Le Faon	4
Moreilles	4	Landerneau*	4½
Saint Hermand	4	Brest	6

79½ p. 153½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Fontarabie to (g) Blaye	2½
From Etauliers to Blaye*	3

(a) PONS is a small town, which has mineral waters. Its productions consist of corn and brandy.

(b) MARANS is a small town, situated in salt marshes, near the confluence of the Vendée and the Sèvre Nior.

taise. It is one of the principal towns in France for corn and flour; and it trades in brandy, hemp, flax, wool, ship-timber, and trefoil. It has been besieged several times. Henry IV. took possession of it in 1588; and the castle was razed in 1638.

Fairs. 1st Tuesday in February, April, June, September, and November.

Inns. Le Coq Hardi, le Grand Bacha.

Coffee-Houses. Café du Commerce, and Café Royal.

(c) **CHANTONNAY** is a small town. In the mountain of la Tabatière, which is near it, is a mine of pit-coal, as well as a mine of copper, and one of stone, used for making mill-stones.

(d) **MONTAIGU**, a town, in the vicinity of which are distilleries for brandy.

(e) **AURAY**, a town situated in the northern part of the Bay of Quiberon, at the confluence of the rivers Auray and Vannes. It is celebrated by the battle which took place the 24th September, 1364, in which Duguesclin was made prisoner. It has a considerable fishery for sardinias, a cotton-mill, and a lace-manufactory. It trades in corn, butter, honey, cloths, linen, and cattle. Near this town is a ci-devant chartreuse.

(f) **CHATEAULIN** is a small town. Great quantities of salmon are caught in the river Anzon, which form the principal article of commerce. It carries on a considerable trade also in slates, iron, and copper, of which there are a great number of mines.

(g) **BLAYE** is a town on the right bank of the Gironde. It is advantageously situated for trade, and its port is much frequented. Vessels for the cod-fisheries are fitted out at this place. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the strong citadel, a theatre, and the tomb of Chérébert, king of France, who died at Blaye in 567.

Fairs. 21st June, 18th October, and 25th November.

Inns. Hotel de l'Union, by Gabeau; and Hotel de l'Empereur, by Martin. German Coffee-house, by V. Antoine.

No. 182.—ROUTE FROM BORDEAUX TO LYON, THROUGH LIMOGES AND CLERMONT.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Limoges (<i>see No. 40.</i>)	55	Clermont*	2
Mazey	3	Pont sur Allier*	3
Saint Leonard	3	Lezoux	3
Sauviat	3	Thiers*	3
Bourganeuf*	3½	Peubru	3
Pontarion	2	Noiretable	3
Charbonnière	3	Saint Thurin	2½
(a) Aubusson	4	Boen*	4
Le Poux	4	Fears	4
La Villeneuve	2½	Fenouilh	5
Saint Avis	3	Duern	3
Pont au Mur	3	La Braly	3
Pont Gibaut	4	Grand Buisson	2½
Les Baraques	3	Lyon*	2½

70½ p. 140½ l.

(a) AUBUSSON, a town on the Creuse, surrounded by rocks and mountains, which have a very picturesque appearance. It has manufactories of tapestry, and of carpets, which resemble those of the Gobelins. These are in great request: they are made of all sizes, of silk, worsted, cotton, and thread. This town has a considerable manufactory of thread.

No. 183.—ROUTE FROM BORDEAUX TO MARSEILLE, THROUGH TOULOUSE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Agen (<i>see No. 5.</i>)	37	Saint Gervasy	2½
Toulouse (<i>see No. 184.</i>)	31	La Foux	2½
Carcassonne (<i>see No. 57.</i>)	23	Avignon	6
Narbonne (<i>see No. 119.</i>)	15	Aix (<i>see No. 6.</i>)	19
Nîmes (<i>see No. 160.</i>)	38	Marseilles (<i>see No. 103.</i>)	3

91 p. 182 l

**No. 184.—ROUTE FROM BORDEAUX TO NICE, THROUGH
TO ULOUSE, MONTPELLIER, AND AIX.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Agen (<i>see No. 5.</i>)....	37	Carcassone (<i>see No. 57.</i>)	23
Montauban (<i>see No. 4.</i>)	19	Narbonne (<i>see No. 119.</i>)	15
Fronton	5	Aix (<i>see No. 160.</i>)	63
Bruyères	4	Nice (<i>see No. 121.</i>) ..	51½
Toulouse*	4		

110½ p. 221½ l.

**No. 185.—ROUTE FROM CAEN TO HAVRE, THROUGH
LA MAILLERAYE.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Moult/	4	Yvetot*	4
Estrées	3½	Aliquerville	3
Lisieux*	4	Bulbec*	2½
Post Audemer*	8	La Botte	3
La Mailleraye	6	Le Havre*	4

21 p. 42 l.

**No. 186.—ROUTE FROM CAEN TO ROUEN, THROUGH
BRIENNE.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Lisieux (<i>see No. 185.</i>)	11½	Bourg Theroude	4
L'hôtellerie	3	Moulineaux	3
Le Marché Neuf	3½	Rouen*	4
Brionne	3		

16 p. 32 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CAEN TO HAVRE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Dives	6	Le Havre (<i>passage by</i>	
Houffeur*	7	<i>sea.</i>)	

6½ p. 13 l.

FROM LISIEUX TO HONFLEUR.

(a) Pont l'Evêque.....	4
Honfleur*	4

4 p. 8 l.

(a) **PONT L'EVEQUE**, a small town on the Touques, trades in cattle, cheese, and butter. Its manufactures are coarse cottons and white soap.

No. 187.—ROUTE FROM CAEN TO VANNES, THROUGH RENNES.

<i>Names of the Relays,</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Mondrainville	3	Louvigné.....	4
Maisoncelles	3	Fougères*	3
Mesnil Auzou.....	3	Ploermel (<i>see No. 134.</i>)	25
(a) Vire	4	Vannes (<i>see No. 156.</i>)..	10½
(b) Mortain	5		
Saint Hilaire du Har-			
couet	4		

22½ p. 6½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CAEN TO SAINT MALO.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Vire (<i>see No. 187.</i>)	13	(e) Pentecost	5
Saint Sever	3	Dol*.....	4
(c) Ville Dieu les Poêles ..	3	Saint Malo	6
(d) Avranches	5		

19½ p. 30 l.

(f) From Ville Dieu les Poêles to Granville..... 7

(a) **VIRE**, a small town on the river of the same name, manufactures serges, cards, and striped calicoes. Large quantities of salmon are caught here. In its environs are a great number of paper-mills. Population, 7,523.

(b) **MORTAIN**, a town on the Cance, almost surrounded by steep rocks. It trades in paper, ironmongery, and glass.

(c) **VILLE DIEU**, situated on the right bank of the

Siemme, carries on a considerable trade in iron, and copper utensils.

(d) **AVRANCHES** is a town, on a mountain, watered by the Seez, half a league from the sea. It trades in hemp, flax, lace, and cotton.

(e) **PONTORSON**, on the Coesnon, carries on a considerable trade in linen.

(f) **GRANVILLE**, a small town and port, trades in fish and oil, as well as in granite from the islands of Chausey, known under the name of quarries of St. Sever. The cod and oyster fisheries furnish a considerable branch of its trade.

No. 188.—ROUTE FROM CHALONS TO LILLE, THROUGH LAON AND DOUAI.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Les Petites Loges	5	St. Quentin*	3
Sillery	2	Belicourt	3
Reims*	3	Bonavis	2½
Berry au Bac	4½	Cambrai*	3
Corbeny	2	Bac à Bincheux	3
Laon*	5	Douai*	2½
(a) La Fère	5	Pont à Marquette	5
Cerisy	3	Lille*	3

28½ p. 56½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM LILLE TO ATH.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Pont à Tressin	3	Leuze	4
Tournai*	2½	Ath*	3

6½ p. 13½ l.

(a) **LA FÈRE**, a small town on the Serre and Oise, is celebrated for its school of artillery, and its arsenal: it has a powder-mill.

No. 189.—ROUTE FROM CHALONS TO TROYES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Vatry	4	Voué	2
Milly	4	Troyes*	4½
Arcis sur Aube*	4		
		<hr/> 9½ p. 18½ l.	

No. 190.—ROUTE FROM CHAMBERY TO GENEVE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) Aix	4	Frangy	2
Albens	3	Luzet	4
Rumilly	2½	Genève*	4
Mionas.....	3		
		<hr/> 11½ p. 22½ l.	

(a) Aix, a small town near the lake of Bourget, is celebrated for its mineral waters. It baths are supposed to have been built by the Romans. Here is to be seen an ancient sepulchral arch. It has a large tower, which was erected on the remains of a temple, dedicated to Venus, and is much admired.

No. 191.—ROUTE FROM CHAMBERY TO GRENOBLE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Chaparellian	4	Grenoble*	5
Lambin	5		
		<hr/> 7 p. 14 l.	

No. 192.—ROUTE FROM CHATEAUX TO TOURS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) Buzançois	5	Cormery	5
(b) Châtillon sur Indre ...	6	Tours*	5
(c) Loches	6		
		<hr/> 13½ p. 27 l.	

(a) **BUZANÇOIS**, a small town on the right bank of the Indre, has a cannon-foundry, and two forges, called Bôneau and la Charité.

(b) **CHATILLON SUR INDRE**, a small town on the left bank of the Indre, has manufactories for coarse cloth.

(c) **LOCHES**, a town on the Indre. In the church of Notre Dame was interred Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII. It has manufactories for cloths and paper.

No. 193.—ROUTE FROM CHAUMONT TO NANCY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Mandres	4	Nancy (see No. 177.) ..	21½
Clemonst.....	5		

15½ p. 30½ l.

No. 194.—ROUTE FROM CHERBOURG TO LORIENT, THROUGH COUTANCES AND AVRANCHES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Valognes*	5	Jugon	5
Sainte Mère Eglise	4	Lamballe*	4
Carentan*	3	Moncontour	4
(a) Perriers	4	Pont Gand	3
Coutances*	4	(c) Loudéac	3
Granville*	6½	(d) Pontivy	5
Avranches*	6	Band*	6
Pontorson*	5	Hennebon*	5
Dol*	4	Lorient*	3
(b) Dinan	6		

42½ p. 85½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Dol to the Faubourg Saint Servant 7

FROM DOL TO DINAN.

Saint Pierre de Pleguen.....	4
Dinan	4

4p. 81.

From Pontivy to Josselin* 9

(a) **PERRIERS** is a small town, which manufactures all kinds of cottons.

(b) **DINAN**, a small town on the right bank of the Bance, manufactures cottons of different kinds, flannels, cloths, sailcloth, and ribands. Its mineral waters are celebrated.

(c) **LOUDEAC**, a town, has manufactories of cottons, and a considerable forge.

(d) **PONTIVY**, or **NAPOLEON VILLE**, is a small town in the department of Morbihan, late province of Bretagne. It has several public buildings, and a lyceum for the instruction of 150 pupils. It trades in corn, thread, linens, cattle, butter, and snuff.

No. 195.—ROUTE FROM EVREUX TO ROUEN.

(a) Louviers	5
Port Saint Ouen.....	4
Rouen*	3

6p. 121.

COMMUNICATION.

From Evreux to Damville 5

FROM LOUVIERS TO ROUEN.

(b) Elbeuf	6
Rouen	4½

5½p. 10½1.

(a) **LOUVIERS**, a town on the Eure, situated in a fertile plain, has manufactories of coarse cottons and muslins, bleaching-yards, mills for spinning cotton and yarn, paper-mills, and dye-houses. Its chief and most celebrated manufactures are cloths, which are fine, strong, and soft, principally made of wool from Segovie. From 3 to 4,000 pieces are manufactured annually, two thirds of which are sent to Paris, and the remainder abroad. This town has a beautiful theatre, and there are promenades round the boulevards. The diligence passes through Louviers. Population, 8,000.

Inns. Le Mouton, and le Grand Cerf.

(b) **ELBEUF**, a small town on the left bank of the Seine, is celebrated for its manufacture of fine cloths, which are made partly from Spanish wool, and partly from wool of Berri. It has also manufactories of stockings, tapestry of Bergame, and lace of Hungary.

Inns. Le Bras d'Or, and le Coq.

No. 196. ROUTE FROM GENEVE TO MACON, THROUGH BOURG.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Saint Genis	2½	(e) Cerdon	2½
(a) Cologne	4	Pont d'Ain.....	3
(b) Bellegarde	4	Bourg*	5
(c) Saint Germain de Joux	3½	Logis Neuf.....	4
(d) Nantua	3	Mâcon*	4
Maillac	2½		

19 p. 38 l.

(a) **COLOGNE**, near which is the *fort de Cluse*, on the side of the steep mountain of Jura, and watered by the Rhône, which separates it from the departments of Lemane and of Mont Blanc. The pass of Cluse was formerly one of the keys of France.

(b) **BELLEGARDE**. Near this place are the rocks of Mont Credo, which are covered with thickets and bushes. Near Coupy is the celebrated fall of the

Rhône, which disappears with a prodigious noise among the rocks, and remains concealed for the distance of 300 paces, when it appears again with undiminished impetuosity.

(c) SAINT GERMAIN DE JOUX. The road to this place is very romantic; and it has a lake, which abounds with trout.

(d) NANTUA is a town, which has manufactories for spinning cotton, dressing chamois and white leather, and making bed furnitures, tapestry like that of Bergamo, coarse blankets, sack-cloth, muslin, cottons, plate-paper, and clocks. The trouts of the lake rival those of Geneva. In the mountain of St. Claude, and in its quarries, are found the globules, called *dragées de pierre*, or sugar-plums of stone. Nantua has mineral waters, and asphaltic mines.

(e) CRONON is a small town, which has three paper-mills.

**No. 197. ROUTE FROM GRENOBLE TO VALENCE,
THROUGH TULLINS AND SAINT MARCELLIN.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Voreppe	4	Les Fories	3
(a) Tullins	3	(c) Romans	3
La Légrerie	3	Valence*	4
(b) Saint Marcellin	3		

11½ p. 23 l.

(a) TULLINS is a town, which has two manufactories for iron and steel, two oil presses, and a saw-mill. It is in a beautiful situation, but it is badly built and worse laid out.

(b) ST. MARCELLIN, a small town, pleasantly situated near the Isère, in a country which produces excellent wines. It has manufactories of cloths, linens, nails, cordage, cotton, and china; and trades in silk, wine, oil, and chestnuts. It has been lately surrounded by a plantation of trees, in the form of a boulevard.

(c) **ROMANS.** This town has a board of trade, and manufactures silks, crapes, counterpanes, cloths, serges, worsteds, stuffs, ratteens, excellent liquours, china and linens. Silk-worms are bred at this place; and it trades in silks, wool, and oil. Excellent melons are grown here, which are sent to Grenoble, and other places for sale.

**No. 199. ROUTE FROM LANDAU TO MEZIERES,
THROUGH HAGUENAU AND SARRE LIBRE.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Barbelroth	3	Thionville*	7
Weissembourg	3	Pontoy*	4
(a) Soultz	3	Aumetz	2
Haguenau*	4	Longwy*	5
(b) Niederbron	4	Longuyon*	4
Bitche*	6	Montmedy*	6
Rorback	4	Stenay	3
Sarguemines*	4	Mouzon*	4
Forbach*	4	Sedan	4
Sarre Libre*	4	Mezieres*	5½
(c) Bouzonville	4		

42½ p. 87½ l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM LANDAU TO LAUTERBOURG.

(a) Kandel	3
Lauterbourg*	3

3 p. 6 l.

FROM BARBELEUTH TO RHINZABERN.

Kandel*	3
Rhinzabern*	2

2½ p. 5 l.

FROM ROERBACK TO FENESTRANGES.

Raar Union	4½
Fensterange*	3

3½ p. 7½ l.

(a) SOULTZ, a small town, has a salt-pit; mines of asphaltos, and of coal.

(b) NIDERBRON, a small town, trades in arms, paper, stockings, candles, potash, salt, pitch, tar, rosin, soap, and ironmongery. It has also forges, foundries, iron mines, and mineral waters.

(c) BOUZONVILLE, a small town on the right bank of the Nied, has manufactories for hides, and one for chamois leather.

(d) KANDEL is a market-town on the left bank of the Otterbach, which has manufactories of cordage, earthenware, and copper utensils.

No. 199.—ROUTE FROM LIEGE TO OSTENDE, THROUGH BRUXELLES, GAND, AND BRUGES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Orey	4½	Alost	3
Saint Trond	4½	Quadrecht	4
Tirlemont*	4	Gand*	2½
Louvain*	4½	Ecloo	5
Cortembourg	3	Bruges*	6
Bruxelles*	3½	Ostende*	7½
Assche	3		

27½ p. 55 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM OSTENDE TO CALAIS.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Ghistel	2	Gravelines*	5
Furnes*	7	Calais*	5
Dunkerque*	5½		

12½ p. 24½ l.

FROM DUNKERQUE TO MENIN.

Bergues	2
Ronsbrugges	2½
Ypres	2½
Menin	4

 7½ p. 15 l.

FROM GAND TO ENGHIEU.

Peteghem	4
Andenaerde	4
Grammont	5½
Enguien	2½

 8½ p. 17 l.

FROM GAND TO LILLE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Peteghem	4	Menin	2½
Saint Eloy Vise	3	Lille	4
Courtrai	3		

 8½ p. 16½ l.

FROM SAINT TROUD TO MAASTRICHT.

Tongres	5
Maastricht	4

 4½ p. 9 l.

From Liège to Tongres 3½

**No. 200.—ROUTE FROM LILLE TO METZ, THROUGH
VALENCIENNES AND MEZIERES.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Pont à Marque	3	Mézières	3
Orchies*	3	Sedan*	5½
Saint Amand*	4	Monzon*	5½
Valenciennes*	3	Stenay	4
Jalin	2	Dun	3
(a) Bavay	3	Sivry sur Meuse	3
Maubenge*	3	Samoligneux	2
Avesnes*	4	Verdun*	3
La Capelle	4	Manheule	4
(b) Hirson	3½	Harville	2½
Bellevue	3	Mars la Tour	3
Maubert Fontaine	4	Gravelotte	2½
Lony	3	Metz*	4½

44 p. 88 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM MAUBEUGE TO GIVET.

Coussoire	3
Brabançon	3
Philippeville	5
Givet*	5

8 p. 16 l.

FROM VERDUN TO MONTMEDY.

Samoligneux	3
Montmédy	7

5 p. 10 l.

(a) BAVAY, a small town, has manufactories of iron plates, sewing cotton, and stockings of different qualities.

(b) HIRSON, a small town on the Oise, had a strong castle, which was taken and destroyed by the Spaniards in 1650.

**No. 201.—ROUTE FROM LUXEMBOURG TO MAYENCE,
THROUGH TREVES.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Roodt.....	3½	Kirchberg.....	7
Greven Mächeren	2½	Simmern	3
Treves*	4	Salershult	4
Helzenrath	5	Bingen*	4
Montzelfeld	6	Mayence	6

22½ p. 45 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM MAYENCE TO MANHEIM.

Oppenheim*	4
Worms*	6
Ogersheim	4
Manheim.....	2

8 p. 16 l.

FROM WORMS TO SALERSHULT.

Alzey	6
(a) Creutznach	6
Salershult	4

8 p. 16 l.

(a) CREUTZNACH is a small town on the right bank of the Nahe. It has marshes which produce a large quantity of salt; and here is found red porphyry, susceptible of a beautiful polish. This town was taken by the French, in 1794, after an obstinate battle. It trades in wine, grocery, and corn, and has tan-yards.

**No. 202.—ROUTE FROM LYON TO BOS LE DUC,
THROUGH DIJON, SEDAN, AND LIEGE.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Châlons (<i>see No. 5.</i>) ..	3½	Verdun	5
Chagny*	4	Samolgneux	3
Beaune*	4	Sivry sur Meuse	2
Nuits*	3½	Dun	3
La Baraque*	3	Stenay	3
Dijon*	3	Mouzon*	4
Nerpe le Pont	3	Sedan*	4
(a) Til le Châtel	4	Bouillon	3
Pranthy	5	Palizeul	3
Longean	3	Tellin	5½
Langres*	3	Marche	5
Montigny	5	Bonsain	5
Glemont	3	Fraineaux	4½
Saint Thiébant	3	Liège*	6
Neuschâteau*	5	Maëstricht*	6½
Dommery	2½	Reckem	2
Vancouleurs*	4½	Maeseick	5
Vold	3	Bocholt	4
Commercy*	2	Eyndoven	16
Saint Mihiel*	4	(b) { Bos le Duc (<i>foreign</i>	
Troyon	3½	post.)	

93 p. 186 l.

(a) **TIL LE CHATEL** is a small town, situated in a country which abounds with excellent wines, and which has iron-mines. This place has two forges.

(b) **BOS LE DUC**, or **BOS LE DUC**, is situated on the Dommel, which joins the Aar at this place, and takes the name of Dyle. It is a strong, large, and handsome town. The church of St. Jean is magnificent. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1629, and the French gained possession of it in 1794. Population, 12,500.

**No. 203.—ROUTE FROM LYON TO GENEVE, THROUGH
LE PONT D'AIN.**

From Lyon to Pont d'Ain (<i>see No. 205.</i>)	15
Pont d'Ain to Genève (<i>see No. 196.</i>)	25

20 p. 40 l.

No. 204.—ROUTE FROM LYON TO MARSEILLE, THROUGH

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
La Palud (<i>see</i> No. 6.)	47	Saint Remy	4
Pont Saint Esprit*	2	Orgon	4
Bagnols*	3	Pont National	4
Conneaux	2½	Saint Cannat	4
Valignières	3	Aix*	4
La Foux	3	Pin	4
Tarascon*	6	Marseille*	4
		<hr/>	
		47½ p. 94½ l.	

COMMUNICATIONS.

From la Foux to Avignon*	6
From Saint Remy to Saint Andiol	5

No. 205.—ROUTE FROM LYON TO STRASBOURG, THROUGH BESANÇON.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Mirebel	3	Roullans	4½
(a) Montluel	3	(c) Beaume les Dames	3
Meximieux	3½	Clairval	4
Rublanne	3	(d) L'Île sur le Doubs	3
Pont d'Ain	3	Tavey	5
Bourg*	5	Belfort*	3
Saint Etienne du Bois	3	La Chapelle	4
(b) Saint Amour	4	Aspach	3
Beanfort	5	Isenheim	4
Lons le Saulnier*	4	Hattstatt	3
Mantry	3½	Colmar	2½
Peligny*	3½	Ostheim	2
Arbois*	2½	Schelestat*	3
Mouchard	2	(e) Benfeldt	4
Quilgey*	4	Feyersheim	5
Buzy	3	Strasbourg*	3
Besançon*	3		
		<hr/>	
		57 p. 114 l.	

COMMUNICATIONS FROM COLMAR TO BALE, THROUGH MULHAUSEN.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Hattstatt	2½	Sierentz*	5
Izenheim	3	Bourg Libre*	3½
Mulhausen*	4	Bale (<i>foreign post</i>) ..	2
		<hr/> 10 p. 28 l.	

FROM COLMAR TO BALE, THROUGH MEYENHEIM.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Meyenheim	4½	Bourg Libre*	3½
Mulhausen*	4½	Bale (<i>foreign post</i>) ..	2
Sierentz*	4½	<hr/> 9½ p. 10 l.	

From Mulhausen to Aspach 4½

(a) MONTLUEL, a town on the Serein, has a manufactory of coarse stuffs called sardis.

(b) SAINT AMOUR, is a small town, which has a manufactory for nails, and a forge.

(c) BEAUME LES DAMES, a small town on the right bank of the Doubs, in the middle of a valley, has glass-houses, forges, furnaces for melting iron, paper-mills, and manufactories for serges. In its environs are quarries of marble, parget stone, and slate, and mines of iron and of coal. Its bridge, called *le Grand Pont*, is 50 feet high. Population, 2,300.

(d) L'ILL SUR LE DOUBS, a small town, in the environs of which are several paper-mills, forges, and glass-houses.

(e) BENFELDT, a small town on the left bank of the Ill, has manufactories of stockings and candles. It has also dye-houses, and rope-walks. The inhabitants trade in tobacco, which is cultivated here. Population, 12,000.

**No. 206.—ROUTE FROM MAYENNE TO SAINT MALO,
THROUGH FOUGERES.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Ernée	6	(b) Antrain.....	3
La Pellerine	2	Trans	2
Fougères*	3	Dol*	4
(a) Saint Brice.....	3	Saint Malo	6
		<hr/>	
		14½ p. 29 l.	

COMMUNICATION FROM SAINT MALO TO DINAN.

Châteauf*	3
Dinan*	4
<hr/>	
3½ p. 7 l.	

(a) **ST. BRICE**, a village, has manufactories for common paper, and tanyards.

(b) **ANTRAIN**, a small town on the Couesnon, has manufactories of woollen stuffs and silks.

**No. 207.—ROUTE FROM MELUN TO ORLEANS, THROUGH
PITHIVIERS.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Fontainebleau*	4	Chilibour	3
La Chapelle	4	Toury	2
Malesherbes	3	Orleans.....	4
(a) Pithiviers.....	4	<hr/>	
		15 p. 24 l.	

COMMUNICATION.

From Pithiviers..... 5

(a) **PITHIVIERS**, a town situated on the Ouef, makes excellent lark pies, large quantities of which are sent to Paris. Its principal article of trade consists in saffron, which is considered the best in Europe.

No. 208.—ROUTE FROM MONS TO NAMUR.

Haine Saint Pierre	4½
Courcelles	4
Sombref	5½
Namur*	5

9½ p. 19 l.

No. 209.—ROUTE FROM MOULINS TO SAINTES, THROUGH GUERET, LIMOGES, AND ANGOULEME.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Souigny	3	Saint Leonard*	3
La Pierre Percée	2	Mazey	3
Montet aux Moines	2½	Limoges*	3
(a) Montmarault	3	La Barre	4
(b) Doyet	3	(d) Saint Junien	3
(c) Montluçon	4	Chabannais	4
Lamaid	3½	Fontafy	4
Son	3	La Rochefoucault*	4½
Gouzon	2	Angoulême*	5
Ajain	4	Hiersac	3
Guéret*	3	(e) Jarnac	4
Dronille	3	(f) Cognac	3
Bourgnanef	4	Pontreau	3½
Sanvlat	2½	Saintes	3

47½ p. 94½ l.

(a) **MONTMARIAULT** is a town, in the environs of which are mines of pit-coal, of sulphate of iron, and large quantities of granite.

(b) **DOYET**, a village, near which granite is found, and a mine of pit-coal, called the mine Bourgnanats.

(c) **MONT LUÇON**, a small town on the right bank of the Cher, manufactures galloons, ribands, serges, stuffs, crapes, and linens. In its environs is a quarry of veined marble.

(d) **ST. JUNIEN**, a small town, has manufactories of serges, and a paper-mill.

(e) **JARNAO**, a small town on the Charente, is famous for the battle which took place here in 1569, in which the

prince de Condé, uncle of Henry IV., was killed by Montesquieu, captain of the guards of the Duke of Anjou, afterwards king Henry III. It has a considerable trade in brandy.

(f) COGNAC, a small town on the left bank of the Charente, has a considerable trade in brandy, which is the best in France, and much sought after by foreigners. It has paper-mills, and a manufactory for china.

**No. 210.—ROUTE FROM NANTES TO FONTENAY LE
PEUPLE.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Aigrefeuille.....	5	Chantonnay*	5
Montaigu*	3	Saint Hérmand.....	4
Saint Fulgent.....	4	Fontenay le Peuple*....	5½
			<hr/> 13½ p. 26½ l.

No. 211.—ROUTE FROM NANTES TO RENNES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Gèvres	3	La Breharay	3
La Croix Blanche.....	3	Roudun	4
Nosay	4	Bout de Landes.....	4
Derval	3	Rennes*	4
			<hr/> 14 p. 28 l.

**No. 212.—ROUTE FROM RENNES TO TOURS, THROUGH
LA FLECHE.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Noyal.....	3	(b) Sablé	5
Châteaubourg.....	3	La Flèche.....	6
Vitré.....	4	(c) Lude.....	5
La Gravelle	4	(d) Château-la-Valière.....	4
Laval.....	4	La Roue	4
(a) Meslay.....	5	Tours.....	5

26 p. 52 l.

(a) MESLAY is a small town, which has manufactories of stuffs.

(b) SABLÉ. This town is very pleasantly situated on the Sarthe, which receives, at a short distance from it, the rivers Vaige and Erve. At this place may be seen one of the most beautiful châteaux in the department: it is built on the ridge of a very lofty rock overlooking the Sarthe, and has a fine view of the course of this river, which runs through rich and pleasant meadows. Henry the Fourth took it in 1589. This town manufactures gloves, which are sent to Paris; and in its environs are quarries of black, grey, and various coloured marbles, affording employment to a great many workmen. Population, 3,000.

(c) LUDE, a small town on the left bank of the Loir, has a beautiful château, formerly used as a fortress. It trades in chestnuts. Population, 3,000.

(d) CHATEAU LA VALIERE, a market town on the right bank of the Fars, has an iron mine and a forge, where bullets and agricultural instruments are made. It has ferruginous mineral waters, and trades in linen, wood, and oxen. It is celebrated for having sustained a siege of seven years against Hubert, count of Maine. Population, 2,880.

COMMUNICATION.

From Lude to Château du Loir..... 5

No. 213.—ROUTE FROM ROUEN TO ABBEVILLE, THROUGH NEUFCHATEL.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>[Leagues.</i>
Vert Galant.....	4	(a) Blangy.....	2½
La Boissière	3	Huppy	3
Neufchâtel*.....	3	Abbeville.....	3
Fourcarmont	4		

11½ p. 22½ l.

(a) **BLANGY**, a small town on the left bank of the Bresle, has manufactories for linens, one of printed calicoes, and bleaching yards.

No. 214.—ROUTE FROM STRASBOURG TO MANHEIM, THROUGH LANDAU.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
(a) Brumpt	4	(b) Landau.....	3
Haguenau*	3	Neustat*	4
Soultz*.....	4	Ogersheim	6
Weissemberg	3	Manheim (<i>foreign post</i>)	2
Barbelroth	3		

16 p. 32 l.

(a) **BRUMPT**, a market-town, on the left bank of the Zorn. It carries on a considerable trade in tobacco, madder, starch, and cordage.

(b) **LANDAU**, on the Queich, is one of the strongest towns in Europe. It was bombarded by the Prussians in 1793. It has manufactories for spinning hemp, flax, wool, and cotton; two for making arms, and several for stockings, hair-brushes, pitch, tar, rosin, soap, and tobacco. It has also foundries for copper and iron. It was given up to Germany by the treaty of Paris on the 20th November, 1815.

No. 915.—ROUTE FROM TURIN TO AOST.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Foglia.....	6	Verres	4½
(a) Yvrée.....	6	(b) Chatillon	6
Settimo-Vitton.....	3½	(c) La cité d'Aost.....	6

16 p. 32 l.

(a) YVREE, a small and ancient town on the Doire, carries on a considerable trade in cheese, cattle, rice, and hemp. It has a cotton and a silk mill. The fortifications have been destroyed. The French took it in 1800. Population, 7,400.

(b) CHATILLON, a town on the left bank of the Doire, manufactures iron wire, and has furnaces for melting.

(c) AOST, a town on the left bank of the Doire, in a valley of the same name. It has several remains of ancient Roman monuments, such as the bridge E, an amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch. This place took its name from Augusta Prétoria.

No. 916.—ROUTE FROM TURIN TO CASTEL SAN GIOVANNI.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Truffarello.....	3	Alexandrie*	4½
(a) Poirino	3	Tortone*	6
Dusino	3	Voghera.....	4½
La Gambetta	3	Casteggio	2½
(b) Asti.....	3	Broni.....	4
Felissano	3	Castel San Giovanni	
Annone	3	(Italian post)	3

22½ p. 45½ l.

COMMUNICATION

From Truffarello to (c) Quiers 3

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Poirino to (d) Carignan	4½
From Alexandrie to Novi (<i>Ligurian post</i>).....	7
From Tortone to Serraval (<i>Ligurian post</i>)	6
From Voghera to Pavie (<i>Italian post</i>).....	7

(a) POIRINO, a market-town with a post-office. It contains 3,000 inhabitants.

(b) ASTI, a town on the left bank of the Tanaro, and on the right bank of the Bordo, is surrounded by large but ill-built walls, which enclose a space almost as extensive as Turin. The quarter in which the rich reside, is well built, but not populous. The streets are narrow, and the people poor. They trade in silk and thread. The dome of St. Second, Notre Dame, dite la Consolata, and St. Barthelemy, outside of the town, are worthy of observation. This town was formerly celebrated for its 100 towers, few of which now remain. One of the principal houses is that of Alfieri, a famous tragic poet. The red and white wines of Asti are justly considered the best in Piedmont.

(c) QUIERS, a town celebrated by the victory which the French gained over the Spaniards, in 1639. Linens and cottons are made here. Population, 10,060.

(d) CARIGNAN, a town on the left bank of the Pô. The French obtained a victory here.

No. 217.—ROUTES FROM TURIN TO CONI.
FIRST ROUTE THROUGH SALUZZES.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Carignani	4½	(b) Busca	2½
Morette	4½	(c) Coni	4½
(a) Saluzzes.....	3		

10 p. 20 l.

(a) SALUZZES, a town, manufactures linens and artificial flowers. It has forges and silk-mills. Population, 10,150.

(b) **BUSCA**, a town on the left bank of the Maira, has forges, quarries of white marble, and manufactories for spinning silk. Population, 7,900.

(c) **CONI**, at the confluence of the Sturo and the Gesso. The canal which connects the Sturo and the Pô, begins at this place, and terminates at Carmaglone. Population, 16,500.

SECOND ROUTE, THROUGH SAVILLAN.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Carignan*	4½	Cental	4½
(a) Racconis	4½	Coni*	3
(b) Savillan	3		

9½ p. 19 l.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Carignan* to Saluzzes*

3

From Coni to (c) Mondovi

7

(a) **RACCONIS**, is a town near the right bank of the Maira. It has manufactories of gauzes, and silk stuffs. Population, 10,500.

(b) **SAVILLAN**, a town, manufactures cloths, and spins silk. Population, 10,750.

(c) **MONDOVI**, a town which has manufactures of cloths, printing-houses, and silk-mills. It is situated on a hill at the foot of the Apennines, two leagues from the Tanaro. It was the birth-place of Cardinal Jean Bona, celebrated for his piety. Population, 14,000.

No. 219.—ROUTE FROM TURIN TO MONDOVI, THROUGH QUERASQUE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Carignan*	4½	Bene	3
Semmariva	4½	Mondovi*	6
Querasque	4½		

11½ p. 23½ l.

(a) **QUERASQUE**, a small town on the Stura, a little below the junction of this river with the Tanaro, is very regularly built, and is celebrated for the treaty of 1631, which put an end to the war of Italy. It has silk-mills. Population, 11,166.

(b) **BENE**, a neat town, in a pleasant situation.

No. 219.—ROUTE FROM TURIN TO NICE, THROUGH CONI AND LE COL DE TENDE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Coni (<i>see No. 217</i>)....	10½	Breil	4½
Bourg Saint Dalmace..	3	Sospel	4½
Limon	3	Scarene.....	4½
Tende (<i>see No. 224</i>)..	6	Nice*	4½

24½ p. 49½ l.

COMMUNICATION

From Bourg Saint Dalmace to Démont 3½

No. 220.—ROUTE FROM TURIN TO ONEILLE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues*</i>
Savillian (<i>see No. 217</i>)	12	Bagnasco	3
(a) Fossano	3	Garesco	3
Mondovi*	6	Ormea	3
(b) Ceva	6	(c) Oneille (<i>Ligurian post</i>)	14

25 p. 50 l.

COMMUNICATION

From Fossano to Coni* 6

(a) **FOSSANO**, is a town on the left bank of the Stura. It has a bishop's see, and trades in corn, cattle, leather, silks, and hemp. It is famous for its baths.

(b) CEVA, a town which trades in cheeses called *rubiola*. It has forges and a silk-mill.

(c) ONEILLE is a seaport on the Mediterranean. Its environs abound with olive trees, which produce excellent oil. André Doria, one of the most distinguished mariners of the sixteenth century, was born here.

No. 227.—ROUTE FROM TURIN TO ORFINGO.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Leagues.</i>
Settimo	3	Saint Germain.....	5
(a) Chivasco	3	(b) Vercell	3½
Cigliano.....	4½	Orfingo (<i>Italian post</i>)	3
			<hr/>
			11 p. 22 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CHIVASCO TO VERCEIL.

Cressentino	4½
(c) Trino	4½
Vercell*.....	4½
	<hr/>
	6½ p. 13½ l.

From Trino to (d) Casal

FROM CASAL TO ALEXANDRIE.

Saint Sauveur	4½
Alexandrie*	3
	<hr/>
	3½ p. 7½ l.

From Cigliano to Yvrée*

FROM ALEXANDRIE TO MORTARRE.

(e) Valence	4½
Mortarre (<i>Italian post</i>)	7
	<hr/>
	5½ p. 11½ l.

(a) **CHIVASCO**, a small town which has manufactories for woollen articles. It was formerly very strong, and has been taken and retaken several times.

(b) **VERCEIL**, a well built town, pleasantly situated on a rising ground at the confluence of the Cerva and the Sesia. The cathedral is a modern building, in which are two chapels, containing the bodies of St. Eusebins, protector of the town, and B. Amédée, of the family of Savoy. The principal objects worthy of notice are, the church of St. Andre, a Gothic edifice; the church of St. Christophe, ornamented with paintings, some of which are by the famous Gaudens; St. Marie Majeure, where there is a superb marble pavement, representing the history of Judith; the hospital, a large and well built edifice, with a museum and several gardens, and the public palace, the residence of the governor.

(c) **TRINO**, a village which trades in cattle and hams. It is a strong place near the Pô.

(d) **CASAL**, a town on the right bank of the Pô, has a leucum, and traffics in wine. It was formerly a very strong town, and has sustained several sieges. In a very rich marble chapel of the cathedral is the body of Evasius. The other churches are St. Catherine, St. Paul of the ci-devant Barnabites, the ancient church of the Dominican and Notre Dame des Douleurs. The college, the corn granary outside the Porte du Pô, and the theatre, are the most conspicuous public buildings. Population, 15,000.

(e) **VALENCE**, a town containing 7,000 inhabitants, carries on a considerable trade in wines and brandy.

No. 292.—ROUTE FROM TURIN TO PIGNEROL.

None	4½
(a) Pignerol	4½
	<hr/>
	4½ p. 9 l.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM PIGNEROL TO SALUZZES.

Cavour*	2½
Saluzzes*	4
	<hr/>
	2½ p. 6½ l.

(a) PIGNEROL, a town near the Clisson, is neither well built nor well laid out, but it has a superb *place d'armes*, and in this square is a beautiful hospital, as well as handsome barracks for cavalry, constructed by order of Richelieu. This town manufactures cloths, ratteens, silks, and worsteds. It has a paper-mill and silk-mills. Population, 4,000.

ITINERARY

OF

SEVERAL ROUTES OF SAVOY, PIEDMONT, AND LIGURIA.

No. 223.—ROUTE FROM ALEXANDRIE TO GENES, THROUGH TORTONE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Time on the Road.</i>	
		hours.	min.
Tortone*	2	2	20
La Bellota.....	2	2	30
(a) Serraval.....	1	1	25
Gavi*			
Voltaggio*.....	1	1	30
Campomarone*	2	2	25
Genes	1½	2	
Italian miles.... 60 9½		12	10

The Scrivia runs near the road, crosses it above Rivalta, and afterwards falls into the Pô.

There are many iron mines in this country. A naturalist, following the course of the Scrivia, would be gratified by observing the quality of the soil in this part of the Apennines. Mountains of a great height, perpendicularly cut, present strata of various colours.

(a) SERRAVAL is a small town, in a situation like that of Voltaggio. Its strong castle defends Liguria. The environs are fertile and well cultivated.

**No. 224.—ROUTE FROM ANTIBES TO GENES, THROUGH
LE COL DE TENDE.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Time on the Road.</i>	
		<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
Nice* (a)	2½	4	
(a) Scarene.....	1 2-3rds	0	33
Sospel	1 2-3rds	3	30
(b) La Chiandola	1 2-3rds	4	
(c) Tende	1½	3	50
(d) Limone	2	5	
Bourg St. Dalmaze.....	1	4	45
Coni* (b)	1	1	31
Cental.....	1	2	
Savillian*	1	1	8
(e) Racconis	1	2	23
Poverino	2	1	
St. Michel	1	1	10
Cabiglione.....	1	1	10
(f) Asti (c)	1	1	8
Annone	1	1	5
Felizzano	1	1	37
Alexandrie* (d)	1½	2	
(g) Novi (e).....	2	2	10
Voltaggio*.....	2	2	40
Campomarone* (f).....	2	1	45
Genes*	1½		
Italian miles.... 242 34		51	22

Inns.—(a) Le Dauphin; (b) la Poste; (c) la Rosa and the Lion d'Or; (d) the Three Kings, and the Inn of England; (e) the Royal Inn, rue Ghirardenghi; (f) la Poste.

(a) On leaving Nice, the traveller crosses the mountains of Searene, which are very high and steep. The road across them is extremely good.

(b) LA CHIANDOLA is in a very picturesque situation. About three miles distant is the small town and fortress of Saorgio, which is built on the top of a mountain, and appears as if suspended in the air. A rivulet runs along the side of the road as far as Tende.

(c) TENDE, a small town, formerly of considerable importance, gives name to the defile of Tende. The passage over the Alps at this place may be effected in

five hours: three for ascending, and two for descending; it was formerly more inconvenient than that of Mont Cenis. When the mountain is covered with ice, it may be descended on a sledge. At a little distance from Tende, is a cross road, which leads to Oneille, and from thence to Gênes.

(d) On the road from Borgo Limone to Coni, may be seen, at the distance of 40 miles, Mont Viso, whence the Pô derives its source, as well as the Poggio Melone and Mont Cenis, at the distance of 70 miles. The valley between Borgo Limone and Coni is partly watered by the Gesso, which fertilizes all this part of Piedmont, and partly by the Varmenagna, to which may be attributed the abundant harvests of corn and hay.

(e) On the road from Racconis to Poirino may be seen the magnificent church of Superga. At Racconis is a post road which leads to Carignan, and from thence to Turin; and at Poirino is the great road from Turin to Gênes. The beauty of the country, and of the road, which here begins to improve, renders the journey very agreeable.

(f) ASTI is one of the principal towns of Montserrat. for a description of it, see No. 216.

After quitting Asti, the traveller passes the Stisone, and crosses an agreeable plain, which produces corn and rice, and abounds with vineyards, good pasturages, &c.; the road as far as Alexandrie is sandy.

(g) NOVI is situated on a beautiful plain, at the foot of the Apennines. It has a citadel of considerable strength. This town is the mart for the merchandise which comes from the Levant, and which is conveyed into Germany, or Lombardy. Here are superb houses which the rich Genoese inhabit during the autumn. Between Novi and Voltaggio is the castle of Gavi, on a rock, advantageously situated for defending the passage of the mountain. The road is uneven, but its environs are fertile. The neighbouring mountains, although barren and uncultivated, merit the attention of the naturalist. In them is to be found beautiful hard marl mixed with talc. The road, as far as the mountain

extends, is convenient, kept in good repair, and presents an agreeable variety of hills and valleys. Population, 6,000.

No. 225.—ROUTE FROM CHAMBERY TO TURIN.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>
(a) Montmélian*	2	Mont Cenis	3
Maltaverne	1½	Molaret.....	3
(b) Aiguebelle*	1½	(f) Suze or Susa	2
La Chapelle	2	(g) St. Georgio	1½
(c) St. Jean de Maurienne	2½	(h) St. Antonino.....	1
St. Michel	2	(i) Avigliano	1½
(d) Modane	2½	(j) Rivoli	1½
Le Verney	2	Turin*	1½
(e) Lans le Bourg	2		

190½ Italian miles 33½ p.

(a) On approaching Montmélian, the citadel appears on an eminence. It was formerly a place of great importance, but is now very inconsiderable. Beneath it is the town, built on unequal ground on the banks of the river Isère. On the east of the town are many country houses, which form a pleasant suburb. In its environs is produced the famous wine of Montmélian, which is the principal trade of the country.

(b) Below Aiguebelle, the Arc falls into the Isère; the mountains are high, uncultivated, and almost inaccessible. On a hill near the Arc, about three miles from Aiguebelle, is a fine country-house. This place is the key of la Maurienne, and its situation renders it capable of a good defence. It is famous for the action which took place in 1742, when the Duke Don Philip of Parma, at the head of the French and Spaniards, compelled the troops of the King of Sardinia to retire on Aiguebelle.

From Aiguebelle to la Chambre, the road leads through a very narrow valley, which is as well cultivated as the nature of the ground allows, and is watered by the Arc,

which forms many marshes in it, and which runs near it as far as Lans-le-Bourg.

(c) **ST. JEAN DE MAURIENNE**, a small town, situated amongst the highest of the Alps. Its streets are narrow, and the houses ill-built; but, at a distance, it presents a fine *comp d'œil*, owing to the mountains being less elevated on this side. From this place to Lans-le-Bourg, the ground continues to rise, and the climate becomes colder. The road, as far as Mount Cenis, which is forty miles distant, is bordered on one side by a mountain, and on the other by the stream.

(d) The singularity of the mountains attracts the attention of the traveller. Near Modane, about a mile from the great wood, is a considerable cascade. Chamois and pheasants are found in abundance on these mountains. Modane is a market-town with an inn, a post-office, and about 1000 inhabitants, most of whom are muleteers, chariot-drivers, and tavern-keepers.

(e) **LANSLEBOURG** is situated at the foot of Mount Cenis. Most of the young men at this place occupy themselves during eight or nine months of the year in removing the snow from the road, and in rendering travellers every possible assistance.

Before the new road was made, which allows voitures to pass over Mount Cenis, travellers were obliged to alight; some were conveyed over on the back of mules together with their baggage, whilst others were transported in a kind of sedan-chair, and glided from the top to the bottom of the mountain.

Now the travellers never get out of their voitures, but the men accompany them, to prevent the carriages overturning or being lost in the snow, some supporting them on the right, some on the left, often at imminent risk. **Lans-le-Bourg** has a post-office, and some tolerable inns. This place is 712 toises above the level of the sea.

The new road opened for the space of nine leagues in the mountains joins the valley of the Arc in Savoy, to that of the Doire Repaire, or Doria Riparia, in Piedmont. It commences at Lans-le-Bourg on the right bank of the Arc, over which is a beautiful wooden bridge of a single

arch, with stone abatments. In this place the road exhibits itself on the flank of the mountain in six steeps, among meadows and woods of fir and larch trees, as far as the most elevated part of the ridge.

In front of the bridge, on the left, is a circus terminated by a double wall, from the middle of which issues a spring of water, which runs below the circus. The slope of the road from Lans-le-Bourg to the vertical point is five inches each toise.

Some parts of the steeps are bordered on the side of Lans-le-Villars, on reascending the valley of the Arc, by a deep ravine, in which runs the rivulet Lamet.

LA RAMASSE. This place was celebrated during the winter, before the opening of the new road. Seated on a slender chair, and placed on a sledge, conducted by a single man, the traveller formerly arrived at Lans-le-Bourg in seven minutes, that is, went a distance of two leagues in this short space of time. Now this passage may be accomplished on a sledge by the new road without any danger; the rapidity is much less, but more uniform and pleasant. To travel thus is called *Ramasser*. The wind which blows from Piedmont is more violent at Ramasse than any where else.

From the vertical point, or the highest part of the road commanded by high mountains, the traveller proceeds across the plain of Mount Cenis, which extends as far as La Grand Croix. The traveller soon discovers the lake of Mont Cenis, in the limpid waters of which the surrounding mountains are reflected. It is situated in a piece of ground of a singular form: over an extent of more than 800 toises in length, the space between the foot of the mountain on the left and the bank of the lake are covered with natural wells, several of a great depth; these wells are in general filled with snow, which remains there during the winter, but is partly melted in summer.

In front of the lake is the hamlet of Tavernettes, situated at the foot of one of the heights which overlook the plain. It is composed of five or six houses, which are either inns or taverns, whence it derives the name of *Tavernettes*. After passing this place, it is called

Mount Cenis. The height of the mountain of the same name taken from the lake is 983 toises above the level of the sea. Before the traveller reaches this place, he is obliged to make a gentle descent, in order to avoid on the left the foot of the mountain, and, on the right, the wells just spoken of. Beyond Tavernettes, the road presents two beautiful right lines, with the exception of two bends. At the extremity of a lake on the side of Piedmont, and parallel with the road, on the left are the buildings of the Hospice, of which we shall speak more particularly. In front of the other side of the lake is the streight of the little Mount Cenis, fertile in good pasturages. It is from this valley that the most violent winds blow on the ridge of Mount Cenis.

The bridge of Ronche is ten metres. This torrent runs nearly in the direction of the new road, and joins itself to the Cenise before the hamlet of La Grande Croix.

The present small bridge of La Grande Croix over the Cenise now serves for the road, although in an oblique direction from it.

Here the plain of Mount Cenis finishes, and the descent on the side of Piedmont commences.

Above the plain of St. Nicolas, the road has been opened, or cut, for a distance of 240 metres, out of a rock of granite so steep, that even the *chamois* cannot ascend it. In order to preserve travellers from the frequent falling of the stones which hang above their heads in the upper part of the rocks, stone arches were projected; they were commenced in 1810, and finished in 1811. In a mass of rock which projected from one side, a gallery has been cut out, forty-four metres long.

From the gallery at the hamlet of Bart, the road presents beautiful views and declivities. Opposite the village of Ferriere, which it overlooks, it is cut out of a hard and perpendicular rock of granite, for the space of seventy-two metres. At the hamlet of Barton, it crosses a rivulet by means of a small wooden bridge, and afterwards opens into ground scattered with rocks. In some places the higher grounds frequently sink in, in spite of the slope, on account of the great height of the intrench-

ment, and of the springs which undermine the mountain with their waters ; a wall raised three metres, above the soil of the *chaussée*, and 200 metres in length, restrain the ruins, which are continually forming in a place called Clanet, and renders a part of the road handsome, which before this erection was scarcely passable in winter.

The traveller enters Piedmont. Before he reaches Mollaret, he discovers in front the hills of Chaumont, at the foot of which runs the *Doria Riparia*, which descends from Mont Genève ; and, on the left, the valley of Cenise, as far as Suze. From the post of Mollaret to the departure from Giaglione, with the exception of the part from St. Martin, the road is cut out of the rocks on the borders of a frightful precipice ; stone parapets ensure the safety of the traveller.

From Mollaret may be seen all the valley of Cenise, and the villages of Novalaise and of Venaus.

Beyond St. Martin the road passes under the *avalanche* of Venaus, which commences at a very great height, and forms an immense basin, the outlet for which is a narrow and crooked canal ; it is partly stopped by the road, which opposes a rampart to it ; and the surplus extends itself to a considerable distance, sometimes even as far as the hamlet in the plain of Cenise.

This *avalanche*, which falls every year, and often even twice a year, occupies about seventy metres in breadth on the *chaussée*, or high road ; and as its commencement is at a considerable distance from the road, its fall makes a noise resembling that of distant thunder, for a quarter of an hour before it arrives ; this time is much more than sufficient to walk over the space which it occupies, and to put one's self entirely out of its reach. Afterwards the traveller avoids this *avalanche* by means of a gallery cut in the rock.

Leaving this place, the road has four ascents as far as the fountain at the village of Giaglione. It passes over a charming hill, covered with the most beautiful vegetation ; the picturesque view of the valley of the Doire and the hill of Turin, which terminate the horizon, tend to embellish the road.

The road continues from the bridge of St. Roch as far as the entrance into the suburb of Suze; it passes along the left bank of the Doire. Already it may be said, with truth, that there are no longer any Alps from Lans-le-Bourg, as far as Suze; since this passage is converted into a spacious and commodious road, where voitures may pass in all seasons. Napoleon caused houses of refuge to be erected on the most elevated part of Mont-Cenis, which serve as a shelter to the travellers, and as a lodging to the *customniers*, or persons who keep the road in repair. The number already established is twenty-five. They are not at equal distances: their situation has been regulated according to the difficulties of the different parts of the road, which has sign-posts sufficiently near to be visible even in fogs, and to direct the traveller to some of these houses.

Napoleon likewise re-established, on the top of Mont-Cenis, the hospice established by Charlemagne. It has commodious lodgings, for an immense number of men, and magnificent stables for 300 horses, as well as barracks for infantry, and a church.

The monks belonging to this place at present exercise the most noble and praiseworthy hospitality. They have established, under the authority of the king of Sardinia, a tax for the benefit of the establishment, and for the maintenance of the road, namely:—

For a horse or mule 2 francs.

For a chariot, or voiture, not on springs, 3 francs.

For a voiture on springs 6 francs.

(f) SUZE. This small town is situated in the bottom of a valley, at the foot of several rocks of variegated scenery, near the confluence of the Cenise and Doire, at the point where the two roads of Mont-Cenis and of Mont-Genèvre branch off, and run along those rivers. The Pas de Suze, considered as the gate of Italy, was defended by the fort of Brunitte, which was demolished at the treaty of 1796, and the house of the commandant is the only part remaining. This is the first town in Piedmont, and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from the frontiers of Dauphiny. The common tradition is, that Hercules

passed here to enter Gaul, and Hannibal in his way to Italy. The traveller should see the triumphal arch built in honour of Augustus, situated within the ancient castle. Population, 2,000 inhabitants. The vicinity of this town supplies a famous marble, called *vert de Saaze*. It produces also the best wine in Piedmont.

(g) ST. GEORGIO, a hamlet containing 4 or 500 inhabitants, where are to be seen the remains of an ancient chateau, like that at Russolino.

(h) ST. ANTONINO is a market-town, containing 6 or 700 inhabitants, and has a tolerable inn. The market-town of ST. AMBROISE, or AMBROGIO, which the traveller passes through shortly after, has a tolerable inn, and contains 7 or 800 inhabitants. The new church which is an octagon, built with considerable taste, was constructed from the design of a simple mason.

(i) AVIGLIANO is a more considerable place than the preceding ones. It has a letter-office, an inn, and several silk-mills. Population, 1,000.

(j) RIVOLI, the second town between Mont-Cenis and Turin, has 5,000 inhabitants, and a royal castle situated on an eminence which commands the town and the plain. The edifice is very large, although not finished. It has served as a retreat, or rather as a prison, to Victor Amadeus II.

The road from Rivoli to Turin is about ten miles long, straight, and bordered with elms on both sides. It runs through a beautiful and fertile plain, watered by numerous canals, which were cut on purpose to spread the waters of the Doire. There commences the rich plain of Lombardy, which extends as far as Venice.

No. 326.—ROUTE FROM GENES TO ANTIBES, BY THE RIVER PONENT.

Names of the Relays.	Posts.	Time on the Road.	
		h.	m.
Sestri di Ponente	1	1	
Voltri	1	1	25
Arézzano	1	1	30
Varaggio	1	1	35
Savone*	1	1	20
(a) Noli	1	1	30
Finalé*	1	1	25
(b) Albenga	1	1	30
Alasio	1	1	45
(c) Oneglia	1	1	35
Port Maurice*	1	1	40
St. Remo*	1	1	40
Vintimille*	1	1	20
Mentone	1	1	35
(d) Monaco	1	1	30
Villefranche*	1	1	35
Nice* (a)	1	1	25
Antibes*	2½	4	
Italian miles.... 183. 19½		20	15

Inns. (a) Sainte Marthe, and the Croix de Malte.

On this road are several towns, but the inns are of an inferior description.

The voyage from Gènes to Antibes may be made in a felucca, or covered boat, conducted by a master and eight or twelve rowers. These vessels always keep so near the shore, that if a storm arises they can easily land. The passage costs about eight sequins, or four *louis*. Although the journey by land is more inconvenient, it is rendered agreeable by the cultivation and picturesque appearance of the country. The plantations extend even to the tops of the hills, which are covered with villages, châteaux, churches, and country houses.

The magnificence of the palaces, of the pleasure-houses, and the beauty of the gardens, in the faubourg of Saint Pierre d'Arena, have a romantic appearance. The country, as far as Savone, has a delightful aspect.

Nature, aided by the art and industry of man, is here exhibited in its utmost beauty and variety.

Almost half way, between Savone and Noli, is the fort of Vado (Vada Sabbatia), which defends the coast.

(a) NOLI, an episcopal see, was formerly a small republic of fishermen, subject to that of Gênes, but much attached to their privileges. It then formed a part of Liguria. This town is populous, well built, defended by a castle, and has a small harbour. Fishing constitutes the principal employment of the inhabitants.

(b) From Finale, the traveller passes to Albenga, a small episcopal town, on the coast, in the environs of which large quantities of hemp are produced. From thence to Alassio, a small village, some distance from the coast.

(c) ONEILLE is a small town, with a harbour. Its inhabitants are courageous, and employed in navigation and trade. The environs abound with olives, which produce excellent oil. There is a road from this place to Tende. On advancing towards St. Remo, there is a fine view of the hills, covered with orange, citron, apple, and olive trees.

(d) MONACO, which was formerly a principality, is a very small town, situated on a rock, which projects into the sea, and which presents a prospect truly picturesque. Its inhabitants do not amount to 1,000. It was formerly called Templum Herculis Monaci. Between Nice and Antibes is a passage over the Var, by a long wooden bridge: it may also be forded, but the current is sometimes so rapid that there is danger of the carriage overturning.

No. 227.—ROUTE FROM PONT DE BEAUVOISIN TO CHAMBERY.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Time on the Road.</i>	
		<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
Pont de Beauvoisin (<i>see No. 60.</i>)			
Aux Echelles*	1½	1	40
St. Jean des Coups.....	1	1	25
Chambery*	1	1	15
	<hr/> 3½	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 20

No. 228.—ROUTE FROM TURIN TO ALEXANDRIE, THROUGH CASAL.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Time on the Road.</i>	
		<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
Settimo	1	1	15
Chivasso	1	1	10
Cressentino	1½	2	
Trino	1½	2	50
Casal (a).....	1½	2	30
Alexandrie (b)	2½	4	30
	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 15
Italian miles.....	9		

Inns. (a) The Three Kings. (b) The Three Kings, Hotel d'Angleterre.

The numerous crossings of rivers occasion the loss of much time: the posts are badly served on this road, and if the traveller requires many horses he will find it better to take the route of Milan.

No. 229.—ROUTE FROM TURIN TO GENES, THROUGH ASTI AND ALEXANDRIE.

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Time on the Road.</i>	
		<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
Trufarello	1	1	
Poirino	1	2	15
Saint Michel	1	1	
La Gambetta	1	1	10
Asti* (a).....	1	1	20
Annone	1	2	3
Felizzano	1		
Alexandrie* (b)	1½	2	
Novi* (c)	2	2	10
Voltaggio*	2	2	40
Campomarone (d)	2	1	45
Genes* (e)	1½		

Italian miles....96 16..... 19

Inns. (a) La Rose Rouge, and le Lion d'Or. (b) The Three Kings, and the Hôtel d'Angleterre. (c) The Royal Inn, rue Ghirardenghi; and out of the town, on the road to Gênes, the post-house. (d) The post-house, (e) La Croix de Malte, Ste. Marthe.

The two first posts from Turin to Poirino, are on a convenient and agreeable road, in a fertile and well cultivated country. The road from Asti is not so good; it is impassable during heavy rains, and the country through which it leads is very uninteresting. The inns are indifferent, and provisions very bad. Many travellers prefer the route by Casal, which, though a little longer, is more convenient and pleasant.

Mondovi (Mons Civis), is situated on a hill, at the foot of the Apennines, two leagues from the Tanaro. It was the birth-place of Cardinal Jean Bona, celebrated for his piety and his publications. The environs of this town produce large quantities of wine. On the other side of the Stura is Fossano, a small town famous for its baths, the waters of which are very salutary.

The Pô runs between Racconis and Carignan. Carignan is about two leagues from Carmagnole; the environs are well cultivated. It is advantageously situated, and is celebrated for the sieges it has sustained.

**NO. 930.—ROUTE FROM TURIN TO PLAISANCE,
THROUGH ALEXANDRIE AND TORTONE.**

<i>Names of the Relays.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Time on the Road.</i>	
		<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
Trufarello	1	1	
Poverino	1	2	15
Saint Michel.....	1	1	
La Gambetta.....	1	1	10
Asti* (a).....	1	1	20
Annone	1	2	3
Felizzano	1	1	37
Alexandrie*	1½	2	
Tortone* (b).....	2	2	
Voghera* (c).....	1½	2	40
Broni	2½	1	55
(a) Château Saint Jean.....	1	1	50
(b) Plaisance (d)	2	2	

Italian miles.. 112 ½

25 40

Inns. (a) La Rose Rouge, le Lion d'Or; (b) the post-house; (c) le Maure; (d) the post-house S. Marc.

(a) CHATEAU ST. JEAN is a small market-town. The road runs through a fertile country, watered by the Tidona, the Nuretta, and, near Plaisance, by the Trebbia, celebrated in ancient as well as modern times by the battles which have been fought on its banks.

(b) PLAISANCE is built almost on the banks of the Pô, in a delightful plain. Its situation, its squares, its streets, and its buildings, fully justify the name it bears. It is celebrated for its antiquity, though its monuments have all been destroyed during the sieges it had sustained, and the battles which have taken place, from the time of the Punic wars until now. The churches contain frescos and paintings from the best masters. The cathedral is an elegant building, and the church of the canons of St. Augustin has been built from the design of Vignola. The two equestrian statues of Rannuccio and of Alexander Farnese, which are in the grand square, are worthy the traveller's attention. The public palace, constructed from the design of Vignola, is also worthy of notice. Plaisance contains 25,000 inhabitants.

The journey from Plaisance to Milan may be conveniently made in six or seven hours, by the following route:

From Plaisance to Zorlesco	1
————— Lodi	1
————— Marignan	1
————— Milan	1

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